Running head: RISK AND DECISION MAKING IN ADOLESCENTS

Framing Effects and Risky Decision Making in Adolescents and Young Adults

Jessica DeMarinis

Cornell University

Abstract

Fuzzy-trace theory postulates that intuitive decision making is at the apex of development. To examine developmental differences in risky decision making within this theoretical framework, framing problems factorially crossing levels of risk (1/2, 1/3, 1/4) and outcome magnitude (low, medium, high) to create two blocks of nine framed problems were administered to 102 young adults and 51 adolescents. In the gain-framed block, participants chose between a sure win and a possibility of either a larger win or nothing. In the loss-framed block, participants were given an endowment and then chose between a sure loss and a possibility of either losing nothing or losing everything. Consistent with fuzzy-trace theory's predictions, collapsed across the medium and high levels of outcome magnitude adolescents focused more on the quantitative differences between outcomes and were more consistent in choice across frames, while adults relied more on qualitative distinctions between outcomes and displayed framing effects (risk aversion in the gain frame and risk-seeking in the loss frame). At the highest level of outcome magnitude, adolescents displayed a reverse framing pattern (risk-seeking in the gain frame and risk aversion in the loss frame), suggesting a stronger focus on maximizing gains and minimizing losses when the stakes are high. Participants also completed a survey assessing intuitive and quantitative risk perceptions, risky intentions and behaviors, sensation seeking, behavioral inhibition, and behavioral activation. Intuitive thinking about risk was correlated with perceived global risks of sex and negatively correlated with perceived global benefits of having sex, intentions to have sex, total sexual partners, and sensation seeking, while quantitative risk assessment was correlated with total sexual partners. This suggests that qualitative representations of risky situations are protective, while quantitative thinking supports risk-taking, findings which have potential policy implications for risk reduction in adolescents.

Framing Effects and Risky Decision Making in Adolescents and Young Adults

Adolescence is a time of increasing independence, during which new experiences and opportunities present themselves. At this stage in the life course, individuals often face decisions which they have never encountered before, many of which involve risk. Smoking, drug use, alcohol abuse, and reckless driving are all behaviors which have been shown to increase during adolescence (Arnett, 1992; Quadrel, Fischoff, & Davis, 1993; Johnson, McCaul, & Klein, 2002). While risk-taking is sometimes considered a normal aspect of adolescent development (Baumrind, 1987; Furby & Bayeth-Maron, 1992), these behaviors are all too often accompanied by detrimental effects on adolescents' health and well-being (Furby & Bayeth-Maron, 1992).

Risky sexual behavior amongst adolescents is particularly a pressing issue of societal concern. Nearly half of adolescents are sexually active, and only 43% report using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1998; Johnson et al., 2002), while only 10-20% report using condoms consistently (Seidman & Rider, 1994). As a result of these risky behaviors, over three million adolescents are infected with STDs each year (Institute of Medicine, 1997; Reyna et al., 2005), and AIDS has become the seventh leading cause of death amongst 15-24 year olds (Hoyert, Kochanek, & Murphy, 1999; Reyna et al., 2005). In addition to the deleterious effects on adolescent health and well-being, risky decision making also takes an economic toll on society through health care and legal costs (Maynard, 1997). These implications reinforce the significance of research on decision making in adolescents and improving means of risk reduction.

Conventional wisdom regards adolescents as underestimating risks and viewing themselves as invulnerable, attitudes which lead them to engage in risky behaviors (Quadrel et

al., 1993). However, it appears there is little empirical evidence to support "adolescent invulnerabiltity" as the source of adolescent risk-taking. In fact, research has suggested that adolescents are keenly aware of the potential consequences of their decisions (Quadrel et al., 1993; Johnson et al., 2002, Fischoff, 2008). For instance, Johnson et al. (2002) found that adolescents engaging in unprotected sex correctly perceived their levels of risk as greater than their peers who were abstaining from sex or who reported always using a condom. In another study, adolescents and their parents evaluated their chances of experiencing four risks: alcohol dependency, mugging, unplanned pregnancy, and injury in an auto accident. The perception of invulnerability was no greater for adolescents than adults (Quadrel et al., 1993). Research also suggests that not only are adolescents aware of their risks, in some circumstances they have a tendency to overestimate the negative effects of their risky behaviors. An analysis of the 1997 National Longitudinal Study of Youth revealed an overestimation by adolescents of their chance of premature mortality as a result of events which, in reality, had small observed outcome rates (Fischoff, Parker, Bruine de Bruin, Downs, & Palmgren, 2000; Fischoff, 2008).

If, as the data suggests, adolescents do not necessarily view themselves as invulnerable, why then are adolescents still taking more risks as compared to adults? One hypothesis is that while adolescents do accurately perceive risk (and in some cases overestimate risk), they evaluate the perceived benefits of engaging in a risky behavior as outweighing the potential negative consequences. Several studies have indicated that higher perceived benefits are predictive of risk-taking intentions and behaviors (Parson, Siegal, & Cousins, 1997; Ben-Zur, Reshef-Kfir, 2003; Halpern-Felscher, Biehl, Kropp, & Rubenstein, 2004). Thus, contrary to the popular conception that adolescents are impulsive and non-calculating decision makers, adolescents' risky decision making may actually be quite intentional and rational (Reyna &

Farley, 2006b). A further understanding of the personality dimensions and cognitive processes that underlie risky decisions may provide additional insight into why adolescents engage in risky behaviors, and subsequently, how risk reduction may be encouraged.

One contributing factor to adolescent risk-taking may be sensation seeking, a personality measure typified by a desire to experience new and exciting stimuli. Individuals who are high sensation seekers derive pleasure from novel and intense stimuli and will actively seek out environments that provide them with opportunities for such experiences (Zuckerman, 1979). Sensation seeking is assessed using the Sensation Seeking Scale (Zuckerman, Eysenck, & Eysenck, 1978), which is comprised of four subscales. The Thrill and Adventure Seeking subscale assesses propensity to participate in high-arousal recreational activities such as mountain climbing; the Disinhibition subscale assesses attitudes towards social drinking, parties, and sex; the Boredom Susceptibility subscale assesses distaste for repetitive and monotonous activities, and the Experience Seeking subscale assesses a desire for unique and unusual experiences and sensations (Arnett, 1992).

High sensation seekers are more likely to engage in risky and potentially dangerous behaviors as a means of achieving desired levels of arousal; thus, this trait has been used as a predictor of problematic behaviors (Zuckerman, 1994). Indeed, high sensation seeking has been linked to risky behaviors such as alcohol use (Schwartz, Burkhart, & Green, 1978; Zuckerman, Bone, Neary, Mangelsdorff, & Brustman, 1972), illicit drug use (Satinder & Black, 1984; Newcomb & McGee, 1991; Zuckerman, Kuhlman, Joireman, Teta, & Kraft, 1993), dangerous driving (Zuckerman & Neeb, 1980), smoking (Zuckerman, Ball, & Black, 1990), and sexual risk-taking (Zuckerman, Tushup, & Finner, 1976; Hoyle, Fejfar, & Miller, 2000).

There are several hypotheses as to what sets apart high sensation seekers from low sensation seekers. It has been shown that sensation seeking is related to impulsivity (Zuckerman, 1979); it could be that high sensation seekers have a tendency to act quickly without first considering the potential consequences of their actions (Horvath & Zuckerman, 1993). The distinction may also lie in how sensation seekers value rewards. A sensation such as the "buzz" of being drunk may provide a form of arousal that is more highly valued by sensation seekers and will subsequently cause them to seek out rewarding sensations in greater quantities (Horvath & Zuckerman, 1993).

In addition, there is evidence of a developmental trend in sensation seeking. Sensation seeking is particularly high amongst the adolescent age group as a whole, with scores peaking around age 16 and declining with age (Arnett, 1992). Studies examining drunk driving (Arnett, 1990a) and unprotected sex (Arnett, 1990b) specifically in adolescents have shown a relationship between these risky behaviors and sensation seeking.

The behavioral inhibition and behavioral activation systems are additional individual factors that may be considered in examining risky decision making in adolescents. Gray (1982) posits that these two motivational systems, which have neurological origins, are influential with respect to behavior and affect (Carver & White, 1994). The behavioral inhibition system is the aversive motivational system which is sensitive to novel, punishing, or nonreward stimuli, and according to Gray controls the experiences of anxiety, fear, sadness, and frustration in response to relevant environmental cues (Gray 1972, 1977, 1981, 1987a, 1987b, 1990). Thus, the behavioral inhibition system deters behavior which may lead to negative outcomes and inhibits movement towards goals (Carver & White, 1994). The behavioral activation system is the appetitive motivational system which is sensitive to rewarding, nonpunishing stimuli, or stimuli

which cause escape from punishment (Carver & White, 1994). Gray posits that activity of this system is responsible for positive feelings such as hope, elation, and happiness, and causes movement towards goals in response to rewarding environmental cues (Gray, 1977, 1981, 1990).

Carver and White (1994) developed self-report inventories to measure these motivational systems. The behavioral inhibition scale (BIS) contains items related to the experience of anxiety in response to punishment cues, while the behavioral activation scale (BAS) items fall into three subscales: Reward Responsiveness, Fun Seeking, and Drive (Carver & White, 1994). It was found that BIS scores were correlated with greater nervousness in response to punishment and that BAS scores were correlated with greater happiness in response to reward (Carver & White, 1994). Thus, when examining the motivational factors behind risky decision making in adolescents, the individual's sensitivity to rewarding or punishing environmental cues may be an important factor to consider.

Studies examining risky decision making in adolescents often focus on specific real-life risky behaviors such as drinking, drug use, and sex (Kandel & Logan, 1984; Halpern-Felscher, Biehl, Kropp, & Rubenstein, 2004; Arnett 1990a, Arnett, 1990b). However, it is difficult to use these behaviors alone as a category by which to compare developmental differences in real-life risky decision making. For instance, younger children do not experience the same level of autonomy as adolescents and thus have fewer opportunities to be exposed to these behaviors (Reyna & Farley, 2006). The use of a standardized laboratory task allows for research of risky decision making which is not impeded by these confounding factors and is relevant to all age groups. The study of framing effects thus provides a valid approach by which decision making processes across the lifespan may be compared.

Framing effects occur when the way in which a scenario is presented causes a preference shift and a subsequently altered decision (Tversky & Kahneman, 1981; Kahneman, 2003; Reyna, Adam, Poirier, LeCroy, & Brainerd, 2005). For instance, when faced with a choice between a gamble and a sure option, whether or not the decision is described in terms of gains or losses has been shown to affect how people choose, even if the expected end value for both options is equal. The archetypal example of preference shifts in response to framing is the "Asian Disease Problem" (Tversky & Kahneman, 1981). In this problem, participants were presented with a hypothetical situation about a disease outbreak expected to kill 600 people, and then asked to choose between the following response programs:

-If Program A is adopted, 200 people will be saved.

-If Program B is adopted, there is a one-third probability that 600 people will be saved and a two-thirds probability that no people will be saved.

Which one of the two programs would you favor?

Most participants were risk-averse and preferred Program A. In a second formulation, participants were presented with the same scenario, but instead given the following options:

-If Program A' is adopted, 400 people will die

-If Program B' is adopted, there is a one-third probability that nobody will die and a two-thirds probability that 600 people will die.

Which one of the two programs would you favor?

Presented with these scenarios, the majority of participants now demonstrated risk-seeking preferences and favored Program B' (Tversky & Kahneman, 1981; Kahneman, 2003).

Note that both formulations had the same expected end value (200 people would live), but presenting the options in terms of how many people would die versus how many people

would be saved if the program were implemented altered which program was preferred. For the loss frame, participants were *risk-seeking* (preferring the gamble option), while in the gain frame, participants were *risk-averse* (preferring the sure option). This pattern of standard framing has been repeated frequently in subsequent studies on framing effects, as well as in many different contexts (McNeil, Paucker, Sox, & Tversky, 1982; Reyna & Brainerd, 1991; Reyna & Ellis, 1994; Wang, 1996; Schlottmann & Tring, 2005; Levin & Hart, 2003; Levin, Hart, Weller, & Harshman, 2007). One notable example is a study conducted by McNeil et al. (1982), in which patients and physicians were presented with a choice between surgery and radiation therapy as a disease treatment. The positive frame, which described the surgery in terms of short-term survival rates, was substantially preferred over the negative frame, which described the surgery outcome in terms of immediate mortality, despite the fact that the expected outcome was equivalent for both scenarios. The remarkable finding of this study was that the experienced physicians were just as likely to show framing effects as their patients, indicating that even familiarity and expertise in a particular area does not guarantee rationality and preference stability (Reyna & Brainerd, 1991).

The occurrence of framing effects is a violation of the principle of invariance (Tversky & Kahneman, 1986), which states that variations in irrelevant aspects of options or outcomes should not affect preferences; thus, the inconsistency in judgment that characterizes framing effects implies that decision making can sometimes be an irrational process. Kahneman (2003, p. 703) summarizes framing effects as a "passive acceptance of the formulation given," suggesting that such decisions are often based merely on intuition. The highly accessible features of a framing decision (for instance, that survival is a more favorable outcome than death) are what factors into the ultimate decision more greatly than features of lower

accessibility (such as the logical calculation that the expected outcomes are equivalent). This emphasis on intuition in decision making is a central tenet of fuzzy-trace theory, a recent theory of cognitive development which is applied to the reasoning underlying framing effects.

Fuzzy-trace theory is a dual-process theory of cognitive development which has implications for memory and reasoning. The fuzzy-trace model maintains that individuals form two independent types of mental representations of an event: verbatim and gist (Reyna & Brainerd, 1991; Reyna & Ellis, 1994; Reyna & Brainerd, 1995; Reyna, 1996; Reyna, 2004; Reyna & Farley, 1996). A verbatim representation is an exact recollection of details, while gist representations are "fuzzy;" they are less precise than verbatim memories, but they preserve global meaning and are more enduring over time (Reyna & Brainerd, 1995; Reyna, 1996). When solving reasoning problems, people can rely on either verbatim or gist representations (Reyna, 1996). Verbatim reasoning processes are thus typified by an attention to details and a reliance on quantitative reasoning. Gist-based processing, on the other hand, entails making assumptions and inferences based on global information and qualitative comparisons. This "fuzzy" mode of reasoning is an unconscious process which takes place intuitively (Reyna & Brainerd, 1991; Reyna & Ellis, 1994; Reyna & Brainerd, 1995; Reyna et al. 2005; Reyna & Farley, 2006a; 2006b).

Verbatim and gist-based reasoning are distinct, independently operating processes, but they are not mutually exclusive. In fact, global patterns in information are extracted in parallel with the encoding of verbatim facts (Reyna & Brainerd, 1991). Fuzzy-trace theory postulates that as multiple representations of a problem are processed in parallel during a decision making task, they are also ordered along a continuum ranging from precise quantification - verbatim, to pure meaning - gist. A key principle of fuzzy-trace theory is that when presented with these

processing options, individuals exhibit a "fuzzy-processing preference" (Reyna & Brainerd, 1991, p. 251). Therefore, the tendency is to rely on the "gist" of the problem when making a decision, as opposed to quantitative, verbatim processing (Reyna & Brainerd, 1991; Reyna, 1994, Reyna, 1996). The most gist-like of the representations of a problem are then ordered in a "hierarchy of gist" (Reyna & Brainerd, 1991, p. 251). The lowest level of this hierarchy is that which allows for the simplest, minimum distinction amongst alternatives; it is at this level which gist-processing occurs. This gist-based approach allows a straightforward, bottom-line conclusion to be reached, for instance that an option in a decision making task is "good or bad, safe or hazardous" (Reyna & Farley, 2006b, p. 5).

In a framing task, while quantitative information is given about each option, the lowest level on the gist hierarchy (in other words, the minimum distinction between alternatives that can be made) is the comparison of *some versus more* (or, in a scenario with a null option such as that presented in the Asian Disease Problem, *some versus none*) (Reyna & Brainerd, 1991). Despite the fact that the net gains of each outcome are equal, the perception of qualitative differences trumps the actual quantitative equivalence (Reyna & Brainerd, 1991).

To illustrate this concept, let's revisit the Asian Disease Problem. Fuzzy-trace theory states that the tendency to rely on gist-based processing will reduce the options to their simplest qualitative distinctions. Thus, in the gain frame, the options should be construed as:

-In Program A, *some* people will be saved.

-In Program B, *some* people will be saved, or *no one* will be saved.

Saving some people is common to both of the alternatives. Thus, the decision ultimately comes down to saving some people versus saving none. Since having something for sure is preferable

to taking a chance and risking the possibility of having nothing, the sure option is selected (Reyna & Brainerd, 1991).

In the loss frame, the options are reduced to:

-In Program A', *some* people will die.

-In Program B', *no one* will die or *some* people will die.

In this frame, the outcome of some people dying is common to both of the alternatives. Hence, the decision is based on some people dying versus no one dying. Having a chance of nobody dying is preferable to some people dying for sure, so the gamble option is chosen (Reyna & Brainerd, 1991).

Thus, the standard framing effect of risk aversion in the gain frame and risk-seeking in the loss frame emerges. According to fuzzy-trace theory, this is because "qualitative relationships among numerical values, rather than the values themselves, govern choices" (Reyna & Brainerd, 1991, p. 252). Indeed, the aforementioned substitutions of non-numerical values in the original Asian Disease Problem were tested empirically, and it was found that when the numerical values were removed, framing effects actually became larger, supporting the hypothesis that the relational gist of quantities drives decisions (Reyna & Brainerd, 1991).

Traditional theories, such as Piaget's (1953) theory of cognitive development, suggest an increased use of computational, quantitative reasoning with age. In fuzzy-trace theory, the opposite is posited: as age increases, decision making relies more on qualitative gist and understanding the overall meaning of a situation. This is because as one matures, information becomes filtered through influential factors such as past experiences, knowledge, culture, context, and education (Reyna et al., 2005; Reyna & Farley, 2006a). According to fuzzy-trace theory, intuitive thinking is therefore considered to be at the apex of development (Reyna, 2004).

Thus, while it traditionally would be expected that children are more likely to display the phenomenon of framing effects, according to fuzzy-trace theory, adults' increased reliance on gist-based processing makes them more likely to exhibit these inconsistent reasoning behaviors.

The increased display of framing effects as age increases has been demonstrated empirically. In framing problems presented in a study by Reyna and Ellis (1994), it was found that framing effects emerged with age, and younger children reasoned more quantitatively than older children. In the study, children of three grade levels: preschoolers, second graders, and fifth graders, were presented with a game called "Pick the One You Want." Children were delivered two blocks of nine problems each, one block which was gain-framed problems and the other which was loss-framed problems. They were asked to make a choice between two alternatives: a sure option, and a gamble option represented by a spinner displaying a risk level of either ½, 1/3, or ¼. Problems involved the potential gain or loss of "superball" prizes, which varied in magnitude from 2 to 120. Superballs were chosen as a reward because they were relevant to all three age groups. The results were consistent with fuzzy-trace theory's hypothesis that gist-based processing increases throughout development. Preschoolers focused on the quantitative differences between options and were consistent in their choices across frames. Second graders displayed a reverse framing pattern by risk-seeking more for gains than losses, which may be attributed to a conflict between aversion to risk and attraction to potential gains (Reyna & Ellis, 1994). The fifth graders relied more on qualitative comparisons and exhibited the standard framing pattern. However, at the highest level of outcome magnitude, fifth graders also showed reverse framing.

While developmental differences in framing effects have been investigated, most previous studies have compared effects in younger versus older children (Reyna & Ellis, 1994;

Schlottmann & Tring, 2005), or in children versus adults (Levin & Hart, 2003; Levin, Hart, Weller, & Harshman, 2007). Virtually no literature on framing effects amongst adolescents exists. From a fuzzy-trace perspective, "adolescents are at a cognitive crossroads" (Reyna et al., 1995, p. 86), and evaluating a task may involve both the quantitative reasoning of earlier childhood as well as the qualitative comparisons of adulthood. By studying the occurrence of framing effects in adolescents, insight may be gained into the processes underlying decisions involving risk during this stage of the life course.

Fuzzy-trace theory suggests that lower-risk adolescents have qualitative representations of risky situations, while higher-risk adolescents rely more on a quantitative trading-offs of risks and benefits (Reyna et al., 2005, Reyna & Farley, 2006a, Reyna & Farley, 2006b, Mills, Reyna, & Estrada, in press). While it is an extreme example, this can be illustrated by considering the risky decision of whether or not to gamble for money playing Russian roulette. To an adolescent relying on verbatim-based analytical thinking, a deliberation over the costs versus benefits of such a decision would take place. If the monetary benefits are deemed high enough to risk a one in six chance of dying, playing Russian roulette would be considered a rational choice in an economic sense (Reyna et al., 2005; Reyna & Farley, 2006b). A mature decision maker, on the other hand, relies more on gist-based representations of the scenario (Reyna, 2004; Reyna et al., 2005). Rather than being distracted by a compensatory trade-off of risks and benefits, the decision is filtered through experience, knowledge, education, and other global factors that emerge with age and maturity. A simple bottom-line conclusion is reached: that as a principle a risk as catastrophic as death should be avoided, and the decision is made to not take the risk (Reyna & Farley, 2006b). In this sense, gist-based decision making can be protective, because it makes risky options less attractive. Adolescents who utilize qualitative, categorical reasoning

and can recognize the "gist" of risky situations may be less likely to engage in risky behaviors in the long term (Reyna et al., 2005; Reyna & Farley, 2006a; Mills et al., in press).

The current study sought to use the theoretical framework of fuzzy-trace theory in order to expand upon framing effects research and further examine developmental differences in the cognitive processes involved in decision making. In addition, this study specifically focused on the risk-taking behaviors of adolescents. A framing task methodology similar to that used by Reyna and Ellis (1994) was used with high school-aged adolescents as well as college-aged young adults. In addition, adolescents' preferences during the framing task were linked to their responses on a survey examining risky sexual behaviors and perceptions. Both groups were included in order to compare developmental differences, as well as to determine whether or not any findings were specific to the adolescent age group (Johnson et al., 2002).

Based on previous research on developmental differences in framing effects, which indicates that decision making relies more on intuition as one matures (Reyna & Brainerd, 1991; Reyna & Ellis, 1994), it was hypothesized that adolescents would rely more on quantitative reasoning as compared to young adults, and would therefore be more consistent in their preferences across frames. It was also expected that adolescents would choose the gamble option more often in the both the gain and loss frames as compared to young adults.

The next hypothesis was that adolescents who were high sensation seekers would be more likely to choose the gamble option in both the gain and loss frames, as high sensation seekers tend to demonstrate greater impulsivity (Zuckerman, 1979) and sensitivity to reward (Horvath & Zuckerman, 1993). Sensitivity to rewarding stimuli is also a feature of the behavioral activation system (Gray, 1979; Carver & White, 1994); thus, it was expected that participants who scored high on the Behavioral Activation Scale would also be high sensation

seekers, and more likely to gamble in the framing task. In addition, it was hypothesized that adolescents would be more sensation seeking than adults, and that high sensation seekers would indicate engaging in real-world risk behaviors on the survey, including greater intentions to have sex and greater total sexual partners.

Furthermore, it was hypothesized that adolescents who engage in risky sexual intentions and behaviors would report higher global benefits of having sex, while adolescents who do not engage in risky sexual intentions and behaviors would report higher global risks of having sex. This hypothesis is based on prior research which indicates that greater perceived benefits are a predictor of risky intentions and behaviors (Parson, Siegal, & Cousins, 1997; Ben-Zur, Reshef-Kfir, 2003; Halpern-Felscher, Biehl, Kropp, & Rubenstein, 2004).

Finally, it was hypothesized that adolescents who were least likely to indicate engaging in risky sexual intentions and behaviors would be more likely to endorse gist-based principles and categorical risk perceptions as compared to higher-risk adolescents. This is based upon fuzzy-trace theory's postulation that gist thinking increases with maturity (Reyna, 1994). Gist-based processing reduces risky scenarios to categorical comparisons, thus decreasing the attractiveness of risky decisions. On the other hand, decision makers who rely more on analytical, verbatim-based reasoning are more likely to trade-off risks for benefits, thus increasing the appeal of risky decisions (Reyna et al., 2005; Reyna & Farley, 2006a; Reyna & Farley, 2006b; Mills et al., in press).

This study intends to elucidate the cognitive processes underlying risky decision making in adolescents. The use of a laboratory procedure such as a framing task is important, as it allows for the control of confounding factors such as risk opportunity. Findings could have implications for policy and education initiatives designed to address the detrimental effects of

risk-taking on adolescent health and well-being, as well as on society. For instance, health education curriculums which emphasize gist-based evaluations of risky sexual behavior rather than focus on the quantitative risks of unprotected sex may be more effective in encouraging long-term risk reduction (Reyna et al., 2005; Reyna & Farley, 2006a; Reyna & Farley, 2006b; Mills et al., in press).

Method

Participants. The participants for this study consisted of 102 young adults and 51 adolescents. Young adult participants were Cornell University undergraduates who were recruited through announcements in lectures and through "SUSAN," an online experiment database for Cornell University. They were compensated with extra credit in Psychology and Human Development classes. Young adult participants ranged from 18-22 years of age (M = 19.7, SD = 0.90). Fifty-five per cent of these participants identified as of European descent; 29% Asian, 2% African American, 5% Hispanic, and 5% mixed ethnicity. Seventy-eight per cent of young adult participants were female. Of young adult participants, 57.8% reported having had vaginal sex, 5.9% reported having had anal sex, and 68.6% reported having had oral sex.

Adolescent participants ranged from 14-17 years of age (M = 15.5, SD = 1.1). Adolescents were recruited through researchers' personal contacts as well as through Ithaca High School in Ithaca, New York. Participants recruited at Ithaca High School were compensated with five dollars for their participation. Seventy-seven per cent of adolescent participants identified as of European descent, 10% Asian, 2% African American, 6% Hispanic, and 2% mixed ethnicity. Sixty-one percent were female. Of adolescent participants, 11.8% reported having had vaginal sex, 3.9% reported having had anal sex, and 23.5% reported having had oral sex.

For all participants, both young adults and adolescents, participation was completely voluntary. For young adults, consent was obtained before participation commenced. For adolescents, both parental consent and participant assent was obtained prior to participation (*see Appendix A*). This study was approved by Cornell University's Institutional Review Board.

Materials. The framing task involved making a choice between two spinners. One spinner was painted entirely red, in order to represent a sure option in the framing task. Three spinners were painted with varying proportions of blue and red, in order to represent a gamble option in the framing task. Three levels of risk were represented: ½, 1/3, and ¼. One spinner was ½ blue, ½ red; one spinner was 2/3 blue, 1/3 red; and one spinner was 3/4 blue, 1/4 red. All spinners were constructed with oak tag and spray paint, and were 18 inches in diameter (*see Appendix B*). Although participants did not actually spin the spinners as part of the procedure, white paper arrows were attached to the center of each spinner with a paper fastener in order to give the appearance of a functional spinner.

Fake money was placed on the spinners during the framing tasks in order to convey how much the participant could potentially win or lose based on his or her decision. The money consisted of fake five dollar bills covered with laminating paper, which were arranged in fans of one ($5), four ($20), ten ($50), and 20 ($100).

A smiley face scale was used throughout the experiment in order to assess the participant's confidence in their decisions. The scale was bipolar and contained 7 smiley faces of decreasing happiness levels (*see Appendix D*). This method was adapted from Reyna and Ellis (1994), in which a 7-point smiley face scale was used to assess confidence level.

After the framing task, participants completed a ten page survey packet consisting of a series of questionnaires: one demographic survey which contained twelve items assessing

participants' gender, age, race, ethnicity, and socio-economic status, four scales measuring gist-based thinking, two scales measuring verbatim thinking, two scales of outcome assessments, a sexual history questionnaire, a sensation seeking scale, a behavioral inhibition scale, and a behavioral activation scale (*see Appendix E*). Each questionnaire, with the exception of the gist-based global risks and benefits scales, was taken from Mills et al. (in press).

The first gist-based questionnaire measured participants' assessment of categorical risks using a 5-point Likert scale, with 1 being "strongly disagree" and 5 being "strongly agree." It contained nine items measuring categorical thinking about risk ($\alpha = .718$), such as "Even if you use condoms, eventually you'll get an STD if you have sex enough" and "Even low risks add up to 100% if you keep doing it." Mean responses were used during data analysis; therefore 5 was the maximum possible score, and higher scores represented greater categorical thinking about risk.

The gist principles scale contained a list of fifteen principles such as "Better safe than sorry," and "I have a responsibility to my partner to not put him/her at risk" ($\alpha = .744$). Participants were asked to check off the principles that they endorsed and applied to their decisions to have sex. If a principle was endorsed, it was coded as 1; if it was not endorsed, it was coded as 0. Mean responses were used during data analysis, so a score closer to 1 indicated a greater endorsement of gist-based principles in regard to decisions of whether or not to have sex.

The final gist-based measures were a global benefits scale and global risks scale, which asked participants to rate the risks and benefits of having sex on a 4-point Likert scale from "none" to "high." Mean scores were determined, so that scores closer to 4 indicated greater perceived global benefits and risks of having sex, respectively. They were also asked to choose

one of the following as a better descriptor for their options regarding sex: “Choosing between having more benefits and more risk versus having fewer benefits and less risk,” or, “Choosing between having some benefits with no risk versus taking a risk.”

The verbatim measures were designed to cue a verbatim mode of processing by asking participants questions which would trigger their verbatim memories of previous behaviors (Mills et al., in press). For the perceived personal risks scale, participants were asked to rate 5 items on a 5-point Likert scale from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree.” Items included statements such as “I am likely to have HIV/AIDS by age 25,” and “I am likely to get (a girl) pregnant in the next 6 months” ($\alpha = .826$). Mean scores were used; therefore, a score closer to 5 indicated higher perceived personal risk

The final verbatim measure was a quantitative risk perception scale which was designed as a convergent validity check for the perceived personal risks scale (Mills et al., in press). Participants were asked to rate on a scale from 0-100% the chances that they have a sexually transmitted disease, and also to rate on a scale from 0-100% the risk of a teenager getting pregnant or getting someone pregnant if he or she has sex over a one year time period (more than once a month) and doesn’t use anything for birth control.

Two outcomes measures were also used. The first examined intentions to have sex. Participants were asked to rate on a 5-point Likert scale from “very unlikely” to “very likely” questions pertaining to their future intentions to have sex, such as “Do you think you will have sex (or have sex again) before you are in a serious relationship or in love?” and “Do you think you will have sex (or have sex again) before you get married?” ($\alpha = .860$). The second outcomes measure was a scale of intentions to use birth control. Participants responded on a 5-point Likert scale from “very unlikely” to “very likely” to questions about their future intentions to use birth

control, such as, “Do you intend to use birth control when you have sex?” and “Do you think you will actually use a condom (rubber) when you have sex?” ($\alpha = .767$). For each of these scales, mean scores were used, so scores closer to 5 indicated greater intentions to have sex and greater intentions to use birth control, respectively.

The survey packet also included an eight item sexual history questionnaire. Five of these items were dichotomous questions about past sexual experiences to which participants responded “yes” or “no,” such as “Have you ever had vaginal sex?” The next question was “How likely is it that you will get HIV/STDs in the next 6 months?” to which participants responded on a 5-point Likert scale from “very unlikely” to “very likely.” The final two items asked participants to write down how old they were the first time they had sex and the numbers of partners they’ve had.

The remaining measures in the survey packet were a sensation seeking scale, a behavioral inhibition scale, and a behavioral activation scale. The sensation seeking scale contained eight items measuring sensation seeking ($\alpha = .714$), such as “I would love to have new and exciting experiences, even if they are illegal,” which participants rated on a 5-point Likert scale from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree” (Hoyle, Stephenson, Palmgreen, Lorch, & Donohew, 2002). The scale was adapted from the Brief Sensation Seeking Scale constructed by Hoyle et al. (2002), which used elements from the Sensation Seeking Scale developed by Zuckerman et al. (1978) in order to create a more concise measure to be used with adolescents and young adults. The behavioral inhibition scale contained seven items ($\alpha = .709$) such as “I worry about making mistakes,” which participants rated on a 5-point Likert scale from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree” (Carver & White, 1994). The behavioral activation scale contained thirteen items ($\alpha = .802$) such as “When I’m doing well at something, I love to keep at it,” which participants rated on a 5 point Likert scale from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree” (Carver

& White, 1994). For each of these scales, mean scores were used; therefore scores closer to 5 indicated higher sensation seeking, behavioral inhibition, and behavioral activation, respectively.

Procedure. The experiment was approximately forty minutes in length, and took place in a quiet room with one experimenter for each participant. The procedure was the same for both young adults and adolescents. All participants were first given an overview of the study explaining that the experiment would have two parts: a decision making task followed by a self-administered written survey. They were informed that there were no correct or incorrect answers, that their participation was completely voluntary, and that they were allowed to stop at any time if they decided they no longer wanted to participate. If they agreed to participate, young adults signed a consent form and adolescents signed an assent form, and were then given specific instructions for the framing task. Participants were informed that after listening to the experimenter read a scenario, they would make a choice between a sure option (the all-red spinner), or a gamble option (a red and blue spinner), and then using the smiley face scale, indicate which face best represented how confident they were in their decision. The experimenter also explained that although the participant would not actually spin the spinners, and not actually win or lose real money, they should respond as if they were in a real world situation and were really about to spin the spinner in order to win or lose real money. An example was demonstrated to ensure that participants understood the procedure.

The framing task was delivered in 2 blocks of decision making trials. One block consisted of 9 gain-framed scenarios and the other consisted of 9 loss-framed scenarios. Which block was delivered first was determined by random assignment and counterbalanced across participants. Each framed block contained scenarios which were created by factorially combining the three levels of magnitude ($5, $20, and $150) with the three levels of risk (1/4,

1/3, ½). In addition, within each block the order that the 9 scenarios were delivered in was randomized.

An example of a gain-framed scenario is: "You have a choice. If you pick this [the all-red spinner], you win $5 for sure. If you pick this [the half-red, half-blue spinner], you take a chance. If the spinner were to land on red, you win $10, but if the spinner lands on blue, you win nothing. What do you want to do?" An example of a loss-framed scenario is: "I am going to give you $10. You have a choice. If you pick this [the all-red spinner] side, you lose $5 for sure. If you pick this [the half-red, half-blue] side, you take a chance. If the spinner lands on blue, you lose $10. If the spinner lands on red, you lose nothing. What do you want to do?" Objectively, the outcome for both scenarios is equivalent, but the distinction is that the gain frame is phrased in terms of wins, while the loss frame is phrased in terms of losses. Experimenters read these scenarios from a script so that the procedure was standardized (*see Appendix E*).

For each scenario, the expected outcome was one of three levels of magnitude: low (the sure option is a win of $5 in the gain frame and a loss of $5 in the loss frame), medium (the sure option is a win of $20 in the gain frame and a loss of $20 in the loss frame) or high (the sure option is a win of $150 in the gain frame and a loss of $150 in the loss frame). These values were adapted from Reyna and Ellis (1994), in which "superballs" were used in a series of framing tasks to represent outcome magnitudes of 1, 4, and 30. In this study, fake money was used instead of superballs in order to compare across age levels, and the expected end values of the outcomes used in Reyna and Ellis (1994) were multiplied by five.

The fans of fake money were used during each scenario to visually demonstrate to participants how much they could potentially win or lose based on their decision. For the gain-framed scenarios, the experimenter placed the amounts of money on top of the respective

spinners upon the words "you win," spreading the fans out so that the participant could see all the bills at once. For the loss-framed scenarios, the experimenter first handed the money to the participant upon the words "I am going to give you...", then physically took the specified amount of money away on the word "lose," and finally handed it back again on the words "you lose nothing" *(see Appendix C).* After each trial, the experimenter recorded which spinner the participant chose, in addition to their confidence rating.

After the final set of decision making trials, participants were debriefed. They were asked two questions during the debriefing period:

1. Can you describe what was going through your mind as you made the decisions?
2. Did you notice a difference between the times when you were winning money versus the times when you were losing money?

The experimenter recorded their responses, so that if a participant indicated a prior knowledge or understanding of framing effects that may have skewed their responses, a note could be made in order to identify potentially confounded results.

After the debriefing, participants were informed that the first part of the experiment was complete, and that they were going to take a written survey next. Participants were told that some of the survey questions were highly personal in nature, and that they were not obligated to answer any questions that they did not want to. They were assured that the surveys were completely confidential and there was no way that their names could be linked to their responses, as the consent forms were collected and stored separately from the packets. Participants were also told that upon completion of the survey, they should place the packet into a provided envelope in order to further ensure their confidentiality. Each survey was previously coded with an identification number so that the experimenter could not identify the survey to a particular

participant. After data collection, the responses from the decision making task and the survey data were coded for analysis.

Results

The first analysis examined choice in the framing task. A 2 (frame) x 3 (risk) x 3 (outcome magnitude) x 2 (order of blocks delivered) x 2 (sex) x 2 (age group) repeated measures ANOVA was performed, as is summarized in Table 1. Frame, risk, and outcome magnitude were within-subjects variables and order, sex, and age group were between-subjects variables. There was a within-subjects main effect of frame, $F(1,143) = 4.924$, $p<.05$, with participants choosing the gamble 57.9% of the time in the gain frame (*SE* = 1.9%) and 63.0% of the time in the loss frame (*SE* = 2.0%) (*see Table 2.5; Figure 1*).

There were also main effects of risk, $F(2,143) = 19.471$, $p<.001$; and magnitude, $F(2,143) = 32.307$, $p<.001$. As level of risk increased, there was a monotonic decrease in the preference for the gamble option. At the ½ risk level, participants chose the gamble 68.8% of the time (*SE* = 2.0%); at the1/3 risk level, participants chose the gamble 59.4% of the time (*SE* = 2.2%), and at the ¼ risk level, participants chose the gamble 53.2% of the time (*SE* = .023) *(see Table 2.6; Figure 2).* As outcome magnitude increased, preference for the gamble option also decreased. At the low level of outcome magnitude, participants chose the gamble 71.8% of the time (*SE* = 2.3%); at the medium level, participants chose the gamble 61.1% of the time (*SE* = 2.2%), and at the highest level of outcome magnitude, participants displayed a greater preference for the sure option, gambling only 48.6% of the time (*SE* = 2.4%) *(see Table 2.7; Figure 3).* There was also a frame by outcome magnitude interaction, $F(2,143) = 10.010$, $p<.001$. In the gain frame, there was a monotonic decrease in gambling as magnitude increased, with participants gambling 67.7% of the time at the lowest level of outcome magnitude (*SE* = 3.0%),

54.1% of the time at the medium level of outcome magnitude (*SE* = 3.0%), and 51.9% of the time at the highest level of outcome magnitude (*SE* = 2.9%). In the loss frame, there was also a monotonic decrease in gambling as magnitude increased, but participants gambled more at the lowest and medium levels of outcome magnitude as compared to in the gain frame. At the lowest and medium levels of outcome magnitude in the loss frame, participants gambled 75.8% of the time (*SE* = .028) and 68.0% of the time (*SE* =.029), respectively. At the highest level of outcome magnitude, participants were more risk-averse in the loss frame, gambling 45.2% of the time (*SE* = 3.0%). Hence, in the loss frame, participants were more likely to gamble at the lowest and medium levels of outcome magnitude, whereas at the highest level of outcome magnitude, participants were more likely to gamble in the gain frame (*see Table 2.41; Figure 7*).

There was a main effect of order, $F(1,143) = 4.691$, $p<.05$. When presented with the gain-framed block of scenarios first, participants chose the gamble option 56.9% of the time (*SE* = 2.3%); when presented with the loss-framed block of scenarios first, participants chose the gamble option 64.0% of the time (*SE* = 2.3%) *(see Table 2.3; Figure 4)*. There was also a frame by order interaction, $F(1, 143) = 5.776$, $p<.05$, with bigger differences between gambling in the gain frame and in the loss frame when the gain-framed block of scenarios was delivered first. When participants were delivered the gain-framed block of scenarios first, they were more likely to choose the gamble option in the loss frame (*M* = .623, *SE* = .029) than the gain frame (*M* = .516, *SE* = .028). When they were delivered the loss-framed block of scenarios first, participants chose the gamble option more often in the gain frame (*M* = .642, *SE* = .027) than in the loss frame (*M* = .638, *SE* = .029). (*see Table 2.13; Figure 5*).

There was a significant interaction of age group by outcome magnitude, $F(2, 143) = 3.695$, $p<.05$, in which young adults gambled more than adolescents at the lowest and medium

levels of outcome magnitude, whereas adolescents gambled more than young adults (who were risk-averse) at the highest level of outcome magnitude. For adolescents, preference for the gamble was highest at the lowest level of outcome magnitude (M = .683, SE = .037), less at the medium level of outcome magnitude (M = .576, SE = .035), and was lowest at the highest level of magnitude (M = .519, SE = .037). Young adults also gambled the most at the lowest level of outcome magnitude (M = .752, SE = .029), less so at the medium level (M = .646, SE = .028), and at the highest level of magnitude, preferred the sure option (M = .452, SE = .030).

Additionally, there was a significant three-way interaction of age group by frame by magnitude, $F(2,143) = 3.686$, $p<.05$ which further illustrates age differences in choice *(see Table 2.45; Figure 8)*. In the gain frame, adolescents gambled the most at the lowest level of outcome magnitude (M = .626, SE = .046), less so at the medium level of outcome magnitude (M =.513, SE = .046), and at the highest level of outcome magnitude, increased preference for the gamble option (M = .600, SE = .045). In the gain frame, young adults also gambled the most at the lowest level of outcome magnitude (M = .728, SE = .037), and less so at the medium level (M = .569, SE = .037), but at the highest level of outcome magnitude, they preferred the sure option (M = .438, SE = .036). In the loss frame, adolescents again gambled the most at the lowest level of outcome magnitude (M = .740, SE = .044), less so at the medium level of outcome magnitude (M = .639, SE = .046), and the least at the largest level of outcome magnitude (M = .438, SE = .047). In the loss frame, young adults also gambled the most at the lowest level of outcome magnitude (M = .777, SE = .035), less so at the medium level of outcome magnitude (M = .722, SE = .037), and at the largest level of outcome magnitude, preferred the sure option (M = .466, SE = .038).

The three-way interaction of age group by frame by magnitude in the repeated measures ANOVA analysis of choice was further analyzed in planned comparisons of frame by age group interactions at various levels of outcome magnitude. Three 2 (frame) x 3 (risk) x 2 (outcome magnitude) x 2 (order of blocks delivered) x 2 (sex) x 2 (age group) repeated measures ANOVAs were performed: one examining choice across low and medium levels of outcome magnitude *(see Table 3),* one examining choice across low and high levels of outcome magnitude *(see Table 4)*, and one examining choice across medium and high levels of outcome magnitude *(see Table 5).* The latter was the only analysis to reveal a significant frame by age group interaction, $F(1, 146) = 4.048$, $p<.05$. Adolescents were more consistent across frames, gambling 55.7% of the time in the gain frame (*SE* = 3.6%) and 53.8% of the time in the loss frame (*SE* = 3.6%), while young adults were more risk-seeking in the loss frame, gambling 59.4% of the time (*SE* = 2.9%) as opposed to 50.4% of the time in the gain frame (*SE* = 2.9%) *(see Figure 9).*

Additionally, planned comparisons of frame by age group interactions were further analyzed in three 2 (frame) x 3 (risk) x 2 (outcome magnitude) x 2 (order of blocks delivered) x 2 (sex) x 2 (age group) repeated measures ANOVAs, each examining a single level of outcome magnitude *(see Tables 6 through 8).* The only analysis to reveal a significant frame by age group interaction was that of the highest level of outcome magnitude, $F(1, 145) = 7.538$, $p<.01$. At the highest level of outcome magnitude, adolescents were significantly more likely to choose the gamble in the gain frame (*M* = .591, *SE* = .045) than in the loss frame (*M* = .429, *SE* = .047), whereas young adults were more consistent in their choices across frames, choosing the gamble in the gain frame (*M* = .438, *SE* = .037) only slightly less often than in the loss frame (*M* = .466, *SE* = .038) *(see Figure 10).*

The smiley face scale used to assess confidence in choices in the framing problems ranged from 1 (most confident) to 7 (least confident). The confidence ratings were reverse-coded during data analysis so that a rating of 1 represented least confident and a rating of 7 represented most confident. Confidence in the framing task was analyzed using a 2(frame) x 3(risk) x 3(outcome magnitude) x 2(order of blocks delivered) x 2(sex) x 2(age group) repeated measures ANOVA, as is summarized in Table 9. As in the choice analysis, there was a main effect of frame, $F(1, 142) = 33.052$, $p<.001$, with participants reporting a mean confidence rating of 5.235 ($SE = .073$) in the gain frame and 4.876 ($SE = .083$) in the loss frame *(see Table 10.4)*. There were also main effects of risk, $F(2, 142) = 61.450$, $p<.001$ and outcome magnitude $F(2, 142) = 38.949$, $p<.001$. As each of these variables increased, respectively, confidence in choice decreased (*see Table 10.5 and Table 10.6*). As in the choice analysis, there was an interaction between frame and outcome magnitude, $F(2, 142) = 3.867$, $p<.05$, with monotonic decreases in confidence as outcome magnitude increased in both frames; although confidence was greater in the gain frame than in the loss frame at all three levels of outcome magnitude (*see Table 10.40*). There was an interaction between sex and magnitude, $F(2, 142) = 4.412$, $p<.001$, with both sexes indicating decreased confidence as outcome magnitude increased (*see Table 10.34*). In addition, there was a three-way interaction between order, risk, and magnitude, $F(4, 142) = 3.906$, $p<.01$ (*see Table 10.52*).

Two developmental differences were revealed by the analysis of confidence. First, there was a two-way interaction between age group and sex, $F(1, 142) = 6.604$, $p<.05$. Amongst adolescents, females reported greater confidence in their choices ($M = 5.265$, $SE = .142$) than males ($M = 4.730$, $SE = .175$), while amongst young adults, males reported more confidence in their choices ($M = 5.215$, $SE = .156$) than females ($M = 5.012$, $SE = .086$), as summarized in

Table 10.7. Finally, there was a three-way interaction between age group, risk, and magnitude, $F(4, 142) = 4.142$, $p<.01$. The greatest age differences in confidence as a factor of risk and magnitude occurred in the problems combining the 1/3 risk level and the medium level of outcome magnitude and the ¼ risk level and the lowest level of outcome magnitude; for both these sets of problems, young adults were more confident in their choices than adolescents *(see Table 10.48).*

While the confidence analysis illuminated how much confidence participants had in their choices in the framing task, it could not differentiate between confidence in gamble and sure option choices. In order to determine the degree of preference for the gamble or the sure option, signed confidence ratings were obtained by multiplying the confidence rating by +1 if the participant chose the sure option and multiplying the confidence rating by -1 if the participant chose the gamble option. Hence, signed confidence ratings ranged from -7, representing strongest confidence in the gamble, to +7, representing strongest confidence in the sure option. To analyze signed confidence, a 2 (frame) x 3 (risk) x 3 (outcome magnitude) x 2 (order of blocks delivered) x 2 (sex) x 2 (age group) repeated measures ANOVA was performed *(see Table 11).* There was a main effect of frame, $F(1, 141) = 6.104$, $p<.05$, with participants indicating greater confidence in the gamble for both frames, although, as in the choice analysis, preference for the gamble was greater in the loss frame ($M = -1.301$, $SE = .230$) than in the gain frame ($M = -.673$, $SE = .227$) *(see Table 12.4; Figure 11).* There was a main effect of risk, $F(2, 141) = 26.069$, $p<.001$, with a pattern similar to that of choice. As the level of risk increased, there was a monotonic decrease in confidence in the gamble choice *(see Table 12.5; Figure 12).* There was also a main effect of magnitude, $F(2, 141) = 43.502$, $p<.001$, which had a pattern similar to the choice analysis. As the level of outcome magnitude increased, there was a

monotonic decrease in confidence in the gamble choice *(see Table 12.6; Figure 13).* The final main effect was order of blocks delivered, $F(1, 141) = 5.353$, $p<.05$, which also had a pattern similar to the choice analysis. For both participants who were delivered the gain-framed block of scenarios first and those who were delivered the loss-framed block of scenarios first, confidence was stronger for the gamble, although confidence in the gamble choice was greater when the loss frame was delivered first ($M = -1.426$, $SE = .269$) than when the gain frame was delivered first ($M = -.548$, $SE = .268$) *(see Table 12.3).*

As in the choice analysis, there was also an interaction between frame and order, $F(1, 141) = 6.699$, $p<.025$. When the gain-framed block was delivered first, confidence was stronger for the sure option in the gain frame ($M = .095$, $SE = .322$) and stronger for the gamble in the loss frame ($M = -1.191$, $SE = .326$), as opposed to when the loss-framed block was delivered first, and there was not as great a distinction between confidence for the gamble in the gain frame ($M = -1.441$, $SE = .320$) and the loss frame ($M = -1.411$, $SE = .324$) *(see Table 12.4).* Interactions of frame by outcome magnitude [$F(2,141) = 9.763$, $p < .001$] and age group by outcome magnitude [$F(2, 141) = 3.487$, $p < .05$] also revealed patterns corresponding to those in the choice analysis *(see Tables 12.33 and 12.40).* Unlike in the choice analysis, for signed confidence there was no three-way interaction between age group, frame, and magnitude.

To test the hypotheses that sensation seeking was correlated with risk-taking behaviors both in the framing task as well as in real-world intentions and behaviors, Pearson correlations were performed. Across all subjects, sensation seeking was correlated with overall gambling in the framing task, $r(150) = .178$, $p<.028$; gambling in the gain frame, $r(150) = .167$, $p<.05$; behavioral activation, $r(151) = .404$, $p<.001$; global benefits, $r(143) = .173$, $p<.05$, and intentions to have sex, $r(144) = .200$, $p<.05$; and negatively correlated with behavioral inhibition, $r(150) = -$

.223, $p<.01$; endorsement of gist principles, $r(149) = -.218$, $p<.05$; and categorical risk, $r(144) = -.185$, $p<.05$.

A one-way ANOVA revealed that adolescents had a similar mean response on sensation seeking items ($M = 2.310$, $SD = .601$) as compared to adults ($M = 2.184$, $SD = .638$), and this difference was not significant, $F(1, 150) = 1.517$, $p>.05$. Pearson correlations were again conducted, this time examining adults and adolescents separately. For adolescents, sensation seeking was correlated with overall gambling in the framing task, $r(49) = .023$, $p<.05$, gambling in the loss frame, $r(49)=.314$, $p<.05$, global benefits, $r(45) = .317$, $p<.05$, intentions to have sex, $r(48) = .531$, $p<.001$, and intentions to use birth control, $r(48) = .327$, $p<.05$. In addition, it was negatively correlated with endorsement of gist principles, $r(49) = -.312$, $p<.05$. For young adults, sensation seeking was correlated with global benefits, $r(96) = .226$, $p<.05$ and behavioral activation, $r(99) = .405$, $p<.001$; and was negatively correlated with categorical risk, $r(95) = -.248$, $p<.05$, gist principles, $r(98) = -.233$, $p<.05$, and behavioral inhibition, $r(99) = -.295$, $p<.01$.

Across all subjects, behavioral activation was correlated with global benefits, $r(143)=.182$, $p<.05$, intentions to have sex, $r(146) = .194$, $p<.05$, and sensation seeking (as previously stated), while behavioral inhibition was correlated with categorical risk, $r(144) = .194$, $p<.05$. For adolescents, behavioral activation was only correlated with sensation seeking, as previously reported, and behavioral inhibition was not correlated with any other variables. For young adults, behavioral activation was correlated with global benefits, $r(96) = .289$, $p<.01$, intentions to have sex, $r(96) = .229$, $p<.05$, and sensation seeking, as previously stated. Behavioral inhibition in young adults was correlated with categorical risk, $r(95) = .344$, $p<.01$ and global risks, $r(98) = .215$, $p<.05$, and negatively correlated with global benefits, $r(96) = -.230$, $p<.05$ and sensation seeking, as previously reported.

The next set of analyses examined the relationships between responses on gist-based questionnaires and outcome measures. Pearson correlations were again performed. The scales measuring related constructs- gist principles and categorical thinking- were correlated positively across all subjects, $r(145)=.440$, $p<.001$, as well as individually for both young adults, $r(96) = .420$, $p<.001$ and adolescents, $r(47) = .463$, $p<.01$. Across all subjects, endorsement of gist principles was correlated with global risks, $r(144) = .261$, $p<.01$ and negatively correlated with global benefits, $r(144) = -.505$, $p<.001$, intentions to have sex, $r(147) = -.578$, $p<.01$, total sexual partners, $r(140) = -.270$, $p<.01$, and sensation seeking, as previously stated. For adolescents, endorsement of gist principles was negatively correlated with global benefits, $r(45) = -.407$, $p<.01$, intentions to have sex, $r(48) = -.618$, $p<.001$, and sensation seeking, as previously stated. For young adults, endorsement of gist principles was correlated with global risks, $r(99) = .400$, $p<.001$, and negatively correlated with global benefits, $r(97) = -.440$), $p<.001$, intentions to have sex, $r(97) = -.533$, $p<.001$, total sexual partners, $r(93) = -.222$, $p<.05$, and sensation seeking, as previously stated.

Aside from those variables already mentioned, categorical risk was also correlated with global risks, $r(142) = .323$, $p <.001$, and negatively correlated with global benefits, $r(140) = -.309$, $p < .001$ and intentions to have sex, $r(143) = -.285$, $p < .01$ across all subjects. For adolescents, categorical risk was also negatively correlated with global benefits, $r(44) = -.336$, $p<.05$. For young adults, categorical risk was also correlated with global risks, $r(96) = .348$, $p<,.001$, and negatively correlated with global benefits, $r(94) = -.260$, $p<.05$ and intentions to have sex, $r(94) = -.312$, $p<.01$.

As predicted, there was a relationship between perceived global benefits of having sex and outcome measures. Across all subjects, global benefits was correlated with intentions to

have sex, $r(143) = .573$, $p<.001$ and total sexual partners, $r(135) = .249$, $p<.01$, and negatively correlated with global risks, $r(144) = -.250$, $p<.01$. For adolescents, global benefits was correlated with intentions to have sex, $r(45) = .569$, $p<.001$; for young adults, it was also correlated with intentions to have sex, $r(96) = .548$, $p<.001$ and negatively correlated with global risks $r(97) = -.423$, $p < .001$. These correlations are all in addition to those that have been previously stated concerning other variables.

The final set of analyses examined the relationships between verbatim measures and outcome measures. The verbatim measures of perceived personal risk and quantitative risk perception were correlated across all subjects, $r(143) = .194$, $p<.05$, which indicates that they measured related constructs (they were also significantly correlated for young adults, $r(93) = .216$, $p<.05$, although not for adolescents). Across all subjects, quantitative risk perception was correlated with total sexual partners, $r(143) = .194$, $p<.05$, as it also was for young adults, $r(93) = .216$, $p<.05$ but not for adolescents.

In addition to the aforementioned correlations, the outcome measure of intentions to have sex was correlated with intentions to use birth control, $r(145) = .202$, $p<.05$. These variables were also significantly correlated for adolescents, $r(48) = .282$, $p<.05$, but not for young adults. Intentions to have sex were also correlated across all participants with total sexual partners, $r(139) = .484$, $p<.001$. This relationship was also significant for both adolescents, $r(45) = .302$, $p<.05$, and young adults, $r(92) = .485$, $p<.001$.

Table 13 summarizes correlations for all participants, Table 14 summarizes correlations for adolescents, and Table 15 summarizes correlations for adults.

Discussion.

This study examined adolescent and young adult decision making in a framing task as well as measures of real-life risky intentions, behaviors, and perceptions. The personality dimensions of sensation seeking, behavioral inhibition, and behavioral activation were also examined, as were gist and verbatim processing and perceived global risks and global benefits of having sex.

Overall, the results of this study replicate findings of prior research that decision makers are more likely to take a risk in order to avoid a loss than to attain a gain of equal magnitude (Levin & Hart, 2003). The framing effects displayed by participants in this study differ from the standard framing effect described by Tversky and Kahneman (1981) in the Asian Disease Problem in the sense that participants in this study preferred the gamble the majority of the time in both the gain and loss frames. However, while they were not risk-averse in the gain frame in an overarching sense, their choices were more risk-averse in the gain frame in relation to their choices in the loss frame, indicating a pattern similar to that of the standard framing effect. The overall preference for the gamble in the framing task may be attributed to the sample used in this study. The risk-taking behavior of these age groups may not be representative of the general population. Preference for the gamble in both frames may also be attributed to the task itself. Although participants were instructed to make decisions as they would in real life, the fact that the money at stake was hypothetical may have decreased how risky participants perceived the scenarios to be, which in turn may have affected incentive to choose the sure option over the gamble.

Results also revealed that for both risk and outcome magnitude, as the level of each variable increased respectively, there were monotonic decreases in gambling in the framing task. The main effect of risk may be attributed to increased uncertainty of winning as the probability

of winning decreased. As magnitude increased, the amount that was guaranteed was larger, so taking the risk of winning nothing was less attractive. An unexpected result was a main effect of the between-subjects variable of order on choice in the framing task. Order did not appear to have an impact on tendency to gamble in the loss frame, but did in the gain frame. When the loss frame was delivered first, gambling in the gain frame increased. This could be attributed to a priming effect. It's possible that by receiving the loss frame first, risk-seeking attitudes may have been subconsciously influenced (Erb, Bioy, & Hilton, 2002) and carried over into decisions in the gain frame. However, this explanation does not elucidate why receiving the gain frame first did not influence risk-averse choices in the loss frame. Incorporating a buffer task in between the blocks may be a potential way to decrease order effects in future research.

The first a priori hypothesis was that adolescents would rely more on quantitative, verbatim reasoning and subsequently be consistent in their responses across frames, while adults would rely more on gist-based processing and display the standard framing effect. It was also hypothesized that adolescents would be more risk-seeking and choose the gamble option more often than adults in both the gain and loss frames. Findings revealed that there were not significant differences in gambling in the framing task between adolescents and adults. However, significant age group differences in framing did emerge depending on the level of outcome magnitude. When medium and high levels of outcome magnitude were combined, the pattern predicted by fuzzy-trace theory emerged: adolescents were more consistent across frames, while adults displayed standard framing effects.

At the highest level of outcome magnitude, however, adolescents displayed a reverse framing pattern, gambling more in the gain frame and choosing the sure option more often in the loss frame. This pattern resembles the one displayed by the second-graders in Reyna and Ellis's

study (1994). In that study, the researchers attributed the reverse framing pattern to a focus on outcomes (Reyna & Ellis, 1994), which may also be the reason adolescents in the present study were more risk-seeking in the gain frame and risk-averse in the loss frame when the stakes were high. For example, take the trials involving the highest level of outcome magnitude and the highest level of risk. In the gain frame, if the participant chooses to gamble, they have a ¼ chance of winning $600 as opposed to choosing the sure option and being guaranteed $150. Hence, in the gain frame, when the level of outcome magnitude is high, adolescents are attracted to the possibility of winning a greater amount, and so are more likely to choose the gamble option. For the same trial in the loss frame, if the participant chooses the sure option they are guaranteed to lose $450, as opposed to choosing the gamble and risking a ¾ chance of losing $600. Thus, when the stakes are high in the loss frame, the sure option is viewed as an opportunity to lose a lesser amount of money as opposed to the gamble, and so adolescents are risk-averse.

An alternative explanation may be that developmental differences in choice depending on the level of outcome magnitude are attributed to differences in the perceived values of the consequences (Furby & Beyth-Marom, 1992). Subjective utility theory (Edwards, 1955) maintains that individuals produce a subjective utility for each alternative and a rational choice is one which yields the greatest expected utility. A potential gain of $600, for example, may have a greater subjective utility to an adolescent than to a young adult, thus providing greater incentive to choose the gamble option in the gain frame. In turn, a large endowment of money which is at stake in the loss frame may have more subjective utility to an adolescent than a young adult, thus providing greater incentive to choose the sure option in the loss frame. According to prospect theory (Tversky & Kahneman, 1979), gains and losses are perceived as deviations from a

reference point of the status quo, and the negative feelings associated with losing money are felt more acutely than the pleasure of winning an equivalent amount. This leads to a natural human tendency of loss aversion (Kahneman, Knetsch, & Thaler, 1991), which may also explain why when the stakes are high, adolescents are more risk-averse in the loss frame.

The second set of hypotheses concerned the personality dimension of sensation seeking. Based on previous research on sensation seeking and its relationship with real-world risky behaviors, it was expected that adolescents would be more sensation seeking than adults; that high sensation seekers would be more likely to gamble in the framing task; and that high sensation seekers would also indicate greater real-world risk-taking behavior and intentions. There were no significant differences between sensation seeking in adults and adolescents; however, there was a trend towards greater sensation seeking amongst adolescents, so the lack of significance may be attributed to a lack of power, as there were twice as many adult participants as adolescents. As was predicted, there was a significant relationship between sensation seeking and gambling in the framing task. This relationship existed both across all participants and for adolescents specifically. It is also notable that for adolescents, sensation seeking was linked to both intentions to have sex and intentions to use birth control. So, as was predicted, the desire to seek out novel and exciting stimuli was linked to greater real-world risk-taking in the sense that adolescents who were high sensation seekers had greater intentions to have sex. However, it appears that high sensation seeking adolescents were willing to compensate for this risk by also intending to use birth control.

Also as predicted, behavioral activation was correlated with sensation seeking. This may be explained by sensitivity to reward, which has been shown in prior research to be associated with both these personality dimensions (Horvath & Zuckerman, 1993; Carver & White, 1994).

Behavioral activation was also correlated with global benefits of having sex and total partners for adults. If the global benefits of having sex are thought of as high, having sex may be considered a rewarding stimulus. Since the behavioral activation system responds to rewarding stimuli, the correlation between behavioral activation and total sexual partners makes sense. However, contrary to this study's hypothesis, behavioral activation was not correlated with gambling in the framing task. Again, this may be related to the nature of the study itself. Since the money at stake in the framing task was hypothetical, it may not have been evaluated as a rewarding stimulus.

Furthermore, results of this study support previous research contending that adolescent risk-taking may be contributed to by perceived benefits of risky behaviors. Adolescents who reported greater perceived global benefits of sex had greater intentions of having sex (and, interestingly, were also higher sensation seekers). However, this study only assessed risks associated with sexual behaviors. To gain a more complete understanding of the influence of adolescent perceptions of perceived risks and benefits on actions, other risky behaviors should be addressed in future research.

The final hypothesis of this study was that adolescents who endorsed gist principles and categorical risk perceptions would also report lower real-world risky sexual intentions and behaviors. Findings supported this hypothesis, revealing that participants who indicated greater global risks of having sex also had greater endorsement of gist principles and greater categorical risk perceptions. For both adolescents and adults, gist principles and categorical risk perceptions were also negatively correlated with intentions to have sex. For adults, gist principles were negatively correlated with total sexual partners as well. As was predicted by fuzzy-trace theory,

quantitative risk perception was positively correlated with perceived risk and risky behavior, including a positive correlation between quantitative risk and total sexual partners for adults. The lack of correlations with total sexual partners for adolescents may due to the population sample. Only 11.8% of the adolescents in this study reported having had vaginal sex, whereas estimations by the Centers for Disease Control report that nearly half of adolescents have had sexual intercourse (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1998); nevertheless, the negative correlation between gist principles and adolescent *intentions* to have sex is important. These findings reinforce prior research on the protective features of gist-based processing, which indicates that lower-risk adolescents have qualitative representations of risky situations, whereas higher risk adolescents rely more on a quantitative trading-off of risks and benefits (Reyna et al., 2005; Reyna & Farley, 2006a; Reyna & Farley, 2006b; Mills, Reyna, and Estrada, in press).

These results indicate that fuzzy-trace theory may effectively be applied to interventions to reduce risky decision making in adolescents, thus providing meaningful implications for policy and education. Current risk prevention curriculums often emphasize quantitative risks, for instance the probabilities of contracting sexually transmitted diseases. However, to an adolescent evaluating the decision of whether or not to have sex, the calculated benefits of engaging in this behavior, for instance growing closer to one's partner or feeling accepted by one's peers, may outweigh the known risks. In this sense, taking a risk is perfectly rational and deliberative to an adolescent using verbatim, quantitative reasoning. Gist-based thinking, on the other hand, is the most advanced form of reasoning which increases with age and experience. A more mature decision maker would be more likely to view the same scenario from a global perspective (for instance, that as a principle, catastrophic risks should be avoided), in which case the risk would not be perceived as worth taking (Reyna & Farley, 2006a).

Hence, rather than framing sexual decisions as a gamble involving a compensatory tradeoff of risks and benefits, curriculums and intervention programs should strive to tap into gist-based thinking and portray broad, categorical information about risky behaviors (Reyna et al., 2005). This may be accomplished through means such as the emphasis of decision heuristics, for instance, "known partners are safe partners," (Reyna et al., 2005) and "bottom line" messages, such as "AIDS cannot be cured" (Reyna & Farley, 2006b). Because gist memory is more persistent, these messages will be more enduring than verbatim-based facts and will be a more effective means of long-term risk reduction.

In the discussion of this study's findings, limitations must also be addressed. An important limitation is the lack of racial and ethnic diversity amongst participants in this study. The majority of participants were Caucasian and of European descent, and therefore results from this study cannot be considered representative of the general population. Socioeconomic status and education level are also demographic factors that were not varied amongst participants. Only 5.2% of participants indicated receiving a free lunch from school, an item used to gauge socioeconomic status. Every participant was educated to a certain extent: adult participants were all students at a large, selective university, and all adolescent participants were enrolled in high school. In addition, nearly all participants came from educated families, with 77.8% of participants reporting that their father graduated from a four-year college, and 76.4% reporting that their mother graduated from a four-year college. These factors certainly prevent the results of this study from being generalized, particularly because fuzzy-trace theory contends that education plays a role in the development of gist-based processing. For future studies, a more representative sample should be recruited. Doing so would not only make the research findings

more relevant to the general population, but would also allow for the effects of these demographic factors on risky decision making to be examined.

In addition, there was a methodological shortcoming with the intentions to have sex measure. The intentions to have sex scale had two items which were irrelevant to many young adult subjects: "Do you think you will have sex (or have sex again) before you turn 20?" and "Do you think you will have sex (or have sex again) before you are finished with high school?" Most young adults did answer these questions, presumably based on their actual past behaviors. However, these responses may be compromised by a retrospective bias. How participants answered as young adults may not necessarily be an accurate assessment of how they would have responded to these items as adolescents. Future research should replace these problematic items with ones that are applicable to all age groups. An additional methodological issue was the scale used to assess confidence in the framing task. The smiley face scale, which was used in Reyna & Ellis (1994), is a bipolar scale. In addition, while it has seven points, the middle point is not neutral. For the variable of confidence, a uni-polar scale may have been a more appropriate instrument since it is a measure of degree of preference for a choice. Thus, using a uni-polar scale which begins at a neutral point and increases in happiness is a more sensitive measure of this variable and should be used in future studies.

Experimenter bias is also a limitation of this study. Some of the adolescent participants were recruited through the researchers' personal contacts such as family members, friends, and neighbors. Selecting participants in such a way inevitably takes away from the randomness of the sample. In addition, despite efforts to keep the experimental procedure unbiased and to assure all participants that their responses were anonymous and confidential, there is certainly a possibility that the personally recruited adolescents' responses were influenced by the fact that

they knew the experimenter. Particularly since the survey contained items which were quite personal in nature, such as questions related to sexual behaviors and intentions, participants may have felt reluctant to report such information completely and accurately. To ensure confidentiality, identifying information such as where the participant was recruited from was not recorded, so no analysis could be conducted to see if the responses of adolescents recruited through personal contacts were different from adolescents recruited through Ithaca High School. For future studies, all participants should ideally be recruited in the same manner, such as through school districts; if this is not feasible, method of recruitment should be recorded in order to control for this confounding factor during data analysis. In addition, in the future experimenters should not perform the procedure with a participant that they know on a personal basis. However, it is possible that the relation between experimenters and participants allowed for more comparable groups.

One of the key purposes of this study was to use a laboratory task in order to examine developmental differences in risky decision making. This is largely due to the fact that in a laboratory procedure such as a framing task, the confounding factor of opportunity to engage in risky behaviors can be controlled for. However, with this experimental control comes a trade-off with ecological validity. If a participant is risk-seeking in the framing task and on the survey indicates greater intentions for real-world sexual risk-taking, given numerous environmental factors this may not necessarily translate to a decision to have sex in a natural setting. This study mainly focused on the cognitive and developmental factors underlying risky decision making, and while these domains are certainly crucial, alone they are not sufficient to gain a full understanding of adolescent decision making (Fischhoff, Downs, & Bruine de Bruin, 1998; Fischoff, in press). Context, stress, emotion, and social factors such as cultural norms and peer

influences also play important roles in risk-taking and should be taken into consideration, although they may be more challenging to control for in a laboratory task that is relevant to all age groups (Reyna & Farley, 2006a). A potential direction for future research is to further examine these factors and their influences on framing effects and risky decision making in adolescents.

In particular, there are several theories on emotion and cognition interactions which can be applied to judgment in framing tasks. The feelings-as-information hypothesis (Schwartz, 1990) maintains that happy moods make people feel that the present environment is safe, thus reducing motivation to be attentive to information within the environment. The similar affect-as-information hypothesis was supported by Storbeck and Clure (2005) in a study on a memory task which found that task-relevant positive affective cues enhanced false-memory effects, while task-relevant negative affective cues discouraged false-memory effects. Using the framework of fuzzy-trace theory, these various premises all imply that with positive affect, gist-based processing increases, while with negative affect, verbatim processing increases. Therefore, a positive emotional induction could potentially increase the occurrence of framing effects. An opposing viewpoint is put forth by the hedonic contingency view (Wegener & Petty, 1994; Handley, Lassiter, Nickell, Herchenroeder, 2002; Wegener, Smith, & Petty, 1995), which speculates that happiness actually encourages attentiveness (or in fuzzy-trace terms, increases verbatim processing) because of the consequences that actions and decisions may have on hedonic factors such as self-satisfaction and pleasure. According to this view, positive emotional cues in a framing task should therefore discourage risk-seeking behavior, because people do not want to lose their hedonic motivation. This theory may be particularly salient to adolescents. As previously mentioned, despite the risks of activities such as having sex or using drugs and

alcohol, the decisions to engage in these behaviors often seem quite reasonable to adolescents, as adolescents' primary goals are often to maximize pleasure (Reyna & Farley, 2006b). A study examining how positive and negative emotional stimuli affect the occurrence of framing effects in adolescents would be a fascinating follow-up to this study.

A second direction for future research is to examine framing effects and real-world risky decision making on samples representing a greater developmental range. The mean ages of the adolescent and young adult age groups in this study were only four years apart. Research on the concept of "emerging adulthood" as a new period of development posits that from the late teens to early twenties, young people are no longer adolescents, but have yet to take on the full responsibilities of adulthood (Arnett, 2000). Young adults therefore may not be very different from adolescents in terms of risk-taking and sensation seeking. Some research suggests risk-taking may actually increase during this period, as emerging adults want to seek out new experiences before "settling down;" in fact, the risky behavior of binge drinking peaks between the ages of 19 and 22 (Bachman, Wadsworth, O'Malley, Johnston, & Schulenberg, 1997; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2002). Thus, comparing two age groups which are developmentally close to one another provides a limited view of how framing effects and risky decision making change over the life course. Conducting a follow-up study which includes adolescents and young adults in addition to pre-adolescents and middle-aged and older adults would allow for the examination of framing effects and risk-taking across a wider spectrum of human development.

References

Arnett, J. J. (1990a). Drunk driving, sensation seeking and egocentrism among adolescents. *Personality and Individual Differences, 11*, 541-546.

Arnett, J. J. (1990b). Contraceptive use, sensation seeking and adolescent egocentrism. *Journal of Youth of Adolescence, 19*, 171-180.

Arnett, J. J. (1992). Reckless behavior in adolescence: A developmental perspective. *Developmental Review, 12*, 339-373.

Arnett, J.J. (2000). Emerging adulthood: A theory of development from the late teens through the twenties. *American Psychologist, 55*, 469-480.

Bachman, J.G., Wadsworth, K.N., O'Malley, P.M., Johnston, L.D., & Schulenberg, J.E. (1997). *Smoking, drinking, and drug use in young adulthood*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

Baumrind, D. (1983, October 3). Why adolescents take chances-And why they don't. First Commemorative Address sponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development on the occasion of Child Health Day.

Ben-Zur, H., & Reshef-Kfir, Y. (2003). Risk-taking and coping strategies among Israeli adolescents. *Journal of Adolescence, 16, 153-168.*

Carver, C.S., & White, T.L.(1994). Behavioral inhibition, behavioral activation, and affective responses to impending reward and punishment: the BIS/BAS scales. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 27*, 351-369.

Center for Disease Control (2005). *Youth risk behavior surveillance*, (MMWR, June, vol. 55, Publication No. SS-5).

Edwards, W. (1995). The theory of decision making. *Psychological Bulletin, 51,* 201-214.

Erb, H.P., Bioy, A., & Hilton, D.J. (2002). Choice preferences without inferences: Subconscious

priming of risk attitudes. *Journal of Behavioral Decision Making,* 15, 251-262

Fischhoff, B. (in press). Assessing adolescent decision-making competence. *Developmental Review.*

Fischhoff, B., Downs, J., & Bruine de Bruin, W. (1998). Adolescent vulnerability: A framework for behavioral interventions. *Applied and Preventive Psychology, 7*, 77–94.

Fischoff, B., Parker, A., Bruine de Bruin, W., Downs, J. & Palmgren, C., et al. (2000). Teen expectations for significant life events. *Public Opinion Quarterly, 64,* 189-205.

Furby, L., & Beyth-Marom, R. (1992). Risk-taking in adolescence: A decision-making perspective. *Developmental Review*, *12*, 1–44.

Gray, J.A. (1972). The psychophysiological basis of introversion-extraversion: A modification of Eyesenck's theory. In V.D. Nebylitsyn & J.A. Gray (Eds.), *The biological bases of individual behaviour* (182-205). San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

Gray, J.A. (1977). Drug effects on fear and frustration: possible limbic site of action of minor tranquilizers. In L.L. Iversen, S.D. Iversen, & S.H. Synder (Eds.), *Handbook of psychopharmacology*, *8*, 433-529.

Gray, J.A. (1981). A critique of Eyesenck's theory of personality. In H.J. Eyesenck (ed.), *A model for personality* (246-279). Berlin: Springer-Verlag.

Gray, J.A. (1987a). Perspectives on anxiety and impulsivity: A commentary. *Journal of Research in Personality, 21*, 493-509.

Gray (1987b). *The psychology of fear and stress*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.

Gray, J.A. (1990). Brain systems that mediate both emotion and cognition. *Cognition and Emotion, 4*, 269-288.

Halpern-Felsher, B.L., Biehl, M., Kropp, R.Y., & Rubinstein, M.L. (2004). Perceived risks and benefits of smoking: Differences among adolescents with different smoking experiences and intentions. *Preventive Medicine*, *39*, 559–567.

Handley, I.M., Lassiter, G.D., Nickell, E.F., & Herchenroeder, L.M. (2004). Affect and automatic mood maintenance. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 40,* 106-112.

Horvath, P., & Zuckerman, M. (1993). Sensation seeking, risk appraisal, and risky behavior. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *14*, 41–52.

Hoyert, D.L., Kochanek, K.D., & Murphy, S.L. (1999). Deaths: Final data for 1997. *National Center for Vital Statistics Reports, 47*, 1-104.

Hoyle, R. H., Fejfar, M. C., & Miller, J. D. (2000). Personality and sexual risk-taking: a quantitative review. *Journal of Personality, 68*, 1203–1231.

Hoyle, R.H., Stephenson, M.T., Palmgreen, P., Lorch, E.P., & Donohew, R.L. (2002). Reliability and validity of a brief measure of sensation seeking. *Personality and Individual Differences, 32,* 401-414.

Institute of Medicine (1997). *The hidden epidemic: Confronting sexually transmitted diseases*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Johnson, R. J., McCaul, K. D., & Klein,W. M. P. (2002). Risk involvement and risk perception among adolescents and young adults. *Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, *25*, 67–82.

Kahneman, D. (2003). A perspective on judgment and choice: Mapping bounded rationality. *American Psychologist, 58*, 697–720.

Kahneman, D., & Tversky, A. (1979). Prospect theory: An analysis of decision under risk. *Econometrica, 47*, 263-291.

Kahneman, D, Knetsch, J.L., & Thaler, R.H. (1991). The endowment effect, loss aversion, and status quo bias. *Journal of Economic Perspectives, 5*, 193-206.

Kandel, D. B., & Logan, J. A. (1984). Patterns of drug use from adolescence to young adulthood: 1. Periods of risk for initiation, continued use, and discontinuation. *American Journal of Public Health, 74,* 660-666.

Levin, I.P., & Hart, S.S. (2003). Risk preferences in young children: early evidence of individual differences in reaction to potential gains and losses. *Journal of Behavioral Decision Making, 16*, 397-413

Levin, I.P., Hart, S.S., Weller, J.A., & Harshman, L.A. (2007). Stability of choice in a risky decision-making task: A 3-year longitudinal study with children and adults.

Maynard, R. A. (1997). *Kids having kids: Economic costs and social consequences of teen pregnancy*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press.

Mills, B.A., Reyna, V.F., & Estrada, S.M. (in press). Explaining contradictory relations between risk perception and risk-taking. *Psychological Science.*

McNeil, B., Paucker, S., Sox, H., & Tversky, A. (1982). On the elicitation of preferences for alternative therapies, *New England Journal of Medicine, 306,* 1259-1262.

Newcomb, M. D., & McGee, L. (1991). Influence of sensation seeking on general deviance and specific problem behaviors from adolescence to young adulthood. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 61*, 614–628.

Parsons, J. T., Siegal, A. W., & Cousins, J. H. (1997).Late adolescent risk-taking: effects of perceived benefits and perceived risks on behavioral intentions and behavioral change. *Journal of Adolescence, 20, 381-392.*

Piaget, J. (1953). *Logic and Psychology*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

Quadrel, M.J., Fischoff, B., & Davis, W. (1993). Adolescent (in)vulnerability. *American Psychologist, 48,* 102-116.

Reyna, V.F. (1996). Conceptions of memory development with implications for reasoning and decision making. *Annals of Child Development, 12*, 87-118.

Reyna, V. F. (2004). How people make decisions that involve risk: A dual process approach. *Current Directions in Psychological Science, 13,* 60-66.

Reyna, V. F., Adam, M. B., Poirier, K. M., LeCroy, C. W., & Brainerd, C. J. (2005). Risky decision making in childhood and adolescence: A fuzzy-trace theory approach. In J. E. Jacobs & P. A. Klaczynski (Eds.), *The development of judgment and decision making in children and adolescents* (pp. 77-106). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers.

Reyna, V.F., & Brainerd, C.J., (1991). Fuzzy-trace theory and framing effects in choice. Gist extraction, truncation, and conversion. *Journal of Behavioral Decision Making , 4,* 249-262.

Reyna, V. F., & Brainerd, C. J. (1995). Fuzzy-trace theory: an interim synthesis. *Learning and Individual Differences, 7*, 1-75.

Reyna, V. F. & Ellis, S. C. (1994). Fuzzy-trace theory and framing effects in children's risky decision making. *Psychological Science*, *5*, 275–279.

Reyna, V. F., & Farley, F. (2006a). Risk and rationality in adolescent decision making: Implications for theory, practice, and public policy. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, *7*, 1-44.

Reyna, V.F., & Farley, F. (2006b). Is the teen brain too rational? *Scientific American Mind, 17*, 58-65.

Reyna, V.F., & Rivers, S.E. (in press). Current theories of risk and rational decision making. *Developmental Review.*

Rivers, S.E., Reyna, V. F., & Mills, B. A. (in press). Risk-taking under the influence: A fuzzy-trace theory of emotion in adolescence. *Developmental Review*.

Satinder, K. P., & Black, A. (1984). Cannibis use and sensation seeking orientation. *Journal of Psychology, 116*, 101-105.

Schlottmann, A., & Tring, J. How children reason about gains and losses: Framing effects in judgment and choice. *Swiss Journal of Psychology, 64*, 153-171.

Schwarz, N. (1990). Feelings as information: Informational and motivational functions of affective states. In R.M. Sorrentino & E.T. Higgins (Eds.), Handbook of motivation and cognition: Foundations of Social Behavior. (Vol. 2, pp. 527-561). New York: Guilford Press.

Schwartz, R.M., Burkhart, B.R., & Green, B. (1978). Turning on or off: Sensation seeking or tension reduction as motivational determinants of alcohol use. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 46,* 1144-1145.

Thaler, R.H. (1978). Toward a positive theory of consumer choice. *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization, 1*, 39-60.

Tversky, A., & Kahneman, D. (1981). The framing of decisions and the psychology of choice. *Science, 211*, 453-458.

Tversky, A. & Kahneman, D. (1986). Rational choice and the framing of decisions. *Journal of Business, 59,* S251-S278.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2002). *National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health*. Retrieved from www.samhsa.gov

Wang, X.T. (1996). Framing effects: Dynamics and task domains. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, 68,* 145-157.

Wegener, D.T., & Petty, R.E. (1994). Mood management across affective states: The hedonic contingency hypothesis. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 66*, 1034-1048.

Wegener, D.T., Smith, A.M., & Petty, R.E. (1995). Positive mood can increase or decrease message scrutiny: The hedonic contingency view of mood and message processing. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 69, 5-15.

Zuckerman, M. (1971). Dimensions of sensation seeking. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 36,* 45-52

Zuckerman, M. (1979). *Sensation seeking: Beyond the optimal level of arousal*. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Zuckerman, M. (1994). *Behavioral expressions and biosocial bases of sensation seeking*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Zuckerman, M., & Neeb, M. (1980). Demographic influences in sensation seeking and expressions of sensation seeking, smoking, and driving habits. *Personality and Individual Differences, 1,* 197-206.

Zuckerman, M., Ball, S., & Black, J. (1990). Influences of sensation seeking, gender, risk appraisal, and situational motivation on smoking. *Addictive Behaviors, 15*, 209-220.

Zuckerman, M., Eysenck, S. B. G., & Eysenck, H. J. (1978). Sensation seeking in England and America: Cross-cultural, age, and sex comparisons. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, *46*, 139-149.

Zuckerman, M., Tushup, R., & Finner, S. (1976). Sexual attitudes and experience: Attitude and personality correlations and changes produced by a course in sexuality. *Journal of*

Consulting and Clinical Psychology, *44*, 7-19.

Zuckerman, M., Bone, R. N., Neary, R., Mangelsdorff, D., & Brustman, B. (1972). What is the sensation seeker? Personality trait and experience correlates of the Sensation Seeking Scales. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 39,* 308-321.

Appendix

A. Consent and Assent Forms

B. Spinners

C. Framing Task Scripts

D. Confidence Scale

E. Survey

    1. Demographic Survey
    2. Categorical Thinking Scales
    3. Intentions to Have Sex
    4. Intentions to Use Birth Control
    5. Gist Principles
    6. Global Benefits/Global Risks
    7. Quantitative STD Perception
    8. Sexual History
    9. Perceived Personal Risk
    10. Sensation Seeking Scale
    11. Behavioral Inhibition Scale
    12. Behavioral Activation Scale

F. Author's Note

G. Tables

H. Figures

Risk and Decision-Making in Adolescents-Cornell Adult Consent

You are invited to take part in a research study of how adolescents make decisions. We are asking you to take part because of your age. Please read this form carefully and ask any questions you may have before agreeing to take part in the study.

What the study is about: The purpose of this study is to learn how adolescents make decisions. You must be at least 18 years old and attending Cornell University in order to take part in this study.

What we will ask you to do: If you agree to be in this study, we will play a game either on the computer or on paper, about decision making. A series of choices will be presented in which the number of imaginary prizes will change and the chances of winning or losing those prizes will also change. In addition, you will tell us how confident you are with your decisions. Then you will be asked to fill out a demographic survey and a survey about your sexual attitudes and behaviors. You may decline to fill out this survey out if you do not feel comfortable. If you decide to complete the survey, you may leave any questions blank that you do not feel comfortable answering. The study will take less than one hour to complete.

Risks and benefits: The risks involved with being in this study are no more than you might experience during regular daily activities. There are no direct benefits to you. However, you will be helping us learn more about how people make decisions.

Taking part is voluntary: Taking part in this study is completely voluntary. You may withdraw from the study at any time. If you decide not to take part or to skip some of the questions, it will not affect your current or future relationship with Cornell University.

Your answers will be confidential. The records of this study will be kept private. Your name will not be linked to your answers. In any sort of report we make public, we will not include any information that will make it possible to identify you by a third party. Research records will be kept in a locked file for at least three (3) years; only the researchers will have access to the records. Data may be used for educational purposes and shown to students, trainees and others anonymously but you will not be identifiable by a third party.

If you have questions: The researcher conducting this study is Jessica DeMarinis. Please ask any questions you have now. If you have questions later, you may contact Jessica at jad222@cornell.edu or at 607-254-1172. You can reach Steven Estrada, Team Leader, or Professor Valerie Reyna, Principal Investigator at sme27@cornell.edu or at 607-254-1172. If you have any questions or concerns regarding your rights as a subject in this study, you may contact the Institutional Review Board for Human Participants (IRB) at 607-255-5138 or access their website at http://www.irb.cornell.edu. You will be given a copy of this form to keep for your records.

Statement of Consent: I have read the above information, and have received answers to any questions I asked. I consent to take part in the study.

Your name _____

Your Signature _____ Date _____

Risk and Decision-Making- Parental Consent

Your child is invited to be in a research study about how adolescents make decisions involving risk. We are asking that your child take part because your child is in the age group we want to study. We ask that you read this form and ask any questions you may have before agreeing to allow your child to take part in this study.

The study: The purpose of this study is to find out how adolescents make decisions involving risk. If you agree to allow your child to take part, your child will be asked to complete a computer version or a paper copy version of tasks involving risky decision-making. A series of choices will be presented in which the number of hypothetical prizes will vary and the chances of winning or losing those prizes will also vary. After completing these tasks, your child will be asked to rate how confident they are with their decisions. Finally, we will ask them to complete a demographic survey and a survey asking them about their sexual attitudes and behaviors. They may decline to fill out the survey and/or skip any questions they do not feel comfortable asking. The study will take less than one hour to complete.

Risks and benefits: I do not anticipate any risks to your child participating in this study other than those encountered in day-to-day life. There will be no direct benefits. However, you will be helping us learn more about how people make decisions.

Confidentiality: The records of this study will be kept private. If any sort of report were made public, we will not include any information that will make it possible to identify your child. It will not be possible for anyone to figure out which answers are your child's. Information will be kept securely for at least three (3) years and the data will be kept securely throughout. Data may be used for educational purposes and shown to students, trainees and others anonymously but

your child will not be identifiable by a third party. Since you have received this through the internet, please be aware that there is a chance your answers could be read by a third party.

Voluntary Participation: Your child's participation in this study is completely voluntary. Your child may skip any questions he or she doesn't feel comfortable answering. Your decision whether or not to allow your child to take part will not affect your current or future relationship with Cornell University. If you decide to allow your child to take part, your child is free to not do the survey or to skip any questions. You are free to withdraw your child at any time without affecting your relationship with Cornell University.

The person who will be interacting with your child is Jessica DeMarinis. You may reach her at 607-254-1172 or at jad222@cornell.edu. You could also reach Steven Estrada, Team Leader, or Professor Valerie Reyna, Principal Investigator, at 607-254-1172 or sme27@cornell.edu. Please feel free to ask any questions you have now, or at any point in the future. If you have any questions or concerns about your child's rights as a research subject, you may contact the Institutional Review Board for Human Participants (IRB) at 607-255-5138, or you may access their website at http://www.irb.cornell.edu/. You will be given a copy of this consent form for your records.

Please PRINT your child's name, your name and sign below if you give consent for your child to participate in this study.

Your child's name (printed): _____

Your name (printed): _____

Your signature _____ Date _____

Risk and Decision-Making in Adolescents- Adolescent Assent

You are invited to participate in a research study of how adolescents make decisions. We are asking you to take part because of your age. Please read this form carefully while I read it aloud to you. Please ask any questions you may have before agreeing to participate.

What the study is about: The purpose of this study is to learn how adolescents make decisions. You must be in grades 9-12 in order to take part in this study.

What we will ask you to do: We have received permission from your parent/guardian for you to participate in this study. If you agree to be in this study, we will play a game on the computer or on paper, about decision-making. A series of choices will be presented in which the number of imaginary prizes will change and the chances of winning or losing those prizes will also change. In addition, you will tell us how confident you are with your decisions. Finally, we will have you complete a survey asking for demographic information and information about your sexual attitudes and behaviors. You may skip the survey if you do not feel comfortable filling it out. If you decide to take the survey, you may skip any questions you do not feel comfortable answering. The study will take less than one hour to complete.

Risks and benefits: I do not anticipate any risks to you participating in this study other than those encountered in day-to-day life. There are no direct benefits to you. However, you will be helping us learn more about how people make decisions.

Taking part is voluntary: Taking part in this study is completely voluntary. You may stop at any time. If you decide not to participate or to skip some of the questions, it will not affect your

current or future relationship with Cornell University. If you decide to take part, you can stop at anytime.

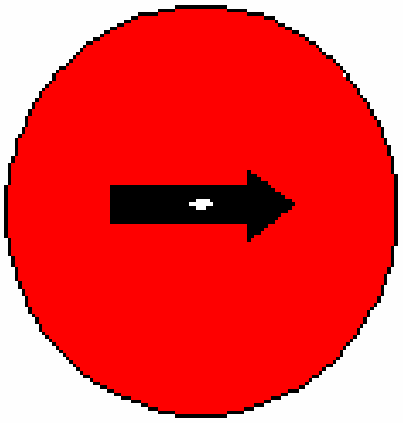
Your answers will be confidential. The records of this study will be kept private. Your name will not be linked to the answers you give during the study. It will not be possible for anyone to figure out which answers are your answers. In any sort of report we make public we will not include any information that will make it possible to identify you. Research records will be kept in a locked file for at least three (3) years; only the researchers will have access to the records. Data may be used for educational purposes and shown to students, trainees and others anonymously but you will not be identifiable by a third party.

If you have questions: The researcher conducting this study is Jessica DeMarinis. Please ask any questions you have now. If you have questions later, you may contact Jessica DeMarinis at jad222@cornell.edu or 607-254-1172. You can reach Steven Estrada, Team Leader, or Professor Valerie Reyna, Principal Investigator at sme27@cornell.edu or at 607-254-1172. If you have any questions or concerns regarding your rights as a subject in this study, you may contact the Institutional Review Board for Human Participants (IRB) at 607-255-5138 or access their website at http://www.irb.cornell.edu. You will be given a copy of this form to keep for your records.

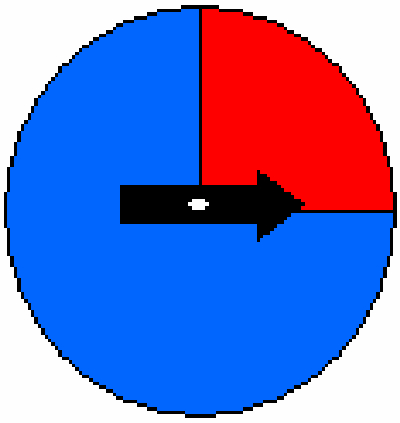
Statement of Consent: I have read the above information, and have received answers to any questions I asked. I consent to take part in the study.

Your name: _____

Your Signature _____ Date _____



Spinner A



Spinner B

Example of framing problem:

Gain Frame: You have a choice. If you pick this side [Spinner A], you win $5 for sure. If you pick this side [Spinner B], you take a chance. If the spinner were to land on red, you win $20, if the spinner lands on blue, you win nothing. What do you want to do? Win $5 for sure, or take a chance and maybe win $20, maybe win nothing?

Loss Frame: I am going to give you $20. You have a choice. If you pick this side [Spinner A], you lose $15 for sure. If you pick this side [Spinner B], you take a chance. If the spinner lands on blue, you lose $20. If the spinner lands on red, you lose nothing. What do you want to do?

Note: The arrows on the actual spinners used in the experiment were white

GAIN FRAME: Pretend you have a chance to win money.

___	___	___	You have a choice. If you pick this side, you win $5 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner were to land on red, you win $10, but if the spinner lands on blue, you win nothing. What do you want to do? Win $5 for sure, or take a chance and maybe win $10, maybe win nothing? (1/2)
___	___	___	You have a choice. If you pick this side, you win $20 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner were to land on red, you win $40, if the spinner lands on blue, you win nothing. What do you want to do? Win $20 for sure, or take a chance and maybe win $40, maybe win nothing? (1/2)
___	___	___	You have a choice. If you pick this side, you win $150 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner were to land on red, you win $300, if the spinner lands on blue, you win nothing. What do you want to do? Win $150 for sure, or take a chance and maybe win $300, maybe win nothing? (1/2)
___	___	___	You have a choice. If you pick this side, you win $5 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner were to land on red, you win $15, if the spinner lands on blue, you win nothing. What do you want to do? Win $5 for sure, or take a chance and maybe win $15, maybe win nothing? (1/3)
___	___	___	You have a choice. If you pick this side, you win $20 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner were to land on red, you win $60, if the spinner lands on blue, you win nothing. What do you want to do? Win $20 for sure, or take a chance and maybe win $60, maybe win nothing? (1/3)
___	___	___	You have a choice. If you pick this side, you win $150 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner were to land on red, you win $450, if the spinner lands on blue, you win nothing. What do you want to do? Win $150 for sure, or take a chance and maybe win $450, maybe win nothing? (1/3)
___	___	___	You have a choice. If you pick this side, you win $5 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner were to land on red, you win $20, if the spinner lands on blue, you win nothing. What do you want to do? Win $5 for sure, or take a chance and maybe win $20, maybe win nothing? (1/4)
___	___	___	You have a choice. If you pick this side, you win $20 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner were to land on red, you win $80, if the spinner lands on blue, you win nothing. What do you want to do? Win $20 for sure, or take a chance and maybe win $80, maybe win nothing? (1/4)
___	___	___	You have a choice. If you pick this side, you win $150 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner were to land on red, you win $600, if the spinner lands on blue, you win nothing. What do you want to do? Win $150 for sure, or take a chance and maybe win $600, maybe win nothing? (1/4)

LOSS FRAME: Pretend you have a chance to win money.

___	___	____	I am going to give you $10. You have a choice. If you pick this side, you lose $5 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner lands on blue, you lose $10. If the spinner lands on red, you give me back nothing. What do you want to do? (1/2)
___	___	____	I am going to give you $40. You have a choice. If you pick this side, you lose $20 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner lands on blue, you lose $40. If the spinner lands on red, you lose nothing. What do you want to do? . (1/2)
___	___	____	I am going to give you $300. You have a choice. If you pick this side, you lose $150 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner lands on blue, you lose $300. If the spinner lands on red, you lose nothing. What do you want to do? (1/2)
___	___	____	I am going to give you $15. You have a choice. If you pick this side, you lose $10 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner lands on blue, you lose $15. If the spinner lands on red, you lose nothing. What do you want to do? (1/3)
___	___	____	I am going to give you $60. You have a choice. If you pick this side, you lose $40 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner lands on blue, you lose $60. If the spinner lands on red, you lose nothing. What do you want to do? (1/3)
___	___	____	I am going to give you $450. You have a choice. If you pick this side, you lose $300 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner lands on blue, you lose $450. If the spinner lands on red, you lose nothing. What do you want to do? (1/3)
___	___	____	I am going to give you $20. You have a choice. If you pick this side, you lose $15 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner lands on blue, you lose $20. If the spinner lands on red, you lose nothing. What do you want to do? (1/4)
___	___	____	I am going to give you $80. You have a choice. If you pick this side, you lose $60 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner lands on blue, you lose $80. If the spinner lands on red, you lose nothing. What do you want to do? (1/4)
___	___	____	I am going to give you $600. You have a choice. If you pick this side, you lose $450 for sure. If you pick this side, you take a chance. If the spinner lands on blue, you lose $600. If the spinner lands on red, you lose nothing. What do you want to do? (1/4)

Which face best reflects your feelings about your choice?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Participant Survey

Demographic Survey:

1.) Gender:
- □ Male
- □ Female

2.) How old are you? _____

3.) What is your birth date? (e.g. 04/20/86) _____

4.) Where are you from?
City: _____
State: _____

5.) What year are you in school (or what year did you complete in Spring 2007)?
- □ Freshman – high school
- □ Sophomore – high school
- □ Junior – high school
- □ Senior – high school
- □ Freshman - college
- □ Sophomore – college
- □ Junior – college
- □ Senior – college
- □ 1st year graduate school
- □ 2nd year graduate school
- □ 3rd year graduate school
- □ Other – Please Specify: _____

6.) Are you right or left handed?
- □ Right-handed
- □ Left-handed
- □ Ambidextrous

7.) What race do you consider yourself to be? Select one of the following:
- □ Caucasian/White
- □ Black or African American
- □ Asian
- □ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- □ American Indian or Alaskan Native
- □ Mixed Race – Please specify: _____

8.) What ethnicity do you consider yourself to be? Select one of the following:
- □ European descent
- □ Mexican/Chicano
- □ Other Hispanic:
  - □ Puerto Rican
  - □ Cuban
  - □ Central American

- South American
- Other - please specify: _____
- Native American/Tribe: _____
- Asian-American
  - Chinese
  - Japanese
  - Pacific Islander
  - Filipino
  - Other-please specify: _____
- Mixed ethnicity – please specify (ex. Chicano and Native American): _____

9.) What is the highest level your father completed in school *(check only one)*

- He completed less than 12th grade (less than high school)
- He graduated from high school
- He had some college after high school
- He graduated from a 4 year college or more
- Don't know

10.) What is the highest level your mother completed in school *(check only one)*

- She completed less than 12th grade (less than high school)
- She graduated from high school
- She had some college after high school
- She graduated from a 4 year college or more
- Don't know

Please answer the following two questions *only* if you are in high school:

11.) Do you receive a free lunch from school?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

12.) Do you receive a reduced-price lunch from school?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

What do you think?

Here are several statements. There is no right or wrong answer, we want to know what you think. Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Please mark the answer that you believe. The choices are strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, and strongly agree.

By birth control, we mean anything that reduces the risk of pregnancy.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree nor Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. If you keep having unprotected sex, risk adds up and you WILL get pregnant or get someone pregnant…… …	○	○	○	○	○
2. If you can't handle getting protection, you are not ready for sex……	○	○	○	○	○
3. When in doubt about having sex, delay or avoid it……	○	○	○	○	○
4. If you keep having unprotected sex, risk adds up and you WILL get a sexually transmitted disease……..	○	○	○	○	○
5. Even low risks add up to 100% if you keep doing it……	○	○	○	○	○
6. It only takes ONCE to get pregnant or get an STD……	○	○	○	○	○
7. Even low risks happen to someone…….	○	○	○	○	○

What About These Reasons…

Please answer all of the following questions whether you have had sex or not.
I might choose NOT to have sex because:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
8. Even if you use condoms, eventually you'll get an STD if you have sex enough…….	○	○	○	○	○
9. Once you have HIV/AIDS, there is no second chance…… … …….	○	○	○	○	○

The Future…

Please, answer these questions whether or not you have had sex.

	Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't Know	Likely	Very Likely
1. Do you think you will have sex (or have sex again) before you turn 20?.....	○	○	○	○	○
2. Do you think you will have sex (or have sex again) before you are in a serious relationship or in love?.....	○	○	○	○	○
3. Do you think you will have sex (or have sex again) before you are finished with high school?.....	○	○	○	○	○
4. Do you think you will have sex (or have sex again) during the next year?.....	○	○	○	○	○
5. Do you think you will have sex (or have sex again) before you get married?.....	○	○	○	○	○

The Future…

Please, answer these questions whether or not you have had sex.

	Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Don't Know	Likely	Very Likely
1. Do you think you will actually use birth control when you have sex?.....	○	○	○	○	○
2. If you were going to have sex, would you prefer to use a condom (rubber)?.....	○	○	○	○	○
3. Do you intend to use birth control when you have sex?.....	○	○	○	○	○
4. Do you intend to use a condom (rubber) when you have sex?.....	○	○	○	○	○
5. Do you think you will actually use a condom (rubber) when you have sex?.....	○	○	○	○	○
6. If you were going to have sex, would you prefer to use birth control?.....	○	○	○	○	○

Decisions…

Which of the following principles apply to YOUR decision to have sex (check ALL that apply):

- ○ Better to not have sex than risk getting HIV/AIDS.
- ○ Better to focus on school than have sex.
- ○ I have a responsibility to my partner to not put him/her at risk.
- ○ Avoid risk.
- ○ Better to be safe than sorry.
- ○ Better to not have sex than risk getting pregnant or getting someone pregnant.
- ○ Better to wait than to have sex when you are not ready.
- ○ I have a responsibility to my parents/family to not have sex.
- ○ Better to not have sex than hurt my parents/family.
- ○ I have a responsibility to God to wait to have sex.
- ○ I have a responsibility to myself to wait to have sex.
- ○ Better to have fun (sex) while you can.
- ○ Known partners are safe partners.
- ○ Having sex is better than losing a relationship.
- ○ Having sex is worth risking pregnancy.

1.) Overall, for YOU which of the following best describes the BENEFITS of having sex?

Check one: ○ NONE ○ LOW ○ MEDIUM ○ HIGH

2.) Overall, for YOU which of the following best describes the RISKS of having sex?

Check one: ○ NONE ○ LOW ○ MEDIUM ○ HIGH

3.) Which of the following is a better description of YOUR options regarding sex (check ONE)?

- ○ Choosing between having more benefits and more risk versus having fewer benefits and less risk.
- ○ Choosing between having some benefits with no risk versus taking a risk.

4.) What are the chances that YOU have a sexually transmitted disease?

0……10……20……30……40……50……60……70……80……90……100%

5.) What is the risk of a teenager getting pregnant or getting someone pregnant if he or she has sex over a one year time period (more than once a month) and doesn't use anything for birth control?

0……10……20……30……40……50……60……70……80……90……100%

What do you believe?

Please answer all of the following questions whether you have had sex or not.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Disagree nor Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. I am likely to have HIV/AIDS by age 25…….	○	○	○	○	○
2. I am likely to get (a girl) pregnant in next 6 months…	○	○	○	○	○
3. I am likely to have a STD by age 25……..	○	○	○	○	○
4. I am likely to have HIV/AIDS in the next 6 months…..	○	○	○	○	○
5. I am likely to have STD in the next 6 months…….	○	○	○	○	○

The Really Personal Stuff About You...

Please read the following questions and think about them carefully. Remember that your answers are **private** and **will not be shown** to your parents, teachers or program leaders.

1. Have you ever had vaginal sex?..... ○ Yes ○ No

2. Have you ever had oral sexl?..... ○ Yes ○ No

3. Have you ever anal sex?..... ○ Yes ○ No

4. Have you had vaginal sex in the last 30 days?..... ○ Yes ○ No

5. Have you ever been treated by a doctor for an STD (e.g. chlamydia, gonorrhea, etc.)? ○ Yes ○ No

6. How likely is it that you will get tested for HIV/STDs in the next 6 months?

- ○ Very unlikely
- ○ Unlikely
- ○ Don't know
- ○ Likely
- ○ Very likely

7. *If you have had sex*, how old were you the first time you had sex? ☐☐

I have never had sex ○

8. *If you have had sex*, how many total people have you had sex with?

Number of male (boy) partners ☐☐

Number of female (girl) partners ☐☐

I have never had sex ○

Survey

After each statement, please select which response best reflects your opinion by circling one of the following options: strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree or strongly agree. You may skip any statements that you are uncomfortable answering:

SS

1. I would like to explore strange places.

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

2. I get restless when I spend too much time at home.

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

3. I like to do frightening things.

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

4. I like wild parties.

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

5. I would like to take off on a trip with no pre-planned routes or timetables

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

6. I prefer friends who are excitingly unpredictable

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

7. I would like to try bungee jumping

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

8. I would love to have new and exciting experiences, even if they are illegal.

BIS

1. If I think something unpleasant is going to happened I usually get pretty “worked up.”

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

2. I worry about making mistakes

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

3. Criticism or scolding hurts me quite a bit.

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

4. I feel pretty worried or upset when I think or know somebody is angry at me.

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

5. Even if something bad is about to happen to me, I rarely experience fear or nervousness.

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

6. I feel worried when I think I have done poorly at something.

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

7. I have very few fears compared to my friends

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

BAS

1. When I get something I want, I feel excited and energized

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

2. When I'm doing well at something, I love to keep at it.

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

3. When good things happen to me, it affects me strongly.

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

4. It would excite me to win a contest

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

5. When I see an opportunity for something I like, I get excited right away.

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

6. When I want something, I usually go all-out to get it.

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

7. I go out of my way to get things I want.

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

8. If I see a chance to get something I want, I move on it right away.

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

9. When I go after something I use a “no hold barred” approach

   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

10. I will often do things for no other reason than that they might be fun.

    Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

11. I crave excitement and new sensations.

    Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

12. I’m always willing to try something new if I think it will be fun.

    Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

13. I often act on the spur of the moment.

    Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

Author's Note

Jessica DeMarinis, Department of Human Development, Cornell University

This project was funded by a Small Undergraduate Research Grant from the College of Human Ecology, Cornell University.

Thank you to my advisor, Professor Valerie Reyna, for giving me the opportunity to work in the Laboratory for Rational Decision Making, an experience which developed my interest in research and inspired me to write this thesis. Her guidance and assistance in designing and executing this project were invaluable. I would especially like to thank Steven Estrada for all of the teaching, listening and encouraging he has done over the years. I could not have completed this project without his support and dedication.

The members of the Laboratory for Rational Decision Making have also been incredibly supportive, particularly Janine Stanisz and Regina Myers for pioneering this research; Vishnu Patel, Lexi Pritchett, and Jill Russo for assisting with participant recruitment and data collection and management; and Stacey Elliot, Karin Katz, Ashley McGrath, and Sarah Ordonez for all of their encouragement. I would also like to thank Professor Marianella Casasola and Professor Elaine Wethington for leading the Department of Human Development Honors Program and being such wonderful resources for all of the undergraduate thesis writers.

Finally, thank you to the students of Ithaca High School in Ithaca City School District for participating in this research, and to their parents, teachers, and administrators for being so cooperative in allowing me to work with their children.

Correspondence concerning this manuscript should be addressed to Jessica DeMarinis, Department of Human Development, Cornell University, B45 Martha Van Renneslaer Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853. Electronic mail can be sent to [jad222@cornell.edu]

Explanation of Variables for Analyses of Choice:
Frame: 1 = Gain; 2 = Loss
Risk: 1 = 1/2; 2 = 1/3; 3 = 1/4
Magnitude: 1 = Low (expected value of $5); 2 = Medium (expected value of $20); 3 = High (expected value of $150).
Order: 1 = Gain frame first; 2 = Loss frame first
Age Group: .00 = Adolescent; 1.00 = Young Adult
Gender: .00 = Male; 1.00 = Female
G125/G1220/G12150 = gain frame, ½ chance to win gamble, sure win of $1/5/150
G135/G1320/G13150 = gain frame, 1/3 chance to win gamble, sure win of $5/20/150
G145/G1420/G14150 = gain frame, ¼ chance to win gamble, sure win of $5/20/150
L1210/L1240/L12300 = loss frame, ½ chance to win gamble, initial endowment of $10/40/300
L1315/L1360/L13450 = loss frame, 1/3 chance to win gamble, initial endowment of $15/60/450
L1420/L1480/L14600 = loss frame, ¼ chance to win gamble, initial endowment of $20/80/600

Table 1: ANOVA of choice

Table 1.1

Within-Subjects Factors

Measure: MEASURE_1

frame	risk	magnitude	Dependent Variable
1	1	1	G125
		2	G1220
		3	G12150
	2	1	G135
		2	G1320
		3	G13150
	3	1	G145
		2	G1420
		3	G14150
2	1	1	L1210
		2	L1240
		3	L12300
	2	1	L1315
		2	L1360
		3	L13450
	3	1	L1420
		2	L1480
		3	L14600

Between-Subjects Factors

		Value Label	N
Gender	.00	Male	44
	1.00	Female	107
Order	1	Gain First	75
	2	Loss First	76
AgeGroup	.00		49
	1.00		102

Table 1.2

Tests of Within-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
frame	Sphericity Assumed	1.351	1	1.351	4.924	.028
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.351	1.000	1.351	4.924	.028
	Huynh-Feldt	1.351	1.000	1.351	4.924	.028
	Lower-bound	1.351	1.000	1.351	4.924	.028

frame * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	1.015	1	1.015	3.697	.056
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.015	1.000	1.015	3.697	.056
	Huynh-Feldt	1.015	1.000	1.015	3.697	.056
	Lower-bound	1.015	1.000	1.015	3.697	.056
frame * Order	Sphericity Assumed	1.585	1	1.585	5.776	.018
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.585	1.000	1.585	5.776	.018
	Huynh-Feldt	1.585	1.000	1.585	5.776	.018
	Lower-bound	1.585	1.000	1.585	5.776	.018
frame * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.338	1	.338	1.232	.269
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.338	1.000	.338	1.232	.269
	Huynh-Feldt	.338	1.000	.338	1.232	.269
	Lower-bound	.338	1.000	.338	1.232	.269
frame * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.015	1	.015	.053	.818
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.015	1.000	.015	.053	.818
	Huynh-Feldt	.015	1.000	.015	.053	.818
	Lower-bound	.015	1.000	.015	.053	.818
frame * Sex * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.143	1	.143	.522	.471
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.143	1.000	.143	.522	.471
	Huynh-Feldt	.143	1.000	.143	.522	.471
	Lower-bound	.143	1.000	.143	.522	.471
frame * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.035	1	.035	.127	.722
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.035	1.000	.035	.127	.722
	Huynh-Feldt	.035	1.000	.035	.127	.722
	Lower-bound	.035	1.000	.035	.127	.722
frame * Sex * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.040	1	.040	.146	.703
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.040	1.000	.040	.146	.703
	Huynh-Feldt	.040	1.000	.040	.146	.703
	Lower-bound	.040	1.000	.040	.146	.703
Error(frame)	Sphericity Assumed	39.245	143	.274		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	39.245	143.000	.274		
	Huynh-Feldt	39.245	143.000	.274		
	Lower-bound	39.245	143.000	.274		
risk	Sphericity Assumed	8.490	2	4.245	19.471	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	8.490	1.801	4.713	19.471	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	8.490	1.912	4.439	19.471	.000
	Lower-bound	8.490	1.000	8.490	19.471	.000
risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.856	2	.428	1.964	.142
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.856	1.801	.475	1.964	.147
	Huynh-Feldt	.856	1.912	.448	1.964	.144
	Lower-bound	.856	1.000	.856	1.964	.163
risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.019	2	.010	.044	.957
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.019	1.801	.011	.044	.944
	Huynh-Feldt	.019	1.912	.010	.044	.952
	Lower-bound	.019	1.000	.019	.044	.834
risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.586	2	.293	1.345	.262
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.586	1.801	.325	1.345	.262
	Huynh-Feldt	.586	1.912	.307	1.345	.262
	Lower-bound	.586	1.000	.586	1.345	.248
risk * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.224	2	.112	.514	.599
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.224	1.801	.124	.514	.580
	Huynh-Feldt	.224	1.912	.117	.514	.590
	Lower-bound	.224	1.000	.224	.514	.475
risk * Sex * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.249	2	.125	.572	.565
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.249	1.801	.138	.572	.547
	Huynh-Feldt	.249	1.912	.130	.572	.557
	Lower-bound	.249	1.000	.249	.572	.451
risk * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.401	2	.200	.919	.400
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.401	1.801	.222	.919	.392
	Huynh-Feldt	.401	1.912	.209	.919	.397
	Lower-bound	.401	1.000	.401	.919	.339
risk * Sex * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.345	2	.172	.791	.454
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.345	1.801	.191	.791	.443
	Huynh-Feldt	.345	1.912	.180	.791	.449
	Lower-bound	.345	1.000	.345	.791	.375

Error(risk)	Sphericity Assumed	62.348	286	.218		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	62.348	257.602	.242		
	Huynh-Feldt	62.348	273.458	.228		
	Lower-bound	62.348	143.000	.436		
magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	18.512	2	9.256	32.307	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	18.512	1.813	10.213	32.307	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	18.512	1.925	9.619	32.307	.000
	Lower-bound	18.512	1.000	18.512	32.307	.000
magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.008	2	.004	.013	.987
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.008	1.813	.004	.013	.981
	Huynh-Feldt	.008	1.925	.004	.013	.985
	Lower-bound	.008	1.000	.008	.013	.908
magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	1.409	2	.705	2.459	.087
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.409	1.813	.777	2.459	.093
	Huynh-Feldt	1.409	1.925	.732	2.459	.090
	Lower-bound	1.409	1.000	1.409	2.459	.119
magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	2.117	2	1.059	3.695	.026
	Greenhouse-Geisser	2.117	1.813	1.168	3.695	.030
	Huynh-Feldt	2.117	1.925	1.100	3.695	.028
	Lower-bound	2.117	1.000	2.117	3.695	.057
magnitude * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.689	2	.344	1.202	.302
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.689	1.813	.380	1.202	.299
	Huynh-Feldt	.689	1.925	.358	1.202	.301
	Lower-bound	.689	1.000	.689	1.202	.275
magnitude * Sex * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.158	2	.079	.277	.759
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.158	1.813	.087	.277	.737
	Huynh-Feldt	.158	1.925	.082	.277	.750
	Lower-bound	.158	1.000	.158	.277	.600
magnitude * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.197	2	.098	.344	.710
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.197	1.813	.109	.344	.688
	Huynh-Feldt	.197	1.925	.102	.344	.701
	Lower-bound	.197	1.000	.197	.344	.559
magnitude * Sex * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.025	2	.012	.043	.958
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.025	1.813	.014	.043	.946
	Huynh-Feldt	.025	1.925	.013	.043	.953
	Lower-bound	.025	1.000	.025	.043	.836
Error(magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	81.940	286	.287		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	81.940	259.214	.316		
	Huynh-Feldt	81.940	275.204	.298		
	Lower-bound	81.940	143.000	.573		
frame * risk	Sphericity Assumed	.171	2	.085	.405	.667
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.171	1.974	.086	.405	.664
	Huynh-Feldt	.171	2.000	.085	.405	.667
	Lower-bound	.171	1.000	.171	.405	.525
frame * risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.235	2	.117	.558	.573
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.235	1.974	.119	.558	.571
	Huynh-Feldt	.235	2.000	.117	.558	.573
	Lower-bound	.235	1.000	.235	.558	.456
frame * risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	1.092	2	.546	2.594	.076
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.092	1.974	.553	2.594	.077
	Huynh-Feldt	1.092	2.000	.546	2.594	.076
	Lower-bound	1.092	1.000	1.092	2.594	.109
frame * risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.131	2	.065	.311	.733
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.131	1.974	.066	.311	.730
	Huynh-Feldt	.131	2.000	.065	.311	.733
	Lower-bound	.131	1.000	.131	.311	.578
frame * risk * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.151	2	.075	.358	.699
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.151	1.974	.076	.358	.696
	Huynh-Feldt	.151	2.000	.075	.358	.699
	Lower-bound	.151	1.000	.151	.358	.550
frame * risk * Sex * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.077	2	.038	.183	.833
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.077	1.974	.039	.183	.830
	Huynh-Feldt	.077	2.000	.038	.183	.833
	Lower-bound	.077	1.000	.077	.183	.670

frame * risk * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.339	2	.170	.806	.448
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.339	1.974	.172	.806	.446
	Huynh-Feldt	.339	2.000	.170	.806	.448
	Lower-bound	.339	1.000	.339	.806	.371
frame * risk * Sex * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.229	2	.114	.544	.581
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.229	1.974	.116	.544	.579
	Huynh-Feldt	.229	2.000	.114	.544	.581
	Lower-bound	.229	1.000	.229	.544	.462
Error(frame*risk)	Sphericity Assumed	60.192	286	.210		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	60.192	282.267	.213		
	Huynh-Feldt	60.192	286.000	.210		
	Lower-bound	60.192	143.000	.421		
frame * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	3.905	2	1.952	10.010	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	3.905	1.973	1.979	10.010	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	3.905	2.000	1.952	10.010	.000
	Lower-bound	3.905	1.000	3.905	10.010	.002
frame * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.373	2	.186	.955	.386
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.373	1.973	.189	.955	.385
	Huynh-Feldt	.373	2.000	.186	.955	.386
	Lower-bound	.373	1.000	.373	.955	.330
frame * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.192	2	.096	.491	.612
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.192	1.973	.097	.491	.610
	Huynh-Feldt	.192	2.000	.096	.491	.612
	Lower-bound	.192	1.000	.192	.491	.484
frame * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	1.438	2	.719	3.686	.026
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.438	1.973	.729	3.686	.027
	Huynh-Feldt	1.438	2.000	.719	3.686	.026
	Lower-bound	1.438	1.000	1.438	3.686	.057
frame * magnitude * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.170	2	.085	.435	.648
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.170	1.973	.086	.435	.645
	Huynh-Feldt	.170	2.000	.085	.435	.648
	Lower-bound	.170	1.000	.170	.435	.511
frame * magnitude * Sex * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.038	2	.019	.096	.908
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.038	1.973	.019	.096	.906
	Huynh-Feldt	.038	2.000	.019	.096	.908
	Lower-bound	.038	1.000	.038	.096	.757
frame * magnitude * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.041	2	.020	.104	.901
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.041	1.973	.021	.104	.899
	Huynh-Feldt	.041	2.000	.020	.104	.901
	Lower-bound	.041	1.000	.041	.104	.748
frame * magnitude * Sex * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.234	2	.117	.599	.550
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.234	1.973	.118	.599	.548
	Huynh-Feldt	.234	2.000	.117	.599	.550
	Lower-bound	.234	1.000	.234	.599	.440
Error(frame*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	55.784	286	.195		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	55.784	282.192	.198		
	Huynh-Feldt	55.784	286.000	.195		
	Lower-bound	55.784	143.000	.390		
risk * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	.256	4	.064	.355	.841
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.256	3.852	.067	.355	.834
	Huynh-Feldt	.256	4.000	.064	.355	.841
	Lower-bound	.256	1.000	.256	.355	.552
risk * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.441	4	.110	.611	.655
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.441	3.852	.115	.611	.649
	Huynh-Feldt	.441	4.000	.110	.611	.655
	Lower-bound	.441	1.000	.441	.611	.436
risk * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.384	4	.096	.531	.713
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.384	3.852	.100	.531	.706
	Huynh-Feldt	.384	4.000	.096	.531	.713
	Lower-bound	.384	1.000	.384	.531	.467
risk * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	1.347	4	.337	1.864	.115
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.347	3.852	.350	1.864	.118
	Huynh-Feldt	1.347	4.000	.337	1.864	.115
	Lower-bound	1.347	1.000	1.347	1.864	.174

risk * magnitude * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.563	4	.141	.779	.539
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.563	3.852	.146	.779	.535
	Huynh-Feldt	.563	4.000	.141	.779	.539
	Lower-bound	.563	1.000	.563	.779	.379
risk * magnitude * Sex * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.472	4	.118	.652	.625
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.472	3.852	.122	.652	.620
	Huynh-Feldt	.472	4.000	.118	.652	.625
	Lower-bound	.472	1.000	.472	.652	.421
risk * magnitude * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.144	4	.036	.200	.939
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.144	3.852	.037	.200	.934
	Huynh-Feldt	.144	4.000	.036	.200	.939
	Lower-bound	.144	1.000	.144	.200	.656
risk * magnitude * Sex * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.531	4	.133	.735	.568
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.531	3.852	.138	.735	.563
	Huynh-Feldt	.531	4.000	.133	.735	.568
	Lower-bound	.531	1.000	.531	.735	.393
Error(risk*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	103.347	572	.181		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	103.347	550.879	.188		
	Huynh-Feldt	103.347	572.000	.181		
	Lower-bound	103.347	143.000	.723		
frame * risk * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	.914	4	.229	1.353	.249
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.914	3.887	.235	1.353	.250
	Huynh-Feldt	.914	4.000	.229	1.353	.249
	Lower-bound	.914	1.000	.914	1.353	.247
frame * risk * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.130	4	.033	.193	.942
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.130	3.887	.034	.193	.939
	Huynh-Feldt	.130	4.000	.033	.193	.942
	Lower-bound	.130	1.000	.130	.193	.661
frame * risk * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	1.049	4	.262	1.553	.186
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.049	3.887	.270	1.553	.187
	Huynh-Feldt	1.049	4.000	.262	1.553	.186
	Lower-bound	1.049	1.000	1.049	1.553	.215
frame * risk * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.612	4	.153	.906	.460
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.612	3.887	.157	.906	.458
	Huynh-Feldt	.612	4.000	.153	.906	.460
	Lower-bound	.612	1.000	.612	.906	.343
frame * risk * magnitude * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.617	4	.154	.913	.456
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.617	3.887	.159	.913	.454
	Huynh-Feldt	.617	4.000	.154	.913	.456
	Lower-bound	.617	1.000	.617	.913	.341
frame * risk * magnitude * Sex * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.838	4	.210	1.241	.292
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.838	3.887	.216	1.241	.293
	Huynh-Feldt	.838	4.000	.210	1.241	.292
	Lower-bound	.838	1.000	.838	1.241	.267
frame * risk * magnitude * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.242	4	.061	.358	.838
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.242	3.887	.062	.358	.833
	Huynh-Feldt	.242	4.000	.061	.358	.838
	Lower-bound	.242	1.000	.242	.358	.550
frame * risk * magnitude * Sex * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.316	4	.079	.468	.759
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.316	3.887	.081	.468	.754
	Huynh-Feldt	.316	4.000	.079	.468	.759
	Lower-bound	.316	1.000	.316	.468	.495
Error(frame*risk*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	96.599	572	.169		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	96.599	555.847	.174		
	Huynh-Feldt	96.599	572.000	.169		
	Lower-bound	96.599	143.000	.676		

Table 1.3

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1
Transformed Variable: Average

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.

Intercept	753.107	1	753.107	1384.463	.000
Sex	.279	1	.279	.512	.475
Order	2.552	1	2.552	4.691	.032
AgeGroup	.297	1	.297	.546	.461
Sex * Order	.646	1	.646	1.187	.278
Sex * AgeGroup	2.207	1	2.207	4.058	.046
Order * AgeGroup	.112	1	.112	.205	.651
Sex * Order * AgeGroup	.251	1	.251	.461	.498
Error	77.788	143	.544		

Table 2: Estimated Marginal Means for ANOVA of choice

1. Grand Mean

Measure: MEASURE_1

		95% Confidence Interval	
Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.605	.016	.573	.637

2. Gender

Measure: MEASURE_1

			95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	.616	.026	.564	.669
Female	.593	.019	.556	.630

3. Order

Measure: MEASURE_1

			95% Confidence Interval	
Order	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	.569	.023	.524	.615
Loss First	.640	.023	.595	.685

4. AgeGroup

Measure: MEASURE_1

			95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	.593	.025	.543	.643
1.00	.617	.020	.576	.657

5. frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

			95% Confidence Interval	
frame	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	.579	.019	.541	.617
2	.630	.020	.590	.671

6. risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	.688	.020	.648	.728
2	.594	.022	.551	.637
3	.532	.023	.486	.578

7. magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	.718	.023	.671	.764
2	.611	.022	.566	.655
3	.486	.024	.438	.533

8. Gender * Order

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	Order	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	.563	.038	.489	.638
	Loss First	.669	.037	.596	.742
Female	Gain First	.576	.027	.523	.628
	Loss First	.611	.027	.557	.664

9. Gender * AgeGroup

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	AgeGroup	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	.00	.572	.039	.494	.649
	1.00	.661	.036	.591	.731
Female	.00	.614	.032	.550	.678
	1.00	.572	.020	.533	.611

10. Order * AgeGroup

Measure: MEASURE_1

Order	AgeGroup	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	.00	.565	.037	.492	.637
	1.00	.574	.028	.519	.629
Loss First	.00	.620	.035	.551	.690
	1.00	.659	.030	.601	.718

11. Gender * Order * AgeGroup

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	Order	AgeGroup	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound

Male	Gain First	.00	.537	.058	.422	.652
		1.00	.590	.048	.494	.685
	Loss First	.00	.606	.052	.502	.710
		1.00	.732	.052	.629	.836
Female	Gain First	.00	.593	.045	.504	.681
		1.00	.558	.028	.503	.614
	Loss First	.00	.635	.046	.543	.727
		1.00	.586	.027	.532	.640

12. Gender * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	frame	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	.568	.032	.506	.631
	2	.664	.033	.598	.730
Female	1	.590	.023	.545	.634
	2	.596	.024	.549	.643

13. Order * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
Order	frame	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	.516	.028	.462	.570
	2	.623	.029	.566	.680
Loss First	1	.642	.027	.588	.696
	2	.638	.029	.581	.695

14. Gender * Order * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	frame	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	.491	.045	.402	.579
		2	.636	.047	.543	.730
	Loss First	1	.646	.044	.559	.734
		2	.692	.047	.600	.784
Female	Gain First	1	.542	.032	.479	.604
		2	.609	.033	.543	.675
	Loss First	1	.638	.032	.574	.701
		2	.584	.034	.516	.651

15. AgeGroup * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	frame	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	.580	.030	.520	.640
	2	.605	.032	.542	.668

1.00	1	.578	.024	.530	.626
	2	.655	.026	.604	.706

16. Gender * AgeGroup * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	AgeGroup	frame	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	.00	1	.545	.047	.453	.637
		2	.598	.049	.501	.695
	1.00	1	.592	.043	.508	.676
		2	.730	.045	.641	.819
Female	.00	1	.615	.039	.539	.691
		2	.613	.041	.532	.693
	1.00	1	.564	.024	.518	.611
		2	.580	.025	.531	.629

17. Order * AgeGroup * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

Order	AgeGroup	frame	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	.00	1	.528	.044	.442	.615
		2	.601	.046	.510	.692
	1.00	1	.504	.033	.438	.570
		2	.644	.035	.575	.714
Loss First	.00	1	.631	.042	.549	.714
		2	.610	.044	.523	.697
	1.00	1	.653	.035	.583	.723
		2	.666	.037	.592	.739

18. Gender * Order * AgeGroup * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	Order	AgeGroup	frame	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	.00	1	.494	.069	.357	.631
			2	.580	.073	.436	.724
		1.00	1	.487	.058	.373	.601
			2	.692	.061	.572	.812
	Loss First	.00	1	.596	.063	.472	.720
			2	.616	.066	.486	.747
		1.00	1	.697	.063	.573	.821
			2	.768	.066	.637	.898
Female	Gain First	.00	1	.563	.054	.457	.669
			2	.622	.056	.511	.734
		1.00	1	.520	.034	.454	.587
			2	.596	.035	.526	.667
	Loss First	.00	1	.667	.055	.557	.776
			2	.603	.058	.488	.719

	1.00	1	.608	.033	.543	.673
		2	.564	.035	.496	.632

19. Gender * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	.672	.033	.606	.737
	2	.614	.035	.544	.683
	3	.564	.038	.489	.639
Female	1	.705	.024	.658	.751
	2	.574	.025	.524	.624
	3	.501	.027	.447	.554

20. Order * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

Order	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	.649	.029	.592	.706
	2	.562	.031	.501	.623
	3	.497	.033	.432	.563
Loss First	1	.727	.029	.671	.784
	2	.625	.031	.565	.686
	3	.567	.033	.502	.632

21. Gender * Order * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	Order	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	.601	.047	.508	.694
		2	.575	.050	.476	.675
		3	.514	.054	.407	.621
	Loss First	1	.742	.046	.651	.834
		2	.652	.049	.554	.749
		3	.614	.053	.508	.719
Female	Gain First	1	.697	.033	.631	.762
		2	.549	.035	.479	.618
		3	.481	.038	.406	.556
	Loss First	1	.712	.034	.645	.779
		2	.599	.036	.528	.671
		3	.520	.039	.443	.597

22. AgeGroup * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound

.00	1	.700	.032	.637	.763
	2	.568	.034	.501	.635
	3	.510	.036	.438	.582
1.00	1	.676	.025	.626	.727
	2	.620	.027	.566	.673
	3	.554	.029	.496	.612

23. Gender * AgeGroup * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	AgeGroup	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	.00	1	.636	.049	.539	.732
		2	.560	.052	.457	.663
		3	.519	.056	.408	.630
	1.00	1	.708	.045	.620	.796
		2	.667	.047	.573	.761
		3	.608	.051	.507	.709
Female	.00	1	.764	.040	.684	.844
		2	.576	.043	.491	.661
		3	.501	.046	.409	.593
	1.00	1	.645	.025	.596	.694
		2	.572	.026	.520	.624
		3	.500	.028	.444	.556

24. Order * AgeGroup * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Order	AgeGroup	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	.00	1	.670	.046	.580	.761
		2	.559	.049	.463	.656
		3	.465	.053	.361	.569
	1.00	1	.628	.035	.559	.697
		2	.565	.037	.491	.638
		3	.530	.040	.451	.609
Loss First	.00	1	.729	.044	.643	.816
		2	.576	.047	.484	.669
		3	.556	.050	.456	.655
	1.00	1	.725	.037	.652	.798
		2	.675	.039	.597	.753
		3	.578	.043	.494	.662

25. Gender * Order * AgeGroup * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	AgeGroup	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	.00	1	.574	.072	.431	.717

			2	.574	.077	.421	.727
			3	.463	.083	.298	.627
		1.00	1	.628	.060	.509	.747
			2	.577	.064	.450	.704
			3	.564	.069	.427	.701
	Loss First	.00	1	.697	.066	.567	.827
			2	.545	.070	.407	.684
			3	.576	.075	.427	.725
		1.00	1	.788	.066	.658	.917
			2	.758	.070	.619	.896
			3	.652	.075	.503	.800
Female	Gain First	.00	1	.767	.056	.656	.878
			2	.544	.060	.426	.663
			3	.467	.064	.339	.594
		1.00	1	.627	.035	.557	.697
			2	.553	.038	.478	.627
			3	.496	.041	.416	.576
	Loss First	.00	1	.762	.058	.647	.877
			2	.607	.062	.485	.730
			3	.536	.067	.404	.668
		1.00	1	.663	.034	.595	.730
			2	.592	.037	.519	.664
			3	.504	.039	.426	.582

26. frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	1	.654	.028	.599	.709
	2	.564	.028	.509	.618
	3	.519	.029	.462	.576
2	1	.722	.026	.671	.774
	2	.624	.030	.564	.683
	3	.545	.030	.485	.605

27. Gender * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	1	.613	.045	.524	.703
		2	.575	.045	.487	.664
		3	.517	.047	.424	.609
	2	1	.730	.042	.647	.814
		2	.652	.049	.554	.749
		3	.610	.049	.513	.708
Female	1	1	.695	.032	.631	.759
		2	.552	.032	.489	.616

		3	.522	.034	.455	.588
	2	1	.714	.030	.654	.774
		2	.596	.035	.526	.665
		3	.480	.035	.410	.550

28. Order * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Order	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	1	.618	.039	.540	.696
		2	.479	.039	.402	.557
		3	.451	.041	.370	.532
	2	1	.680	.037	.607	.753
		2	.645	.043	.560	.729
		3	.544	.043	.458	.629
Loss First	1	1	.690	.039	.613	.768
		2	.648	.039	.571	.725
		3	.587	.041	.507	.668
	2	1	.764	.037	.692	.837
		2	.603	.043	.518	.687
		3	.546	.043	.462	.631

29. Gender * Order * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	1	.560	.065	.432	.687
			2	.484	.064	.358	.611
			3	.427	.067	.295	.559
		2	1	.642	.060	.523	.762
			2	.667	.070	.528	.805
			3	.600	.071	.460	.739
	Loss First	1	1	.667	.063	.541	.792
			2	.667	.063	.542	.791
			3	.606	.066	.476	.736
		2	1	.818	.059	.701	.936
			2	.636	.069	.500	.773
			3	.621	.069	.484	.758
Female	Gain First	1	1	.676	.045	.586	.766
			2	.475	.045	.386	.563
			3	.475	.047	.382	.567
		2	1	.718	.042	.634	.802
			2	.623	.049	.525	.720
			3	.488	.050	.390	.586
	Loss First	1	1	.714	.046	.623	.806
			2	.630	.046	.539	.720
			3	.568	.048	.474	.663

		2	1	.710	.043	.625	.796
			2	.569	.050	.470	.668
			3	.471	.051	.372	.571

30. AgeGroup * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	1	.670	.043	.584	.756
		2	.549	.043	.464	.634
		3	.521	.045	.432	.609
	2	1	.730	.041	.650	.810
		2	.586	.047	.493	.679
		3	.500	.047	.406	.594
1.00	1	1	.639	.035	.570	.708
		2	.578	.034	.510	.647
		3	.518	.036	.446	.589
	2	1	.714	.033	.650	.779
		2	.661	.038	.586	.736
		3	.590	.038	.515	.665

31. Gender * AgeGroup * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	AgeGroup	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	.00	1	1	.581	.067	.449	.713
			2	.544	.066	.413	.675
			3	.510	.069	.373	.647
		2	1	.690	.063	.566	.814
			2	.576	.073	.432	.719
			3	.529	.073	.384	.673
	1.00	1	1	.646	.061	.525	.766
			2	.607	.060	.488	.727
			3	.523	.063	.399	.648
		2	1	.770	.057	.658	.883
			2	.727	.066	.596	.858
			3	.692	.067	.561	.824
Female	.00	1	1	.759	.055	.649	.868
			2	.555	.055	.447	.663
			3	.531	.057	.418	.644
		2	1	.770	.052	.668	.872
			2	.597	.060	.478	.716
			3	.471	.060	.352	.591
	1.00	1	1	.632	.034	.565	.698
			2	.550	.033	.484	.616
			3	.512	.035	.443	.581
		2	1	.658	.032	.596	.720

			2	.595	.037	.522	.667
			3	.488	.037	.415	.561

32. Order * AgeGroup * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

Order	AgeGroup	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	.00	1	1	.656	.063	.531	.780
			2	.474	.062	.351	.597
			3	.456	.065	.327	.584
		2	1	.685	.059	.569	.801
			2	.644	.068	.510	.779
			3	.474	.069	.339	.610
	1.00	1	1	.580	.048	.486	.675
			2	.485	.047	.391	.578
			3	.446	.049	.349	.544
		2	1	.675	.045	.587	.764
			2	.645	.052	.542	.747
			3	.613	.052	.510	.717
Loss First	.00	1	1	.684	.060	.565	.803
			2	.624	.059	.507	.742
			3	.585	.062	.463	.708
		2	1	.775	.056	.664	.886
			2	.528	.065	.399	.657
			3	.526	.066	.396	.656
	1.00	1	1	.697	.051	.597	.797
			2	.672	.050	.573	.771
			3	.589	.052	.485	.693
		2	1	.753	.047	.660	.847
			2	.677	.055	.568	.786
			3	.567	.055	.457	.676

33. Gender * Order * AgeGroup * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	Order	AgeGroup	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
							Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	.00	1	1	.556	.099	.359	.752
				2	.481	.098	.287	.676
				3	.444	.103	.241	.647
			2	1	.593	.093	.409	.776
				2	.667	.108	.454	.880
				3	.481	.108	.267	.696
		1.00	1	1	.564	.083	.401	.727
				2	.487	.082	.326	.649
				3	.410	.085	.241	.579
			2	1	.692	.077	.540	.845
				2	.667	.090	.489	.844

				3	.718	.090	.540	.896
	Loss First	.00	1	1	.606	.090	.429	.784
				2	.606	.089	.430	.782
				3	.576	.093	.392	.759
			2	1	.788	.084	.622	.954
				2	.485	.098	.292	.678
				3	.576	.098	.382	.770
		1.00	1	1	.727	.090	.550	.905
				2	.727	.089	.552	.903
				3	.636	.093	.453	.820
			2	1	.848	.084	.682	1.015
				2	.788	.098	.595	.981
				3	.667	.098	.473	.861
Female	Gain First	.00	1	1	.756	.077	.604	.908
				2	.467	.076	.316	.617
				3	.467	.080	.309	.624
			2	1	.778	.072	.636	.920
				2	.622	.084	.457	.787
				3	.467	.084	.301	.633
		1.00	1	1	.596	.048	.501	.692
				2	.482	.048	.388	.577
				3	.482	.050	.384	.581
			2	1	.658	.045	.569	.747
				2	.623	.052	.519	.727
				3	.509	.053	.404	.613
	Loss First	.00	1	1	.762	.080	.605	.919
				2	.643	.079	.487	.799
				3	.595	.082	.433	.758
			2	1	.762	.074	.615	.909
				2	.571	.086	.401	.742
				3	.476	.087	.304	.648
		1.00	1	1	.667	.047	.574	.760
				2	.617	.047	.525	.709
				3	.542	.049	.445	.638
			2	1	.658	.044	.571	.745
				2	.567	.051	.466	.668
				3	.467	.051	.365	.568

34. Gender * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	.731	.038	.656	.807
	2	.623	.036	.551	.695
	3	.495	.039	.418	.572
Female	1	.704	.027	.650	.758
	2	.598	.026	.547	.650

	3	.477	.028	.422	.532

35. Order * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

Order	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	.711	.033	.645	.777
	2	.581	.032	.519	.644
	3	.416	.034	.349	.483
Loss First	1	.724	.033	.659	.790
	2	.640	.032	.578	.702
	3	.555	.034	.489	.622

36. Gender * Order * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	Order	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	.727	.054	.620	.835
		2	.580	.052	.477	.682
		3	.383	.056	.273	.493
	Loss First	1	.735	.054	.629	.841
		2	.667	.051	.566	.768
		3	.606	.055	.498	.714
Female	Gain First	1	.695	.038	.619	.771
		2	.583	.037	.511	.655
		3	.449	.039	.371	.526
	Loss First	1	.713	.039	.636	.791
		2	.613	.037	.540	.687
		3	.505	.040	.426	.583

37. AgeGroup * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	.683	.037	.611	.756
	2	.576	.035	.507	.645
	3	.519	.037	.445	.593
1.00	1	.752	.029	.694	.810
	2	.646	.028	.590	.701
	3	.452	.030	.393	.512

38. Gender * AgeGroup * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	AgeGroup	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	.00	1	.676	.056	.564	.788

		2	.547	.054	.441	.654
		3	.492	.058	.378	.605
	1.00	1	.786	.051	.684	.888
		2	.699	.049	.602	.796
		3	.498	.052	.394	.601
Female	.00	1	.690	.047	.598	.783
		2	.604	.045	.516	.692
		3	.546	.048	.452	.641
	1.00	1	.718	.028	.662	.774
		2	.592	.027	.538	.645
		3	.407	.029	.350	.464

39. Order * AgeGroup * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Order	AgeGroup	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	.00	1	.676	.053	.571	.781
		2	.548	.050	.448	.648
		3	.470	.054	.364	.577
	1.00	1	.746	.040	.667	.826
		2	.614	.038	.538	.690
		3	.362	.041	.280	.443
Loss First	.00	1	.690	.051	.590	.791
		2	.603	.048	.508	.699
		3	.568	.052	.466	.670
	1.00	1	.758	.043	.673	.842
		2	.677	.041	.596	.757
		3	.543	.044	.457	.629

40. Gender * Order * AgeGroup * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	AgeGroup	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	.00	1	.685	.084	.520	.851
			2	.519	.080	.361	.676
			3	.407	.085	.239	.576
		1.00	1	.769	.070	.631	.907
			2	.641	.066	.510	.772
			3	.359	.071	.218	.499
	Loss First	.00	1	.667	.076	.517	.816
			2	.576	.072	.433	.719
			3	.576	.077	.423	.728
		1.00	1	.803	.076	.653	.953
			2	.758	.072	.615	.900
			3	.636	.077	.484	.789
Female	Gain First	.00	1	.667	.065	.538	.795
			2	.578	.062	.456	.700

			3	.533	.066	.403	.664
		1.00	1	.724	.041	.643	.804
			2	.588	.039	.511	.665
			3	.364	.042	.282	.446
	Loss First	.00	1	.714	.067	.582	.847
			2	.631	.064	.504	.757
			3	.560	.068	.424	.695
		1.00	1	.713	.040	.634	.791
			2	.596	.038	.521	.671
			3	.450	.041	.370	.530

41. frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	1	.677	.030	.618	.735
	2	.541	.030	.482	.600
	3	.519	.029	.462	.577
2	1	.758	.028	.703	.814
	2	.680	.029	.622	.739
	3	.452	.030	.392	.512

42. Gender * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	1	.687	.048	.591	.782
		2	.518	.048	.422	.614
		3	.501	.047	.408	.594
	2	1	.776	.046	.685	.866
		2	.729	.048	.634	.823
		3	.488	.049	.391	.586
Female	1	1	.667	.034	.599	.735
		2	.564	.035	.495	.632
		3	.538	.034	.471	.604
	2	1	.741	.033	.676	.806
		2	.632	.034	.564	.700
		3	.416	.035	.346	.486

43. Order * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Order	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	1	.634	.042	.551	.717
		2	.497	.042	.414	.581
		3	.417	.041	.336	.499
	2	1	.789	.040	.710	.867

		2	.665	.042	.583	.748
		3	.415	.043	.329	.500
Loss First	1	1	.720	.042	.637	.803
		2	.585	.042	.502	.668
		3	.621	.041	.540	.702
	2	1	.728	.040	.650	.807
		2	.695	.042	.613	.778
		3	.490	.043	.405	.574

44. Gender * Order * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	1	.661	.069	.525	.797
			2	.460	.069	.324	.597
			3	.350	.067	.217	.484
		2	1	.793	.065	.664	.923
			2	.699	.068	.564	.835
			3	.416	.070	.277	.555
	Loss First	1	1	.712	.068	.579	.846
			2	.576	.068	.442	.710
			3	.652	.066	.521	.782
		2	1	.758	.064	.631	.885
			2	.758	.067	.625	.890
			3	.561	.069	.424	.698
Female	Gain First	1	1	.607	.048	.511	.702
			2	.534	.049	.438	.630
			3	.484	.047	.391	.578
		2	1	.784	.046	.693	.874
			2	.631	.048	.536	.726
			3	.413	.050	.315	.511
	Loss First	1	1	.728	.049	.631	.825
			2	.593	.049	.496	.691
			3	.591	.048	.496	.686
		2	1	.699	.047	.606	.791
			2	.633	.049	.537	.730
			3	.418	.050	.319	.518

45. AgeGroup * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	1	.626	.046	.535	.718
		2	.513	.046	.421	.605
		3	.600	.045	.511	.690
	2	1	.740	.044	.653	.827
		2	.639	.046	.548	.730

		3	.438	.047	.344	.531
1.00	1	1	.728	.037	.654	.801
		2	.569	.037	.495	.643
		3	.438	.036	.366	.510
	2	1	.777	.035	.707	.846
		2	.722	.037	.649	.795
		3	.466	.038	.391	.542

46. Gender * AgeGroup * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	AgeGroup	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	.00	1	1	.618	.071	.477	.759
			2	.461	.072	.320	.603
			3	.556	.070	.418	.693
		2	1	.734	.068	.600	.868
			2	.633	.071	.493	.773
			3	.428	.073	.283	.572
	1.00	1	1	.755	.065	.627	.884
			2	.575	.065	.446	.703
			3	.446	.064	.321	.572
		2	1	.817	.062	.695	.939
			2	.824	.065	.696	.952
			3	.549	.067	.417	.680
Female	.00	1	1	.635	.059	.519	.751
			2	.564	.059	.447	.681
			3	.645	.058	.531	.759
		2	1	.746	.056	.635	.857
			2	.644	.059	.529	.760
			3	.448	.060	.328	.567
	1.00	1	1	.700	.036	.629	.771
			2	.563	.036	.492	.635
			3	.430	.035	.361	.500
		2	1	.736	.034	.669	.804
			2	.620	.036	.550	.691
			3	.384	.037	.311	.457

47. Order * AgeGroup * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Order	AgeGroup	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	.00	1	1	.593	.067	.461	.725
			2	.470	.067	.338	.603
			3	.522	.065	.393	.652
		2	1	.759	.063	.634	.885
			2	.626	.066	.495	.757
			3	.419	.068	.283	.554

	1.00	1	1	.675	.051	.574	.776
			2	.524	.051	.423	.625
			3	.312	.050	.214	.411
		2	1	.818	.048	.722	.913
			2	.705	.051	.605	.805
			3	.411	.052	.307	.514
Loss First	.00	1	1	.660	.064	.534	.786
			2	.555	.064	.428	.682
			3	.679	.063	.555	.802
		2	1	.721	.061	.601	.841
			2	.652	.064	.526	.777
			3	.457	.065	.327	.586
	1.00	1	1	.780	.054	.673	.887
			2	.614	.054	.507	.721
			3	.564	.053	.460	.669
		2	1	.736	.051	.634	.837
			2	.739	.054	.633	.846
			3	.522	.055	.413	.632

48. Gender * Order * AgeGroup * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

							95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	AgeGroup	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	.00	1	1	.630	.106	.421	.838
				2	.407	.106	.198	.617
				3	.444	.104	.240	.649
			2	1	.741	.100	.542	.939
				2	.630	.105	.422	.837
				3	.370	.108	.156	.584
		1.00	1	1	.692	.088	.519	.866
				2	.513	.088	.338	.687
				3	.256	.086	.086	.427
			2	1	.846	.084	.681	1.011
				2	.769	.087	.596	.942
				3	.462	.090	.283	.640
	Loss First	.00	1	1	.606	.096	.417	.795
				2	.515	.096	.325	.705
				3	.667	.094	.482	.852
			2	1	.727	.091	.548	.907
				2	.636	.095	.448	.824
				3	.485	.098	.291	.678
		1.00	1	1	.818	.096	.629	1.007
				2	.636	.096	.447	.826
				3	.636	.094	.451	.821
			2	1	.788	.091	.608	.967
				2	.879	.095	.691	1.067
				3	.636	.098	.443	.830

Female	Gain First	.00	1	1	.556	.082	.394	.717
				2	.533	.082	.371	.696
				3	.600	.080	.442	.758
			2	1	.778	.078	.624	.932
				2	.622	.081	.461	.783
				3	.467	.084	.301	.632
		1.00	1	1	.658	.051	.556	.759
				2	.535	.052	.433	.637
				3	.368	.050	.269	.468
			2	1	.789	.049	.693	.886
				2	.640	.051	.539	.741
				3	.360	.053	.255	.464
	Loss First	.00	1	1	.714	.085	.547	.882
				2	.595	.085	.427	.763
				3	.690	.083	.526	.855
			2	1	.714	.080	.555	.873
				2	.667	.084	.500	.833
				3	.429	.087	.257	.600
		1.00	1	1	.742	.050	.643	.841
				2	.592	.050	.492	.691
				3	.492	.049	.395	.589
			2	1	.683	.048	.589	.777
				2	.600	.050	.501	.699
				3	.408	.051	.307	.510

49. risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	1	.782	.030	.723	.842
	2	.704	.030	.644	.763
	3	.579	.036	.508	.649
2	1	.706	.032	.642	.771
	2	.603	.035	.534	.672
	3	.472	.036	.401	.542
3	1	.664	.032	.601	.727
	2	.525	.035	.456	.595
	3	.407	.033	.342	.471

50. Gender * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	1	.784	.049	.688	.881
		2	.675	.049	.579	.771
		3	.556	.058	.441	.671
	2	1	.735	.053	.631	.839

		2	.634	.057	.522	.747
		3	.471	.058	.357	.586
	3	1	.674	.052	.571	.776
		2	.560	.057	.447	.674
		3	.456	.053	.352	.561
Female	1	1	.780	.035	.711	.849
		2	.732	.035	.664	.801
		3	.601	.042	.519	.683
	2	1	.678	.038	.604	.753
		2	.572	.041	.491	.652
		3	.472	.042	.390	.554
	3	1	.654	.037	.581	.728
		2	.490	.041	.409	.571
		3	.357	.038	.282	.432

51. Order * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Order	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	1	.771	.043	.687	.855
		2	.649	.042	.566	.733
		3	.527	.051	.426	.627
	2	1	.713	.046	.623	.804
		2	.586	.050	.488	.684
		3	.386	.051	.286	.487
	3	1	.649	.045	.560	.739
		2	.508	.050	.409	.607
		3	.335	.046	.243	.426
Loss First	1	1	.794	.042	.710	.877
		2	.758	.042	.674	.841
		3	.630	.050	.531	.730
	2	1	.700	.046	.609	.790
		2	.620	.049	.522	.717
		3	.557	.050	.457	.656
	3	1	.679	.045	.590	.768
		2	.542	.050	.444	.641
		3	.479	.046	.388	.570

52. Gender * Order * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	1	.774	.070	.636	.911
			2	.577	.069	.440	.714
			3	.453	.083	.289	.617
		2	1	.765	.075	.616	.913
			2	.632	.081	.472	.793

			3	.329	.083	.165	.493
		3	1	.643	.074	.497	.789
			2	.530	.082	.368	.691
			3	.368	.076	.218	.517
	Loss First	1	1	.795	.068	.660	.931
			2	.773	.068	.638	.908
			3	.659	.082	.498	.820
		2	1	.705	.074	.558	.851
			2	.636	.080	.479	.794
			3	.614	.081	.453	.775
		3	1	.705	.073	.561	.848
			2	.591	.080	.432	.750
			3	.545	.074	.399	.692
Female	Gain First	1	1	.768	.049	.672	.865
			2	.722	.049	.625	.818
			3	.600	.058	.485	.716
		2	1	.662	.053	.557	.766
			2	.540	.057	.427	.653
			3	.444	.058	.329	.559
		3	1	.655	.052	.552	.758
			2	.486	.057	.373	.600
			3	.302	.053	.197	.407
	Loss First	1	1	.792	.050	.693	.891
			2	.743	.050	.645	.841
			3	.602	.059	.484	.719
		2	1	.695	.054	.588	.801
			2	.604	.058	.489	.718
			3	.500	.059	.383	.617
		3	1	.654	.053	.549	.758
			2	.494	.059	.378	.609
			3	.413	.054	.306	.519

53. AgeGroup * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	1	.804	.047	.712	.897
		2	.664	.047	.572	.756
		3	.632	.056	.521	.742
	2	1	.645	.051	.546	.745
		2	.594	.055	.486	.702
		3	.464	.056	.354	.574
	3	1	.600	.050	.501	.698
		2	.469	.055	.361	.578
		3	.462	.051	.361	.562
1.00	1	1	.760	.038	.686	.835
		2	.743	.037	.669	.817

		3	.526	.045	.437	.614
	2	1	.768	.041	.687	.848
		2	.612	.044	.526	.699
		3	.479	.045	.391	.568
	3	1	.729	.040	.650	.807
		2	.581	.044	.494	.668
		3	.352	.041	.271	.433

54. Gender * AgeGroup * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	AgeGroup	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	.00	1	1	.798	.072	.655	.941
			2	.568	.072	.426	.710
			3	.540	.086	.370	.710
		2	1	.634	.078	.480	.788
			2	.601	.084	.435	.767
			3	.444	.086	.275	.614
		3	1	.596	.077	.444	.748
			2	.472	.085	.305	.640
			3	.490	.078	.335	.645
	1.00	1	1	.771	.066	.641	.901
			2	.781	.066	.652	.911
			3	.572	.078	.417	.727
		2	1	.836	.071	.695	.976
			2	.668	.077	.516	.819
			3	.498	.078	.344	.653
		3	1	.752	.070	.614	.890
			2	.649	.077	.496	.801
			3	.423	.071	.282	.564
Female	.00	1	1	.811	.060	.693	.929
			2	.760	.059	.642	.877
			3	.723	.071	.582	.863
		2	1	.657	.064	.530	.784
			2	.587	.069	.450	.724
			3	.483	.071	.343	.624
		3	1	.604	.063	.478	.729
			2	.467	.070	.328	.605
			3	.433	.065	.305	.561
	1.00	1	1	.750	.036	.678	.822
			2	.705	.036	.634	.777
			3	.480	.043	.394	.565
		2	1	.699	.039	.622	.777
			2	.557	.042	.473	.640
			3	.461	.043	.375	.546
		3	1	.705	.039	.629	.782
			2	.513	.043	.429	.598

			3	.281	.039	.203	.359

55. Order * AgeGroup * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Order	AgeGroup	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	.00	1	1	.789	.068	.655	.923
			2	.617	.067	.483	.750
			3	.606	.081	.446	.765
		2	1	.661	.073	.517	.806
			2	.589	.079	.433	.745
			3	.428	.081	.269	.587
		3	1	.578	.072	.436	.720
			2	.439	.079	.282	.596
			3	.378	.073	.233	.523
	1.00	1	1	.753	.052	.651	.855
			2	.682	.051	.581	.784
			3	.448	.061	.326	.569
		2	1	.766	.056	.656	.876
			2	.584	.060	.465	.702
			3	.345	.061	.224	.466
		3	1	.721	.055	.612	.829
			2	.577	.061	.458	.697
			3	.291	.056	.181	.402
Loss First	.00	1	1	.820	.065	.692	.948
			2	.711	.064	.584	.839
			3	.657	.077	.505	.810
		2	1	.630	.070	.492	.768
			2	.599	.075	.450	.748
			3	.500	.077	.348	.652
		3	1	.622	.069	.486	.758
			2	.500	.076	.350	.650
			3	.545	.070	.407	.684
	1.00	1	1	.768	.055	.660	.876
			2	.805	.054	.697	.912
			3	.603	.065	.475	.732
		2	1	.769	.059	.653	.886
			2	.641	.064	.515	.767
			3	.614	.065	.485	.742
		3	1	.736	.058	.622	.851
			2	.585	.064	.458	.711
			3	.413	.059	.295	.530

56. Gender * Order * AgeGroup * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

							95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	AgeGroup	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound

Male	Gain First	.00	1	1	.778	.107	.566	.989
				2	.500	.107	.289	.711
				3	.444	.128	.192	.697
			2	1	.722	.116	.494	.951
				2	.611	.125	.365	.857
				3	.389	.127	.137	.641
			3	1	.556	.114	.331	.780
				2	.444	.126	.196	.693
				3	.389	.116	.159	.619
		1.00	1	1	.769	.089	.593	.945
				2	.654	.089	.478	.829
				3	.462	.106	.252	.671
			2	1	.808	.096	.618	.998
				2	.654	.104	.449	.859
				3	.269	.106	.060	.479
			3	1	.731	.095	.544	.918
				2	.615	.105	.409	.822
				3	.346	.097	.155	.537
	Loss First	.00	1	1	.818	.097	.627	1.010
				2	.636	.097	.446	.827
				3	.636	.115	.408	.864
			2	1	.545	.105	.339	.752
				2	.591	.113	.368	.814
				3	.500	.115	.272	.728
			3	1	.636	.103	.433	.840
				2	.500	.114	.275	.725
				3	.591	.105	.383	.799
		1.00	1	1	.773	.097	.581	.964
				2	.909	.097	.718	1.100
				3	.682	.115	.454	.910
			2	1	.864	.105	.657	1.070
				2	.682	.113	.459	.905
				3	.727	.115	.500	.955
			3	1	.773	.103	.569	.976
				2	.682	.114	.457	.906
				3	.500	.105	.292	.708
Female	Gain First	.00	1	1	.800	.083	.636	.964
				2	.733	.083	.570	.897
				3	.767	.099	.571	.962
			2	1	.600	.089	.423	.777
				2	.567	.097	.376	.758
				3	.467	.099	.272	.662
			3	1	.600	.088	.426	.774
				2	.433	.097	.241	.626
				3	.367	.090	.189	.545
		1.00	1	1	.737	.052	.634	.840
				2	.711	.052	.608	.813

				3	.434	.062	.312	.557
			2	1	.724	.056	.613	.835
				2	.513	.061	.393	.633
				3	.421	.062	.299	.544
			3	1	.711	.055	.601	.820
				2	.539	.061	.419	.660
				3	.237	.057	.125	.349
	Loss First	.00	1	1	.821	.086	.652	.991
				2	.786	.086	.617	.955
				3	.679	.102	.476	.881
			2	1	.714	.093	.531	.897
				2	.607	.100	.410	.805
				3	.500	.102	.298	.702
			3	1	.607	.091	.427	.787
				2	.500	.101	.301	.699
				3	.500	.093	.316	.684
		1.00	1	1	.763	.051	.662	.863
				2	.700	.051	.600	.800
				3	.525	.060	.405	.645
			2	1	.675	.055	.567	.783
				2	.600	.059	.483	.717
				3	.500	.060	.381	.619
			3	1	.700	.054	.593	.807
				2	.488	.060	.370	.605
				3	.325	.055	.216	.434

57. frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	1	1	.713	.043	.628	.798
		2	.629	.044	.541	.716
		3	.621	.046	.531	.711
	2	1	.700	.043	.616	.785
		2	.523	.047	.430	.617
		3	.468	.046	.377	.559
	3	1	.617	.045	.528	.706
		2	.471	.048	.376	.565
		3	.469	.044	.383	.556
2	1	1	.852	.035	.782	.921
		2	.779	.040	.699	.858
		3	.536	.047	.444	.628
	2	1	.712	.043	.627	.798
		2	.683	.045	.594	.772
		3	.476	.047	.383	.568
	3	1	.711	.043	.625	.797
		2	.580	.046	.489	.671

	3	.344	.044	.258	.430

58. Gender * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	1	1	.712	.070	.574	.850
			2	.555	.072	.413	.698
			3	.572	.074	.426	.719
		2	1	.742	.070	.604	.880
			2	.545	.077	.393	.697
			3	.440	.075	.292	.588
		3	1	.606	.073	.461	.750
			2	.454	.078	.300	.608
			3	.490	.071	.349	.631
	2	1	1	.857	.057	.745	.969
			2	.794	.065	.665	.923
			3	.540	.076	.390	.689
		2	1	.728	.070	.589	.866
			2	.724	.073	.580	.868
			3	.503	.076	.352	.653
		3	1	.742	.070	.602	.881
			2	.667	.075	.519	.815
			3	.422	.071	.282	.563
Female	1	1	1	.714	.050	.616	.813
			2	.702	.052	.600	.804
			3	.669	.053	.564	.774
		2	1	.659	.050	.561	.758
			2	.502	.055	.393	.611
			3	.495	.053	.390	.601
		3	1	.628	.052	.525	.732
			2	.488	.056	.378	.598
			3	.448	.051	.347	.549
	2	1	1	.846	.041	.766	.926
			2	.763	.047	.671	.855
			3	.533	.054	.426	.640
		2	1	.697	.050	.598	.796
			2	.642	.052	.538	.745
			3	.448	.055	.341	.556
		3	1	.680	.050	.581	.780
			2	.492	.054	.386	.598
			3	.266	.051	.166	.366

59. Order * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Order	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound

Gain First	1	1	1	.666	.061	.546	.787
			2	.592	.063	.467	.716
			3	.596	.065	.468	.724
		2	1	.666	.061	.546	.786
			2	.442	.067	.309	.574
			3	.331	.065	.202	.459
		3	1	.569	.064	.443	.695
			2	.458	.068	.324	.592
			3	.325	.062	.203	.448
	2	1	1	.876	.050	.778	.974
			2	.707	.057	.595	.820
			3	.457	.066	.327	.588
		2	1	.761	.061	.640	.882
			2	.731	.064	.605	.856
			3	.442	.066	.311	.574
		3	1	.729	.061	.608	.851
			2	.558	.065	.429	.687
			3	.344	.062	.222	.466
Loss First	1	1	1	.760	.061	.640	.880
			2	.666	.063	.542	.789
			3	.646	.064	.519	.773
		2	1	.735	.060	.616	.855
			2	.605	.067	.473	.737
			3	.605	.065	.477	.733
		3	1	.665	.063	.540	.790
			2	.484	.067	.350	.617
			3	.613	.062	.491	.736
	2	1	1	.827	.049	.730	.925
			2	.850	.057	.738	.962
			3	.615	.066	.485	.745
		2	1	.664	.061	.544	.784
			2	.635	.063	.510	.760
			3	.509	.066	.378	.639
		3	1	.693	.061	.572	.814
			2	.601	.065	.473	.730
			3	.345	.062	.223	.466

60. Gender * Order * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

							95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	1	1	.697	.100	.500	.893
				2	.474	.103	.271	.678
				3	.509	.106	.299	.718
			2	1	.756	.099	.560	.953
				2	.453	.110	.236	.670
				3	.244	.107	.033	.454

			3	1	.530	.104	.324	.736
				2	.453	.111	.234	.672
				3	.299	.102	.098	.500
		2	1	1	.850	.081	.690	1.011
				2	.679	.093	.495	.864
				3	.397	.108	.184	.611
			2	1	.774	.100	.576	.971
				2	.812	.104	.606	1.018
				3	.415	.109	.200	.629
			3	1	.756	.101	.558	.955
				2	.607	.107	.396	.818
				3	.436	.101	.236	.636
	Loss First	1	1	1	.727	.098	.534	.921
				2	.636	.101	.436	.836
				3	.636	.104	.431	.842
			2	1	.727	.098	.534	.920
				2	.636	.108	.423	.849
				3	.636	.105	.429	.844
			3	1	.682	.102	.479	.884
				2	.455	.109	.239	.670
				3	.682	.100	.484	.880
		2	1	1	.864	.080	.706	1.021
				2	.909	.092	.728	1.090
				3	.682	.106	.472	.892
			2	1	.682	.098	.488	.876
				2	.636	.102	.434	.839
				3	.591	.107	.380	.802
			3	1	.727	.099	.532	.923
				2	.727	.105	.520	.935
				3	.409	.099	.212	.606
Female	Gain First	1	1	1	.636	.070	.498	.774
				2	.709	.072	.566	.852
				3	.683	.074	.536	.831
			2	1	.575	.070	.437	.714
				2	.431	.077	.278	.583
				3	.418	.075	.269	.566
			3	1	.609	.073	.464	.754
				2	.463	.078	.309	.617
				3	.352	.072	.210	.493
		2	1	1	.901	.057	.788	1.014
				2	.735	.066	.606	.865
				3	.518	.076	.367	.668
			2	1	.748	.070	.609	.887
				2	.649	.073	.505	.794
				3	.470	.076	.319	.621
			3	1	.702	.071	.562	.842
				2	.510	.075	.361	.658

				3	.252	.071	.111	.392
	Loss First	1	1	1	.793	.071	.652	.934
				2	.695	.074	.549	.840
				3	.655	.076	.505	.805
			2	1	.743	.071	.602	.884
				2	.573	.079	.418	.728
				3	.573	.076	.422	.724
			3	1	.648	.075	.501	.796
				2	.513	.079	.355	.670
				3	.545	.073	.401	.689
		2	1	1	.791	.058	.676	.906
				2	.791	.067	.659	.923
				3	.548	.077	.395	.701
			2	1	.646	.072	.505	.788
				2	.634	.074	.487	.781
				3	.427	.078	.273	.581
			3	1	.659	.072	.517	.801
				2	.475	.076	.324	.626
				3	.280	.072	.137	.424

61. AgeGroup * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	1	1	.739	.067	.607	.872
			2	.559	.069	.422	.696
			3	.711	.071	.570	.852
		2	1	.616	.067	.484	.748
			2	.530	.074	.384	.675
			3	.502	.072	.360	.644
		3	1	.524	.070	.385	.662
			2	.450	.075	.302	.597
			3	.588	.068	.453	.723
	2	1	1	.869	.055	.762	.977
			2	.769	.063	.645	.893
			3	.552	.073	.408	.696
		2	1	.675	.067	.542	.808
			2	.658	.070	.520	.796
			3	.426	.073	.281	.570
		3	1	.676	.068	.542	.810
			2	.489	.072	.347	.631
			3	.335	.068	.201	.470
1.00	1	1	1	.687	.054	.581	.793
			2	.698	.056	.588	.808
			3	.531	.057	.418	.644
		2	1	.785	.054	.679	.891
			2	.517	.059	.400	.634

			3	.433	.058	.320	.547
		3	1	.711	.056	.600	.822
			2	.492	.060	.373	.610
			3	.351	.055	.242	.459
	2	1	1	.834	.044	.747	.920
			2	.789	.050	.689	.888
			3	.521	.058	.405	.636
		2	1	.750	.054	.644	.857
			2	.708	.056	.597	.819
			3	.525	.059	.409	.641
		3	1	.746	.054	.639	.854
			2	.670	.058	.556	.784
			3	.353	.055	.246	.461

62. Gender * AgeGroup * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

							95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	AgeGroup	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	.00	1	1	1	.753	.103	.548	.957
				2	.394	.107	.183	.605
				3	.596	.110	.379	.813
			2	1	.606	.103	.402	.810
				2	.540	.114	.316	.765
				3	.485	.110	.266	.703
			3	1	.495	.108	.282	.708
				2	.449	.115	.222	.677
				3	.586	.105	.377	.794
		2	1	1	.843	.084	.677	1.010
				2	.742	.097	.552	.933
				3	.485	.112	.263	.706
			2	1	.662	.104	.457	.866
				2	.662	.108	.448	.875
				3	.404	.113	.181	.627
			3	1	.697	.104	.491	.903
				2	.495	.111	.276	.714
				3	.394	.105	.187	.601
	1.00	1	1	1	.671	.094	.485	.857
				2	.717	.097	.525	.909
				3	.549	.100	.351	.747
			2	1	.878	.094	.692	1.063
				2	.549	.104	.344	.754
				3	.395	.101	.196	.594
			3	1	.717	.098	.522	.911
				2	.458	.105	.251	.665
				3	.395	.096	.205	.585
		2	1	1	.871	.077	.719	1.022
				2	.846	.088	.672	1.020

				3	.594	.102	.393	.796
			2	1	.794	.094	.607	.980
				2	.787	.098	.592	.981
				3	.601	.103	.399	.804
			3	1	.787	.095	.599	.974
				2	.839	.101	.640	1.039
				3	.451	.096	.262	.640
Female	.00	1	1	1	.726	.085	.558	.895
				2	.724	.088	.549	.898
				3	.826	.091	.647	1.006
			2	1	.626	.085	.458	.794
				2	.519	.094	.333	.705
				3	.519	.091	.338	.700
			3	1	.552	.089	.376	.729
				2	.450	.095	.262	.638
				3	.590	.087	.418	.763
		2	1	1	.895	.069	.758	1.033
				2	.795	.080	.637	.953
				3	.619	.093	.436	.802
			2	1	.688	.086	.519	.857
				2	.655	.089	.479	.831
				3	.448	.093	.264	.632
			3	1	.655	.086	.484	.825
				2	.483	.092	.302	.664
				3	.276	.087	.105	.448
	1.00	1	1	1	.703	.052	.600	.805
				2	.680	.054	.573	.786
				3	.513	.055	.403	.622
			2	1	.692	.052	.590	.795
				2	.485	.057	.372	.598
				3	.472	.056	.362	.582
			3	1	.705	.054	.597	.812
				2	.526	.058	.411	.640
				3	.306	.053	.201	.411
		2	1	1	.797	.042	.713	.880
				2	.731	.049	.635	.827
				3	.447	.056	.335	.558
			2	1	.707	.052	.603	.810
				2	.628	.054	.521	.736
				3	.449	.057	.337	.562
			3	1	.706	.053	.602	.810
				2	.501	.056	.391	.612
				3	.256	.053	.151	.360

63. Order * AgeGroup * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

Order	AgeGroup	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval

							Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	.00	1	1	1	.722	.097	.531	.914
				2	.533	.100	.336	.731
				3	.711	.103	.508	.915
			2	1	.567	.097	.376	.758
				2	.456	.107	.245	.666
				3	.400	.104	.195	.605
			3	1	.489	.101	.289	.689
				2	.422	.108	.209	.635
				3	.456	.099	.260	.651
		2	1	1	.856	.079	.700	1.011
				2	.700	.091	.521	.879
				3	.500	.105	.292	.708
			2	1	.756	.097	.564	.948
				2	.722	.101	.522	.922
				3	.456	.106	.247	.664
			3	1	.667	.098	.473	.860
				2	.456	.104	.250	.661
				3	.300	.098	.106	.494
	1.00	1	1	1	.610	.074	.464	.756
				2	.650	.076	.499	.801
				3	.481	.078	.326	.636
			2	1	.765	.074	.620	.911
				2	.428	.081	.268	.589
				3	.261	.079	.105	.417
			3	1	.650	.077	.497	.802
				2	.494	.082	.331	.656
				3	.195	.075	.046	.344
		2	1	1	.896	.060	.777	1.014
				2	.715	.069	.578	.851
				3	.415	.080	.257	.573
			2	1	.766	.074	.620	.912
				2	.739	.077	.586	.891
				3	.429	.080	.270	.588
			3	1	.791	.074	.644	.939
				2	.661	.079	.505	.817
				3	.388	.075	.239	.536
Loss First	.00	1	1	1	.756	.093	.574	.939
				2	.584	.096	.395	.773
				3	.711	.098	.517	.906
			2	1	.666	.092	.483	.848
				2	.604	.102	.403	.805
				3	.604	.099	.408	.800
			3	1	.558	.097	.367	.750
				2	.477	.103	.273	.681
				3	.721	.095	.534	.908
		2	1	1	.883	.075	.734	1.032

				2	.838	.087	.667	1.009
				3	.604	.100	.405	.802
			2	1	.594	.093	.411	.778
				2	.594	.097	.403	.785
				3	.396	.101	.197	.596
			3	1	.685	.093	.500	.870
				2	.523	.099	.327	.719
				3	.370	.094	.184	.556
	1.00		1	1	.764	.078	.609	.918
				2	.747	.081	.587	.906
				3	.581	.083	.416	.745
			2	1	.805	.078	.650	.959
				2	.606	.086	.436	.776
				3	.606	.084	.440	.771
			3	1	.772	.082	.610	.933
				2	.490	.087	.318	.662
				3	.506	.080	.348	.664
		2	1	1	.772	.064	.646	.897
				2	.863	.073	.718	1.007
				3	.626	.085	.458	.794
			2	1	.734	.078	.579	.889
				2	.676	.082	.515	.838
				3	.622	.085	.453	.790
			3	1	.701	.079	.545	.857
				2	.680	.084	.514	.845
				3	.319	.079	.162	.476

Table 3: ANOVA of Choice: Only Including Low And Medium Levels of Outcome Magnitude

Table 3.1

Within-Subjects Factors

Measure: MEASURE_1

frame	risk	magnitude	Dependent Variable
1	1	1	G125
		2	G1220
	2	1	G135
		2	G1320
	3	1	G145
		2	G1420
2	1	1	L1210
		2	L1240
	2	1	L1315
		2	L1360
	3	1	L1420
		2	L1480

Between-Subjects Factors

		Value Label	N
Order	1	Gain First	75
	2	Loss First	76
AgeGroup	.00		49
	1.00		102
Gender	.00	Male	44
	1.00	Female	107

Table 3.2

Tests of Within-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
frame	Sphericity Assumed	4.190	1	4.190	15.520	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	4.190	1.000	4.190	15.520	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	4.190	1.000	4.190	15.520	.000
	Lower-bound	4.190	1.000	4.190	15.520	.000
frame * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.892	1	.892	3.304	.071
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.892	1.000	.892	3.304	.071
	Huynh-Feldt	.892	1.000	.892	3.304	.071
	Lower-bound	.892	1.000	.892	3.304	.071
frame * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.030	1	.030	.110	.740
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.030	1.000	.030	.110	.740
	Huynh-Feldt	.030	1.000	.030	.110	.740
	Lower-bound	.030	1.000	.030	.110	.740
frame * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.530	1	.530	1.964	.163
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.530	1.000	.530	1.964	.163
	Huynh-Feldt	.530	1.000	.530	1.964	.163
	Lower-bound	.530	1.000	.530	1.964	.163
frame * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.032	1	.032	.118	.731
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.032	1.000	.032	.118	.731
	Huynh-Feldt	.032	1.000	.032	.118	.731
	Lower-bound	.032	1.000	.032	.118	.731
frame * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.076	1	.076	.280	.597
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.076	1.000	.076	.280	.597
	Huynh-Feldt	.076	1.000	.076	.280	.597
	Lower-bound	.076	1.000	.076	.280	.597
frame * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.079	1	.079	.292	.590
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.079	1.000	.079	.292	.590
	Huynh-Feldt	.079	1.000	.079	.292	.590
	Lower-bound	.079	1.000	.079	.292	.590
frame * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.005	1	.005	.018	.894
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.005	1.000	.005	.018	.894
	Huynh-Feldt	.005	1.000	.005	.018	.894
	Lower-bound	.005	1.000	.005	.018	.894
Error(frame)	Sphericity Assumed	38.603	143	.270		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	38.603	143.000	.270		
	Huynh-Feldt	38.603	143.000	.270		
	Lower-bound	38.603	143.000	.270		
risk	Sphericity Assumed	5.093	2	2.546	12.762	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	5.093	1.891	2.694	12.762	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	5.093	2.000	2.546	12.762	.000
	Lower-bound	5.093	1.000	5.093	12.762	.000
risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.179	2	.090	.449	.639
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.179	1.891	.095	.449	.628
	Huynh-Feldt	.179	2.000	.090	.449	.639

	Lower-bound	.179	1.000	.179	.449	.504
risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.600	2	.300	1.505	.224
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.600	1.891	.318	1.505	.225
	Huynh-Feldt	.600	2.000	.300	1.505	.224
	Lower-bound	.600	1.000	.600	1.505	.222
risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.487	2	.244	1.221	.297
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.487	1.891	.258	1.221	.295
	Huynh-Feldt	.487	2.000	.244	1.221	.297
	Lower-bound	.487	1.000	.487	1.221	.271
risk * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.097	2	.049	.243	.784
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.097	1.891	.051	.243	.772
	Huynh-Feldt	.097	2.000	.049	.243	.784
	Lower-bound	.097	1.000	.097	.243	.622
risk * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.435	2	.217	1.090	.338
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.435	1.891	.230	1.090	.335
	Huynh-Feldt	.435	2.000	.217	1.090	.338
	Lower-bound	.435	1.000	.435	1.090	.298
risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.051	2	.025	.127	.881
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.051	1.891	.027	.127	.870
	Huynh-Feldt	.051	2.000	.025	.127	.881
	Lower-bound	.051	1.000	.051	.127	.722
risk * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.090	2	.045	.225	.799
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.090	1.891	.047	.225	.786
	Huynh-Feldt	.090	2.000	.045	.225	.799
	Lower-bound	.090	1.000	.090	.225	.636
Error(risk)	Sphericity Assumed	57.063	286	.200		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	57.063	270.350	.211		
	Huynh-Feldt	57.063	286.000	.200		
	Lower-bound	57.063	143.000	.399		
magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	3.931	1	3.931	18.011	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	3.931	1.000	3.931	18.011	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	3.931	1.000	3.931	18.011	.000
	Lower-bound	3.931	1.000	3.931	18.011	.000
magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.180	1	.180	.826	.365
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.180	1.000	.180	.826	.365
	Huynh-Feldt	.180	1.000	.180	.826	.365
	Lower-bound	.180	1.000	.180	.826	.365
magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	6.60E-005	1	6.60E-005	.000	.986
	Greenhouse-Geisser	6.60E-005	1.000	6.60E-005	.000	.986
	Huynh-Feldt	6.60E-005	1.000	6.60E-005	.000	.986
	Lower-bound	6.60E-005	1.000	6.60E-005	.000	.986
magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.000	1	.000	.001	.975
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.000	1.000	.000	.001	.975
	Huynh-Feldt	.000	1.000	.000	.001	.975
	Lower-bound	.000	1.000	.000	.001	.975
magnitude * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.002	1	.002	.011	.918
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.002	1.000	.002	.011	.918

	Huynh-Feldt	.002	1.000	.002	.011	.918
	Lower-bound	.002	1.000	.002	.011	.918
magnitude * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.096	1	.096	.439	.509
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.096	1.000	.096	.439	.509
	Huynh-Feldt	.096	1.000	.096	.439	.509
	Lower-bound	.096	1.000	.096	.439	.509
magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.145	1	.145	.664	.417
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.145	1.000	.145	.664	.417
	Huynh-Feldt	.145	1.000	.145	.664	.417
	Lower-bound	.145	1.000	.145	.664	.417
magnitude * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.000	1	.000	.001	.973
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.000	1.000	.000	.001	.973
	Huynh-Feldt	.000	1.000	.000	.001	.973
	Lower-bound	.000	1.000	.000	.001	.973
Error(magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	31.213	143	.218		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	31.213	143.000	.218		
	Huynh-Feldt	31.213	143.000	.218		
	Lower-bound	31.213	143.000	.218		
frame * risk	Sphericity Assumed	.210	2	.105	.534	.587
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.210	1.996	.105	.534	.587
	Huynh-Feldt	.210	2.000	.105	.534	.587
	Lower-bound	.210	1.000	.210	.534	.466
frame * risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.527	2	.263	1.341	.263
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.527	1.996	.264	1.341	.263
	Huynh-Feldt	.527	2.000	.263	1.341	.263
	Lower-bound	.527	1.000	.527	1.341	.249
frame * risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.057	2	.028	.144	.866
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.057	1.996	.028	.144	.866
	Huynh-Feldt	.057	2.000	.028	.144	.866
	Lower-bound	.057	1.000	.057	.144	.705
frame * risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.346	2	.173	.880	.416
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.346	1.996	.173	.880	.416
	Huynh-Feldt	.346	2.000	.173	.880	.416
	Lower-bound	.346	1.000	.346	.880	.350
frame * risk * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.267	2	.133	.678	.508
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.267	1.996	.134	.678	.508
	Huynh-Feldt	.267	2.000	.133	.678	.508
	Lower-bound	.267	1.000	.267	.678	.412
frame * risk * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.053	2	.026	.134	.875
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.053	1.996	.026	.134	.874
	Huynh-Feldt	.053	2.000	.026	.134	.875
	Lower-bound	.053	1.000	.053	.134	.715
frame * risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.157	2	.078	.399	.671
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.157	1.996	.079	.399	.671
	Huynh-Feldt	.157	2.000	.078	.399	.671
	Lower-bound	.157	1.000	.157	.399	.528
frame * risk * Order *	Sphericity Assumed	.006	2	.003	.015	.985

AgeGroup * Sex	Greenhouse-Geisser	.006	1.996	.003	.015	.985
	Huynh-Feldt	.006	2.000	.003	.015	.985
	Lower-bound	.006	1.000	.006	.015	.904
Error(frame*risk)	Sphericity Assumed	56.200	286	.197		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	56.200	285.423	.197		
	Huynh-Feldt	56.200	286.000	.197		
	Lower-bound	56.200	143.000	.393		
frame * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	.290	1	.290	1.586	.210
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.290	1.000	.290	1.586	.210
	Huynh-Feldt	.290	1.000	.290	1.586	.210
	Lower-bound	.290	1.000	.290	1.586	.210
frame * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.171	1	.171	.934	.335
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.171	1.000	.171	.934	.335
	Huynh-Feldt	.171	1.000	.171	.934	.335
	Lower-bound	.171	1.000	.171	.934	.335
frame * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.180	1	.180	.986	.323
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.180	1.000	.180	.986	.323
	Huynh-Feldt	.180	1.000	.180	.986	.323
	Lower-bound	.180	1.000	.180	.986	.323
frame * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.346	1	.346	1.894	.171
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.346	1.000	.346	1.894	.171
	Huynh-Feldt	.346	1.000	.346	1.894	.171
	Lower-bound	.346	1.000	.346	1.894	.171
frame * magnitude * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.039	1	.039	.211	.647
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.039	1.000	.039	.211	.647
	Huynh-Feldt	.039	1.000	.039	.211	.647
	Lower-bound	.039	1.000	.039	.211	.647
frame * magnitude * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.076	1	.076	.418	.519
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.076	1.000	.076	.418	.519
	Huynh-Feldt	.076	1.000	.076	.418	.519
	Lower-bound	.076	1.000	.076	.418	.519
frame * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.035	1	.035	.192	.662
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.035	1.000	.035	.192	.662
	Huynh-Feldt	.035	1.000	.035	.192	.662
	Lower-bound	.035	1.000	.035	.192	.662
frame * magnitude * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.207	1	.207	1.134	.289
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.207	1.000	.207	1.134	.289
	Huynh-Feldt	.207	1.000	.207	1.134	.289
	Lower-bound	.207	1.000	.207	1.134	.289
Error(frame*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	26.127	143	.183		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	26.127	143.000	.183		
	Huynh-Feldt	26.127	143.000	.183		
	Lower-bound	26.127	143.000	.183		
risk * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	.209	2	.105	.642	.527
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.209	1.998	.105	.642	.527
	Huynh-Feldt	.209	2.000	.105	.642	.527
	Lower-bound	.209	1.000	.209	.642	.424

risk * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.095	2	.047	.290	.748
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.095	1.998	.047	.290	.748
	Huynh-Feldt	.095	2.000	.047	.290	.748
	Lower-bound	.095	1.000	.095	.290	.591
risk * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.753	2	.376	2.310	.101
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.753	1.998	.377	2.310	.101
	Huynh-Feldt	.753	2.000	.376	2.310	.101
	Lower-bound	.753	1.000	.753	2.310	.131
risk * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.184	2	.092	.566	.569
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.184	1.998	.092	.566	.568
	Huynh-Feldt	.184	2.000	.092	.566	.569
	Lower-bound	.184	1.000	.184	.566	.453
risk * magnitude * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.018	2	.009	.054	.948
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.018	1.998	.009	.054	.947
	Huynh-Feldt	.018	2.000	.009	.054	.948
	Lower-bound	.018	1.000	.018	.054	.817
risk * magnitude * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.136	2	.068	.416	.660
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.136	1.998	.068	.416	.660
	Huynh-Feldt	.136	2.000	.068	.416	.660
	Lower-bound	.136	1.000	.136	.416	.520
risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.314	2	.157	.963	.383
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.314	1.998	.157	.963	.383
	Huynh-Feldt	.314	2.000	.157	.963	.383
	Lower-bound	.314	1.000	.314	.963	.328
risk * magnitude * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.407	2	.203	1.247	.289
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.407	1.998	.204	1.247	.289
	Huynh-Feldt	.407	2.000	.203	1.247	.289
	Lower-bound	.407	1.000	.407	1.247	.266
Error(risk*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	46.617	286	.163		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	46.617	285.663	.163		
	Huynh-Feldt	46.617	286.000	.163		
	Lower-bound	46.617	143.000	.326		
frame * risk * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	.343	2	.172	1.055	.350
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.343	1.937	.177	1.055	.348
	Huynh-Feldt	.343	2.000	.172	1.055	.350
	Lower-bound	.343	1.000	.343	1.055	.306
frame * risk * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.368	2	.184	1.130	.324
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.368	1.937	.190	1.130	.323
	Huynh-Feldt	.368	2.000	.184	1.130	.324
	Lower-bound	.368	1.000	.368	1.130	.290
frame * risk * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.593	2	.297	1.823	.163
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.593	1.937	.306	1.823	.165
	Huynh-Feldt	.593	2.000	.297	1.823	.163
	Lower-bound	.593	1.000	.593	1.823	.179
frame * risk * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.018	2	.009	.057	.945
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.018	1.937	.010	.057	.941
	Huynh-Feldt	.018	2.000	.009	.057	.945

	Lower-bound	.018	1.000	.018	.057	.812
frame * risk * magnitude * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.155	2	.077	.476	.622
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.155	1.937	.080	.476	.616
	Huynh-Feldt	.155	2.000	.077	.476	.622
	Lower-bound	.155	1.000	.155	.476	.491
frame * risk * magnitude * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.497	2	.249	1.528	.219
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.497	1.937	.257	1.528	.219
	Huynh-Feldt	.497	2.000	.249	1.528	.219
	Lower-bound	.497	1.000	.497	1.528	.218
frame * risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.620	2	.310	1.907	.150
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.620	1.937	.320	1.907	.152
	Huynh-Feldt	.620	2.000	.310	1.907	.150
	Lower-bound	.620	1.000	.620	1.907	.169
frame * risk * magnitude * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.005	2	.002	.015	.985
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.005	1.937	.003	.015	.983
	Huynh-Feldt	.005	2.000	.002	.015	.985
	Lower-bound	.005	1.000	.005	.015	.902
Error(frame*risk*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	46.524	286	.163		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	46.524	276.921	.168		
	Huynh-Feldt	46.524	286.000	.163		
	Lower-bound	46.524	143.000	.325		

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1
Transformed Variable: Average

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Intercept	605.728	1	605.728	1200.040	.000
Order	.441	1	.441	.874	.351
AgeGroup	1.651	1	1.651	3.271	.073
Sex	.231	1	.231	.458	.500
Order * AgeGroup	.000	1	.000	.001	.980
Order * Sex	.045	1	.045	.089	.766
AgeGroup * Sex	1.313	1	1.313	2.601	.109
Order * AgeGroup * Sex	.249	1	.249	.494	.484
Error	72.180	143	.505		

Table 4: ANOVA of Choice, Only Including Low and High Levels of Outcome Magnitude
Table 4.1

Within-Subjects Factors

Between-Subjects Factors

Measure: MEASURE_1

frame	risk	magnitude	Dependent Variable
1	1	1	G125
		2	G12150
	2	1	G135
		2	G13150

	3	1	G145
		2	G14150
2	1	1	L1210
		2	L12300
	2	1	L1315
		2	L13450
	3	1	L1420
		2	L14600

		Value Label	N
Order	1	Gain First	76
	2	Loss First	77
AgeGroup	.00		51
	1.00		102
Gender	.00	Male	44
	1.00	Female	109

Table 4.2

Tests of Within-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
frame	Sphericity Assumed	.009	1	.009	.042	.838
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.009	1.000	.009	.042	.838
	Huynh-Feldt	.009	1.000	.009	.042	.838
	Lower-bound	.009	1.000	.009	.042	.838
frame * Order	Sphericity Assumed	1.591	1	1.591	7.252	.008
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.591	1.000	1.591	7.252	.008
	Huynh-Feldt	1.591	1.000	1.591	7.252	.008
	Lower-bound	1.591	1.000	1.591	7.252	.008
frame * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.394	1	.394	1.795	.182
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.394	1.000	.394	1.795	.182
	Huynh-Feldt	.394	1.000	.394	1.795	.182
	Lower-bound	.394	1.000	.394	1.795	.182
frame * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.380	1	.380	1.732	.190
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.380	1.000	.380	1.732	.190
	Huynh-Feldt	.380	1.000	.380	1.732	.190
	Lower-bound	.380	1.000	.380	1.732	.190
frame * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.070	1	.070	.320	.573
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.070	1.000	.070	.320	.573
	Huynh-Feldt	.070	1.000	.070	.320	.573
	Lower-bound	.070	1.000	.070	.320	.573
frame * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.016	1	.016	.071	.791
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.016	1.000	.016	.071	.791
	Huynh-Feldt	.016	1.000	.016	.071	.791
	Lower-bound	.016	1.000	.016	.071	.791
frame * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.038	1	.038	.173	.678
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.038	1.000	.038	.173	.678
	Huynh-Feldt	.038	1.000	.038	.173	.678
	Lower-bound	.038	1.000	.038	.173	.678
frame * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.173	1	.173	.789	.376
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.173	1.000	.173	.789	.376
	Huynh-Feldt	.173	1.000	.173	.789	.376
	Lower-bound	.173	1.000	.173	.789	.376
Error(frame)	Sphericity Assumed	31.818	145	.219		

	Greenhouse-Geisser	31.818	145.000	.219		
	Huynh-Feldt	31.818	145.000	.219		
	Lower-bound	31.818	145.000	.219		
risk	Sphericity Assumed	4.673	2	2.337	12.111	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	4.673	1.902	2.457	12.111	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	4.673	2.000	2.337	12.111	.000
	Lower-bound	4.673	1.000	4.673	12.111	.001
risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.058	2	.029	.149	.862
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.058	1.902	.030	.149	.851
	Huynh-Feldt	.058	2.000	.029	.149	.862
	Lower-bound	.058	1.000	.058	.149	.700
risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.980	2	.490	2.538	.081
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.980	1.902	.515	2.538	.084
	Huynh-Feldt	.980	2.000	.490	2.538	.081
	Lower-bound	.980	1.000	.980	2.538	.113
risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.298	2	.149	.773	.463
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.298	1.902	.157	.773	.457
	Huynh-Feldt	.298	2.000	.149	.773	.463
	Lower-bound	.298	1.000	.298	.773	.381
risk * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.345	2	.173	.895	.410
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.345	1.902	.182	.895	.405
	Huynh-Feldt	.345	2.000	.173	.895	.410
	Lower-bound	.345	1.000	.345	.895	.346
risk * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.046	2	.023	.119	.888
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.046	1.902	.024	.119	.878
	Huynh-Feldt	.046	2.000	.023	.119	.888
	Lower-bound	.046	1.000	.046	.119	.730
risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.081	2	.041	.211	.810
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.081	1.902	.043	.211	.799
	Huynh-Feldt	.081	2.000	.041	.211	.810
	Lower-bound	.081	1.000	.081	.211	.647
risk * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.884	2	.442	2.292	.103
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.884	1.902	.465	2.292	.106
	Huynh-Feldt	.884	2.000	.442	2.292	.103
	Lower-bound	.884	1.000	.884	2.292	.132
Error(risk)	Sphericity Assumed	55.955	290	.193		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	55.955	275.766	.203		
	Huynh-Feldt	55.955	290.000	.193		
	Lower-bound	55.955	145.000	.386		
magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	20.150	1	20.150	52.911	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	20.150	1.000	20.150	52.911	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	20.150	1.000	20.150	52.911	.000
	Lower-bound	20.150	1.000	20.150	52.911	.000
magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	1.513	1	1.513	3.974	.048
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.513	1.000	1.513	3.974	.048
	Huynh-Feldt	1.513	1.000	1.513	3.974	.048
	Lower-bound	1.513	1.000	1.513	3.974	.048

magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	1.233	1	1.233	3.237	.074
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.233	1.000	1.233	3.237	.074
	Huynh-Feldt	1.233	1.000	1.233	3.237	.074
	Lower-bound	1.233	1.000	1.233	3.237	.074
magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.005	1	.005	.014	.906
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.005	1.000	.005	.014	.906
	Huynh-Feldt	.005	1.000	.005	.014	.906
	Lower-bound	.005	1.000	.005	.014	.906
magnitude * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.130	1	.130	.342	.560
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.130	1.000	.130	.342	.560
	Huynh-Feldt	.130	1.000	.130	.342	.560
	Lower-bound	.130	1.000	.130	.342	.560
magnitude * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.608	1	.608	1.597	.208
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.608	1.000	.608	1.597	.208
	Huynh-Feldt	.608	1.000	.608	1.597	.208
	Lower-bound	.608	1.000	.608	1.597	.208
magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.019	1	.019	.050	.824
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.019	1.000	.019	.050	.824
	Huynh-Feldt	.019	1.000	.019	.050	.824
	Lower-bound	.019	1.000	.019	.050	.824
magnitude * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.009	1	.009	.024	.877
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.009	1.000	.009	.024	.877
	Huynh-Feldt	.009	1.000	.009	.024	.877
	Lower-bound	.009	1.000	.009	.024	.877
Error(magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	55.221	145	.381		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	55.221	145.000	.381		
	Huynh-Feldt	55.221	145.000	.381		
	Lower-bound	55.221	145.000	.381		
frame * risk	Sphericity Assumed	.144	2	.072	.406	.667
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.144	1.912	.076	.406	.657
	Huynh-Feldt	.144	2.000	.072	.406	.667
	Lower-bound	.144	1.000	.144	.406	.525
frame * risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.632	2	.316	1.778	.171
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.632	1.912	.331	1.778	.173
	Huynh-Feldt	.632	2.000	.316	1.778	.171
	Lower-bound	.632	1.000	.632	1.778	.185
frame * risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.040	2	.020	.112	.894
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.040	1.912	.021	.112	.886
	Huynh-Feldt	.040	2.000	.020	.112	.894
	Lower-bound	.040	1.000	.040	.112	.739
frame * risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.104	2	.052	.293	.746
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.104	1.912	.054	.293	.737
	Huynh-Feldt	.104	2.000	.052	.293	.746
	Lower-bound	.104	1.000	.104	.293	.589
frame * risk * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.433	2	.216	1.217	.298
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.433	1.912	.226	1.217	.296
	Huynh-Feldt	.433	2.000	.216	1.217	.298

	Lower-bound	.433	1.000	.433	1.217	.272
frame * risk * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.473	2	.237	1.330	.266
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.473	1.912	.247	1.330	.266
	Huynh-Feldt	.473	2.000	.237	1.330	.266
	Lower-bound	.473	1.000	.473	1.330	.251
frame * risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.092	2	.046	.260	.771
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.092	1.912	.048	.260	.761
	Huynh-Feldt	.092	2.000	.046	.260	.771
	Lower-bound	.092	1.000	.092	.260	.611
frame * risk * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.318	2	.159	.894	.410
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.318	1.912	.166	.894	.406
	Huynh-Feldt	.318	2.000	.159	.894	.410
	Lower-bound	.318	1.000	.318	.894	.346
Error(frame*risk)	Sphericity Assumed	51.566	290	.178		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	51.566	277.201	.186		
	Huynh-Feldt	51.566	290.000	.178		
	Lower-bound	51.566	145.000	.356		
frame * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	1.806	1	1.806	9.786	.002
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.806	1.000	1.806	9.786	.002
	Huynh-Feldt	1.806	1.000	1.806	9.786	.002
	Lower-bound	1.806	1.000	1.806	9.786	.002
frame * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.001	1	.001	.004	.952
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.001	1.000	.001	.004	.952
	Huynh-Feldt	.001	1.000	.001	.004	.952
	Lower-bound	.001	1.000	.001	.004	.952
frame * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	1.319	1	1.319	7.145	.008
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.319	1.000	1.319	7.145	.008
	Huynh-Feldt	1.319	1.000	1.319	7.145	.008
	Lower-bound	1.319	1.000	1.319	7.145	.008
frame * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.156	1	.156	.843	.360
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.156	1.000	.156	.843	.360
	Huynh-Feldt	.156	1.000	.156	.843	.360
	Lower-bound	.156	1.000	.156	.843	.360
frame * magnitude * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.038	1	.038	.204	.652
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.038	1.000	.038	.204	.652
	Huynh-Feldt	.038	1.000	.038	.204	.652
	Lower-bound	.038	1.000	.038	.204	.652
frame * magnitude * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.123	1	.123	.665	.416
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.123	1.000	.123	.665	.416
	Huynh-Feldt	.123	1.000	.123	.665	.416
	Lower-bound	.123	1.000	.123	.665	.416
frame * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.033	1	.033	.180	.672
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.033	1.000	.033	.180	.672
	Huynh-Feldt	.033	1.000	.033	.180	.672
	Lower-bound	.033	1.000	.033	.180	.672
frame * magnitude * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.001	1	.001	.006	.941
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.001	1.000	.001	.006	.941

	Huynh-Feldt	.001	1.000	.001	.006	.941
	Lower-bound	.001	1.000	.001	.006	.941
Error(frame*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	26.759	145	.185		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	26.759	145.000	.185		
	Huynh-Feldt	26.759	145.000	.185		
	Lower-bound	26.759	145.000	.185		
risk * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	.114	2	.057	.325	.723
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.114	1.943	.059	.325	.717
	Huynh-Feldt	.114	2.000	.057	.325	.723
	Lower-bound	.114	1.000	.114	.325	.570
risk * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.224	2	.112	.640	.528
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.224	1.943	.115	.640	.524
	Huynh-Feldt	.224	2.000	.112	.640	.528
	Lower-bound	.224	1.000	.224	.640	.425
risk * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.576	2	.288	1.642	.195
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.576	1.943	.296	1.642	.196
	Huynh-Feldt	.576	2.000	.288	1.642	.195
	Lower-bound	.576	1.000	.576	1.642	.202
risk * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.310	2	.155	.883	.414
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.310	1.943	.159	.883	.412
	Huynh-Feldt	.310	2.000	.155	.883	.414
	Lower-bound	.310	1.000	.310	.883	.349
risk * magnitude * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.090	2	.045	.258	.773
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.090	1.943	.047	.258	.766
	Huynh-Feldt	.090	2.000	.045	.258	.773
	Lower-bound	.090	1.000	.090	.258	.612
risk * magnitude * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.297	2	.149	.849	.429
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.297	1.943	.153	.849	.426
	Huynh-Feldt	.297	2.000	.149	.849	.429
	Lower-bound	.297	1.000	.297	.849	.358
risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.298	2	.149	.851	.428
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.298	1.943	.153	.851	.425
	Huynh-Feldt	.298	2.000	.149	.851	.428
	Lower-bound	.298	1.000	.298	.851	.358
risk * magnitude * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.013	2	.006	.036	.965
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.013	1.943	.006	.036	.962
	Huynh-Feldt	.013	2.000	.006	.036	.965
	Lower-bound	.013	1.000	.013	.036	.850
Error(risk*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	50.820	290	.175		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	50.820	281.737	.180		
	Huynh-Feldt	50.820	290.000	.175		
	Lower-bound	50.820	145.000	.350		
frame * risk * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	.878	2	.439	2.438	.089
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.878	1.976	.444	2.438	.090
	Huynh-Feldt	.878	2.000	.439	2.438	.089
	Lower-bound	.878	1.000	.878	2.438	.121
frame * risk * magnitude *	Sphericity Assumed	.706	2	.353	1.959	.143

Order	Greenhouse-Geisser	.706	1.976	.357	1.959	.143
	Huynh-Feldt	.706	2.000	.353	1.959	.143
	Lower-bound	.706	1.000	.706	1.959	.164
frame * risk * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.211	2	.105	.585	.558
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.211	1.976	.107	.585	.556
	Huynh-Feldt	.211	2.000	.105	.585	.558
	Lower-bound	.211	1.000	.211	.585	.446
frame * risk * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.072	2	.036	.200	.819
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.072	1.976	.036	.200	.816
	Huynh-Feldt	.072	2.000	.036	.200	.819
	Lower-bound	.072	1.000	.072	.200	.655
frame * risk * magnitude * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.119	2	.059	.330	.719
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.119	1.976	.060	.330	.716
	Huynh-Feldt	.119	2.000	.059	.330	.719
	Lower-bound	.119	1.000	.119	.330	.566
frame * risk * magnitude * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.015	2	.007	.041	.960
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.015	1.976	.008	.041	.958
	Huynh-Feldt	.015	2.000	.007	.041	.960
	Lower-bound	.015	1.000	.015	.041	.839
frame * risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.215	2	.108	.598	.550
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.215	1.976	.109	.598	.549
	Huynh-Feldt	.215	2.000	.108	.598	.550
	Lower-bound	.215	1.000	.215	.598	.441
frame * risk * magnitude * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.284	2	.142	.790	.455
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.284	1.976	.144	.790	.454
	Huynh-Feldt	.284	2.000	.142	.790	.455
	Lower-bound	.284	1.000	.284	.790	.376
Error(frame*risk*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	52.235	290	.180		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	52.235	286.544	.182		
	Huynh-Feldt	52.235	290.000	.180		
	Lower-bound	52.235	145.000	.360		

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1
Transformed Variable: Average

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Intercept	504.355	1	504.355	1271.628	.000
Order	2.286	1	2.286	5.764	.018
AgeGroup	.002	1	.002	.004	.950
Sex	.189	1	.189	.478	.491
Order * AgeGroup	.084	1	.084	.212	.646
Order * Sex	.411	1	.411	1.035	.311
AgeGroup * Sex	1.096	1	1.096	2.763	.099
Order * AgeGroup * Sex	.215	1	.215	.541	.463
Error	57.510	145	.397		

Table 5: ANOVA of Choice, Only Including Medium and High Levels of Outcome Magnitude

Table 5.1:

Within-Subjects Factors

Measure: MEASURE_1

frame	risk	magnitude	Dependent Variable
1	1	1	G1220
		2	G12150
	2	1	G1320
		2	G13150
	3	1	G1420
		2	G14150
2	1	1	L1240
		2	L12300
	2	1	L1360
		2	L13450
	3	1	L1480
		2	L14600

Between-Subjects Factors

		Value Label	N
AgeGroup	.00		49
	1.00		102
Gender	.00	Male	44
	1.00	Female	107

Table 5.2:

Tests of Within-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
frame	Sphericity Assumed	1.270	1	1.270	5.137	.025
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.270	1.000	1.270	5.137	.025
	Huynh-Feldt	1.270	1.000	1.270	5.137	.025
	Lower-bound	1.270	1.000	1.270	5.137	.025
frame * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.905	1	.905	3.659	.058
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.905	1.000	.905	3.659	.058
	Huynh-Feldt	.905	1.000	.905	3.659	.058
	Lower-bound	.905	1.000	.905	3.659	.058
frame * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	1.045	1	1.045	4.226	.042
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.045	1.000	1.045	4.226	.042
	Huynh-Feldt	1.045	1.000	1.045	4.226	.042
	Lower-bound	1.045	1.000	1.045	4.226	.042
frame * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	1.366	1	1.366	5.524	.020
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.366	1.000	1.366	5.524	.020
	Huynh-Feldt	1.366	1.000	1.366	5.524	.020
	Lower-bound	1.366	1.000	1.366	5.524	.020
frame * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.179	1	.179	.725	.396
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.179	1.000	.179	.725	.396
	Huynh-Feldt	.179	1.000	.179	.725	.396
	Lower-bound	.179	1.000	.179	.725	.396
Error(frame)	Sphericity Assumed	36.106	146	.247		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	36.106	146.000	.247		
	Huynh-Feldt	36.106	146.000	.247		
	Lower-bound	36.106	146.000	.247		
risk	Sphericity Assumed	.813	2	.407	1.826	.163

	Greenhouse-Geisser	.813	1.886	.431	1.826	.165
	Huynh-Feldt	.813	1.962	.414	1.826	.164
	Lower-bound	.813	1.000	.813	1.826	.179
risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.075	2	.038	.169	.845
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.075	1.886	.040	.169	.833
	Huynh-Feldt	.075	1.962	.038	.169	.841
	Lower-bound	.075	1.000	.075	.169	.682
risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.067	2	.034	.151	.860
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.067	1.886	.036	.151	.848
	Huynh-Feldt	.067	1.962	.034	.151	.856
	Lower-bound	.067	1.000	.067	.151	.698
risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	1.123	2	.561	2.521	.082
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.123	1.886	.595	2.521	.085
	Huynh-Feldt	1.123	1.962	.572	2.521	.083
	Lower-bound	1.123	1.000	1.123	2.521	.114
risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.549	2	.274	1.233	.293
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.549	1.886	.291	1.233	.292
	Huynh-Feldt	.549	1.962	.280	1.233	.293
	Lower-bound	.549	1.000	.549	1.233	.269
Error(risk)	Sphericity Assumed	65.006	292	.223		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	65.006	275.383	.236		
	Huynh-Feldt	65.006	286.516	.227		
	Lower-bound	65.006	146.000	.445		
magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	2.474	1	2.474	9.366	.003
	Greenhouse-Geisser	2.474	1.000	2.474	9.366	.003
	Huynh-Feldt	2.474	1.000	2.474	9.366	.003
	Lower-bound	2.474	1.000	2.474	9.366	.003
magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.638	1	.638	2.417	.122
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.638	1.000	.638	2.417	.122
	Huynh-Feldt	.638	1.000	.638	2.417	.122
	Lower-bound	.638	1.000	.638	2.417	.122
magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	1.691	1	1.691	6.402	.012
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.691	1.000	1.691	6.402	.012
	Huynh-Feldt	1.691	1.000	1.691	6.402	.012
	Lower-bound	1.691	1.000	1.691	6.402	.012
magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.007	1	.007	.027	.871
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.007	1.000	.007	.027	.871
	Huynh-Feldt	.007	1.000	.007	.027	.871
	Lower-bound	.007	1.000	.007	.027	.871
magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.011	1	.011	.043	.837
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.011	1.000	.011	.043	.837
	Huynh-Feldt	.011	1.000	.011	.043	.837
	Lower-bound	.011	1.000	.011	.043	.837
Error(magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	38.564	146	.264		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	38.564	146.000	.264		
	Huynh-Feldt	38.564	146.000	.264		
	Lower-bound	38.564	146.000	.264		

frame * risk	Sphericity Assumed	1.794	2	.897	4.257	.015
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.794	1.972	.910	4.257	.015
	Huynh-Feldt	1.794	2.000	.897	4.257	.015
	Lower-bound	1.794	1.000	1.794	4.257	.041
frame * risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	1.752	2	.876	4.158	.017
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.752	1.972	.888	4.158	.017
	Huynh-Feldt	1.752	2.000	.876	4.158	.017
	Lower-bound	1.752	1.000	1.752	4.158	.043
frame * risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.497	2	.248	1.178	.309
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.497	1.972	.252	1.178	.309
	Huynh-Feldt	.497	2.000	.248	1.178	.309
	Lower-bound	.497	1.000	.497	1.178	.279
frame * risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.144	2	.072	.341	.712
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.144	1.972	.073	.341	.708
	Huynh-Feldt	.144	2.000	.072	.341	.712
	Lower-bound	.144	1.000	.144	.341	.560
frame * risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.373	2	.186	.885	.414
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.373	1.972	.189	.885	.413
	Huynh-Feldt	.373	2.000	.186	.885	.414
	Lower-bound	.373	1.000	.373	.885	.349
Error(frame*risk)	Sphericity Assumed	61.522	292	.211		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	61.522	287.934	.214		
	Huynh-Feldt	61.522	292.000	.211		
	Lower-bound	61.522	146.000	.421		
frame * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	.223	1	.223	1.041	.309
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.223	1.000	.223	1.041	.309
	Huynh-Feldt	.223	1.000	.223	1.041	.309
	Lower-bound	.223	1.000	.223	1.041	.309
frame * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.047	1	.047	.221	.639
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.047	1.000	.047	.221	.639
	Huynh-Feldt	.047	1.000	.047	.221	.639
	Lower-bound	.047	1.000	.047	.221	.639
frame * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.594	1	.594	2.769	.098
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.594	1.000	.594	2.769	.098
	Huynh-Feldt	.594	1.000	.594	2.769	.098
	Lower-bound	.594	1.000	.594	2.769	.098
frame * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.019	1	.019	.090	.764
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.019	1.000	.019	.090	.764
	Huynh-Feldt	.019	1.000	.019	.090	.764
	Lower-bound	.019	1.000	.019	.090	.764
frame * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.002	1	.002	.007	.932
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.002	1.000	.002	.007	.932
	Huynh-Feldt	.002	1.000	.002	.007	.932
	Lower-bound	.002	1.000	.002	.007	.932
Error(frame*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	31.318	146	.215		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	31.318	146.000	.215		
	Huynh-Feldt	31.318	146.000	.215		

	Lower-bound	31.318	146.000	.215		
risk * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	.132	2	.066	.324	.723
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.132	1.984	.066	.324	.722
	Huynh-Feldt	.132	2.000	.066	.324	.723
	Lower-bound	.132	1.000	.132	.324	.570
risk * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.158	2	.079	.389	.678
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.158	1.984	.080	.389	.676
	Huynh-Feldt	.158	2.000	.079	.389	.678
	Lower-bound	.158	1.000	.158	.389	.534
risk * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.718	2	.359	1.767	.173
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.718	1.984	.362	1.767	.173
	Huynh-Feldt	.718	2.000	.359	1.767	.173
	Lower-bound	.718	1.000	.718	1.767	.186
risk * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.162	2	.081	.398	.672
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.162	1.984	.082	.398	.670
	Huynh-Feldt	.162	2.000	.081	.398	.672
	Lower-bound	.162	1.000	.162	.398	.529
risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.012	2	.006	.029	.971
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.012	1.984	.006	.029	.971
	Huynh-Feldt	.012	2.000	.006	.029	.971
	Lower-bound	.012	1.000	.012	.029	.865
Error(risk*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	59.338	292	.203		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	59.338	289.603	.205		
	Huynh-Feldt	59.338	292.000	.203		
	Lower-bound	59.338	146.000	.406		
frame * risk * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	.270	2	.135	.836	.435
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.270	1.985	.136	.836	.434
	Huynh-Feldt	.270	2.000	.135	.836	.435
	Lower-bound	.270	1.000	.270	.836	.362
frame * risk * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.333	2	.166	1.030	.358
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.333	1.985	.168	1.030	.358
	Huynh-Feldt	.333	2.000	.166	1.030	.358
	Lower-bound	.333	1.000	.333	1.030	.312
frame * risk * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.111	2	.055	.343	.710
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.111	1.985	.056	.343	.708
	Huynh-Feldt	.111	2.000	.055	.343	.710
	Lower-bound	.111	1.000	.111	.343	.559
frame * risk * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.100	2	.050	.309	.734
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.100	1.985	.050	.309	.733
	Huynh-Feldt	.100	2.000	.050	.309	.734
	Lower-bound	.100	1.000	.100	.309	.579
frame * risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.370	2	.185	1.146	.319
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.370	1.985	.187	1.146	.319
	Huynh-Feldt	.370	2.000	.185	1.146	.319
	Lower-bound	.370	1.000	.370	1.146	.286
Error(frame*risk*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	47.176	292	.162		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	47.176	289.814	.163		

	Huynh-Feldt	47.176	292.000	.162		
	Lower-bound	47.176	146.000	.323		

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1
Transformed Variable: Average

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Intercept	32.432	1	32.432	68.811	.000
Order	2.748	1	2.748	5.831	.017
AgeGroup	.002	1	.002	.004	.950
Sex	.135	1	.135	.287	.593
AgeGroup * Sex	1.924	1	1.924	4.082	.045
Error	68.812	146	.471		

Table 6: ANOVA of Choice, Only Lowest Level of Outcome Magnitude
Table 6.1

Within-Subjects Factors

Measure: MEASURE_1

frame	risk	Dependent Variable
1	1	G125
	2	G135
	3	G145
2	1	L1210
	2	L1315
	3	L1420

Between-Subjects Factors

		Value Label	N
Order	1	Gain First	76
	2	Loss First	77
AgeGroup	.00		51
	1.00		102
Gender	.00	Male	44
	1.00	Female	109

Table 6.2

Tests of Within-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
frame	Sphericity Assumed	1.036	1	1.036	5.320	.023
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.036	1.000	1.036	5.320	.023
	Huynh-Feldt	1.036	1.000	1.036	5.320	.023
	Lower-bound	1.036	1.000	1.036	5.320	.023
frame * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.829	1	.829	4.255	.041
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.829	1.000	.829	4.255	.041
	Huynh-Feldt	.829	1.000	.829	4.255	.041
	Lower-bound	.829	1.000	.829	4.255	.041
frame * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.136	1	.136	.696	.405
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.136	1.000	.136	.696	.405
	Huynh-Feldt	.136	1.000	.136	.696	.405
	Lower-bound	.136	1.000	.136	.696	.405
frame * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.025	1	.025	.127	.723

	Greenhouse-Geisser	.025	1.000	.025	.127	.723
	Huynh-Feldt	.025	1.000	.025	.127	.723
	Lower-bound	.025	1.000	.025	.127	.723
frame * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.105	1	.105	.541	.463
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.105	1.000	.105	.541	.463
	Huynh-Feldt	.105	1.000	.105	.541	.463
	Lower-bound	.105	1.000	.105	.541	.463
frame * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.113	1	.113	.579	.448
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.113	1.000	.113	.579	.448
	Huynh-Feldt	.113	1.000	.113	.579	.448
	Lower-bound	.113	1.000	.113	.579	.448
frame * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	8.17E-005	1	8.17E-005	.000	.984
	Greenhouse-Geisser	8.17E-005	1.000	8.17E-005	.000	.984
	Huynh-Feldt	8.17E-005	1.000	8.17E-005	.000	.984
	Lower-bound	8.17E-005	1.000	8.17E-005	.000	.984
frame * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.100	1	.100	.515	.474
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.100	1.000	.100	.515	.474
	Huynh-Feldt	.100	1.000	.100	.515	.474
	Lower-bound	.100	1.000	.100	.515	.474
Error(frame)	Sphericity Assumed	28.246	145	.195		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	28.246	145.000	.195		
	Huynh-Feldt	28.246	145.000	.195		
	Lower-bound	28.246	145.000	.195		
risk	Sphericity Assumed	1.671	2	.835	5.595	.004
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.671	1.900	.879	5.595	.005
	Huynh-Feldt	1.671	2.000	.835	5.595	.004
	Lower-bound	1.671	1.000	1.671	5.595	.019
risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.087	2	.044	.293	.747
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.087	1.900	.046	.293	.735
	Huynh-Feldt	.087	2.000	.044	.293	.747
	Lower-bound	.087	1.000	.087	.293	.589
risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	1.092	2	.546	3.659	.027
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.092	1.900	.575	3.659	.029
	Huynh-Feldt	1.092	2.000	.546	3.659	.027
	Lower-bound	1.092	1.000	1.092	3.659	.058
risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.067	2	.034	.225	.799
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.067	1.900	.035	.225	.787
	Huynh-Feldt	.067	2.000	.034	.225	.799
	Lower-bound	.067	1.000	.067	.225	.636
risk * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.051	2	.025	.170	.844
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.051	1.900	.027	.170	.833
	Huynh-Feldt	.051	2.000	.025	.170	.844
	Lower-bound	.051	1.000	.051	.170	.680
risk * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.141	2	.070	.471	.625
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.141	1.900	.074	.471	.615
	Huynh-Feldt	.141	2.000	.070	.471	.625
	Lower-bound	.141	1.000	.141	.471	.494

risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.157	2	.079	.527	.591
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.157	1.900	.083	.527	.582
	Huynh-Feldt	.157	2.000	.079	.527	.591
	Lower-bound	.157	1.000	.157	.527	.469
risk * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.402	2	.201	1.348	.261
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.402	1.900	.212	1.348	.261
	Huynh-Feldt	.402	2.000	.201	1.348	.261
	Lower-bound	.402	1.000	.402	1.348	.248
Error(risk)	Sphericity Assumed	43.291	290	.149		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	43.291	275.558	.157		
	Huynh-Feldt	43.291	290.000	.149		
	Lower-bound	43.291	145.000	.299		
frame * risk	Sphericity Assumed	.456	2	.228	1.334	.265
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.456	1.984	.230	1.334	.265
	Huynh-Feldt	.456	2.000	.228	1.334	.265
	Lower-bound	.456	1.000	.456	1.334	.250
frame * risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.014	2	.007	.042	.959
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.014	1.984	.007	.042	.958
	Huynh-Feldt	.014	2.000	.007	.042	.959
	Lower-bound	.014	1.000	.014	.042	.839
frame * risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.132	2	.066	.387	.679
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.132	1.984	.067	.387	.678
	Huynh-Feldt	.132	2.000	.066	.387	.679
	Lower-bound	.132	1.000	.132	.387	.535
frame * risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.172	2	.086	.503	.605
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.172	1.984	.087	.503	.603
	Huynh-Feldt	.172	2.000	.086	.503	.605
	Lower-bound	.172	1.000	.172	.503	.479
frame * risk * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.422	2	.211	1.235	.292
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.422	1.984	.213	1.235	.292
	Huynh-Feldt	.422	2.000	.211	1.235	.292
	Lower-bound	.422	1.000	.422	1.235	.268
frame * risk * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.302	2	.151	.883	.415
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.302	1.984	.152	.883	.414
	Huynh-Feldt	.302	2.000	.151	.883	.415
	Lower-bound	.302	1.000	.302	.883	.349
frame * risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.159	2	.079	.464	.629
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.159	1.984	.080	.464	.627
	Huynh-Feldt	.159	2.000	.079	.464	.629
	Lower-bound	.159	1.000	.159	.464	.497
frame * risk * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.004	2	.002	.011	.989
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.004	1.984	.002	.011	.989
	Huynh-Feldt	.004	2.000	.002	.011	.989
	Lower-bound	.004	1.000	.004	.011	.916
Error(frame*risk)	Sphericity Assumed	49.546	290	.171		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	49.546	287.645	.172		
	Huynh-Feldt	49.546	290.000	.171		

	Lower-bound	49.546	145.000	.342		

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1
Transformed Variable: Average

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Intercept	363.064	1	363.064	961.050	.000
Order	.040	1	.040	.105	.746
AgeGroup	.661	1	.661	1.749	.188
Sex	.066	1	.066	.173	.678
Order * AgeGroup	.002	1	.002	.007	.935
Order * Sex	.010	1	.010	.026	.873
AgeGroup * Sex	.413	1	.413	1.093	.297
Order * AgeGroup * Sex	.156	1	.156	.414	.521
Error	54.778	145	.378		

Table 7: ANOVA of Choice, Only Medium Level of Outcome Magnitude

Table 7.1

Within-Subjects Factors
Measure: MEASURE_1

frame	risk	Dependent Variable
1	1	G1220
	2	G1320
	3	G1420
2	1	L1240
	2	L1360
	3	L1480

Between-Subjects Factors

		Value Label	N
Order	1	Gain First	75
	2	Loss First	76
AgeGroup	.00		49
	1.00		102
Gender	.00	Male	44
	1.00	Female	107

Table 7.2

Tests of Within-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
frame	Sphericity Assumed	3.342	1	3.342	12.943	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	3.342	1.000	3.342	12.943	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	3.342	1.000	3.342	12.943	.000
	Lower-bound	3.342	1.000	3.342	12.943	.000
frame * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.141	1	.141	.547	.461
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.141	1.000	.141	.547	.461
	Huynh-Feldt	.141	1.000	.141	.547	.461
	Lower-bound	.141	1.000	.141	.547	.461
frame * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.032	1	.032	.123	.727
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.032	1.000	.032	.123	.727
	Huynh-Feldt	.032	1.000	.032	.123	.727
	Lower-bound	.032	1.000	.032	.123	.727

frame * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.866	1	.866	3.356	.069
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.866	1.000	.866	3.356	.069
	Huynh-Feldt	.866	1.000	.866	3.356	.069
	Lower-bound	.866	1.000	.866	3.356	.069
frame * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.000	1	.000	.001	.981
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.000	1.000	.000	.001	.981
	Huynh-Feldt	.000	1.000	.000	.001	.981
	Lower-bound	.000	1.000	.000	.001	.981
frame * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	9.85E-007	1	9.85E-007	.000	.998
	Greenhouse-Geisser	9.85E-007	1.000	9.85E-007	.000	.998
	Huynh-Feldt	9.85E-007	1.000	9.85E-007	.000	.998
	Lower-bound	9.85E-007	1.000	9.85E-007	.000	.998
frame * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.110	1	.110	.424	.516
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.110	1.000	.110	.424	.516
	Huynh-Feldt	.110	1.000	.110	.424	.516
	Lower-bound	.110	1.000	.110	.424	.516
frame * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.074	1	.074	.288	.592
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.074	1.000	.074	.288	.592
	Huynh-Feldt	.074	1.000	.074	.288	.592
	Lower-bound	.074	1.000	.074	.288	.592
Error(frame)	Sphericity Assumed	36.918	143	.258		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	36.918	143.000	.258		
	Huynh-Feldt	36.918	143.000	.258		
	Lower-bound	36.918	143.000	.258		
risk	Sphericity Assumed	3.660	2	1.830	8.628	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	3.660	1.994	1.836	8.628	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	3.660	2.000	1.830	8.628	.000
	Lower-bound	3.660	1.000	3.660	8.628	.004
risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.211	2	.106	.498	.608
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.211	1.994	.106	.498	.608
	Huynh-Feldt	.211	2.000	.106	.498	.608
	Lower-bound	.211	1.000	.211	.498	.482
risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.257	2	.129	.607	.546
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.257	1.994	.129	.607	.545
	Huynh-Feldt	.257	2.000	.129	.607	.546
	Lower-bound	.257	1.000	.257	.607	.437
risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.589	2	.294	1.388	.251
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.589	1.994	.295	1.388	.251
	Huynh-Feldt	.589	2.000	.294	1.388	.251
	Lower-bound	.589	1.000	.589	1.388	.241
risk * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.083	2	.041	.194	.823
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.083	1.994	.041	.194	.823
	Huynh-Feldt	.083	2.000	.041	.194	.823
	Lower-bound	.083	1.000	.083	.194	.660
risk * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.394	2	.197	.929	.396
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.394	1.994	.198	.929	.396
	Huynh-Feldt	.394	2.000	.197	.929	.396

	Lower-bound	.394	1.000	.394	.929	.337
risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.234	2	.117	.552	.576
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.234	1.994	.117	.552	.576
	Huynh-Feldt	.234	2.000	.117	.552	.576
	Lower-bound	.234	1.000	.234	.552	.459
risk * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.061	2	.031	.145	.866
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.061	1.994	.031	.145	.865
	Huynh-Feldt	.061	2.000	.031	.145	.866
	Lower-bound	.061	1.000	.061	.145	.704
Error(risk)	Sphericity Assumed	60.669	286	.212		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	60.669	285.099	.213		
	Huynh-Feldt	60.669	286.000	.212		
	Lower-bound	60.669	143.000	.424		
frame * risk	Sphericity Assumed	.083	2	.042	.222	.801
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.083	1.966	.042	.222	.797
	Huynh-Feldt	.083	2.000	.042	.222	.801
	Lower-bound	.083	1.000	.083	.222	.638
frame * risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.886	2	.443	2.371	.095
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.886	1.966	.450	2.371	.096
	Huynh-Feldt	.886	2.000	.443	2.371	.095
	Lower-bound	.886	1.000	.886	2.371	.126
frame * risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.505	2	.252	1.350	.261
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.505	1.966	.257	1.350	.261
	Huynh-Feldt	.505	2.000	.252	1.350	.261
	Lower-bound	.505	1.000	.505	1.350	.247
frame * risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.231	2	.115	.618	.540
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.231	1.966	.117	.618	.537
	Huynh-Feldt	.231	2.000	.115	.618	.540
	Lower-bound	.231	1.000	.231	.618	.433
frame * risk * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.009	2	.005	.025	.975
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.009	1.966	.005	.025	.974
	Huynh-Feldt	.009	2.000	.005	.025	.975
	Lower-bound	.009	1.000	.009	.025	.874
frame * risk * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.292	2	.146	.782	.459
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.292	1.966	.149	.782	.457
	Huynh-Feldt	.292	2.000	.146	.782	.459
	Lower-bound	.292	1.000	.292	.782	.378
frame * risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.628	2	.314	1.680	.188
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.628	1.966	.319	1.680	.189
	Huynh-Feldt	.628	2.000	.314	1.680	.188
	Lower-bound	.628	1.000	.628	1.680	.197
frame * risk * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.008	2	.004	.022	.978
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.008	1.966	.004	.022	.977
	Huynh-Feldt	.008	2.000	.004	.022	.978
	Lower-bound	.008	1.000	.008	.022	.883
Error(frame*risk)	Sphericity Assumed	53.428	286	.187		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	53.428	281.180	.190		

	Huynh-Feldt	53.428	286.000	.187		
	Lower-bound	53.428	143.000	.374		

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1
Transformed Variable: Average

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Intercept	256.031	1	256.031	743.714	.000
Order	.593	1	.593	1.722	.192
AgeGroup	.836	1	.836	2.428	.121
Sex	.109	1	.109	.315	.575
Order * AgeGroup	.002	1	.002	.006	.937
Order * Sex	.136	1	.136	.394	.531
AgeGroup * Sex	1.165	1	1.165	3.384	.068
Order * AgeGroup * Sex	.117	1	.117	.339	.561
Error	49.229	143	.344		

Table 8: ANOVA of Choice, Only Highest Level of Outcome Magnitude

Table 8.1

Within-Subjects Factors

Measure: MEASURE_1

frame	risk	Dependent Variable
1	1	G12150
	2	G13150
	3	G14150
2	1	L12300
	2	L13450
	3	L14600

Between-Subjects Factors

		Value Label	N
Order	1	Gain First	76
	2	Loss First	77
AgeGroup	.00		51
	1.00		102
Gender	.00	Male	44
	1.00	Female	109

Table 8.2

Tests of Within-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
frame	Sphericity Assumed	.779	1	.779	3.723	.056
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.779	1.000	.779	3.723	.056
	Huynh-Feldt	.779	1.000	.779	3.723	.056
	Lower-bound	.779	1.000	.779	3.723	.056
frame * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.763	1	.763	3.648	.058
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.763	1.000	.763	3.648	.058
	Huynh-Feldt	.763	1.000	.763	3.648	.058
	Lower-bound	.763	1.000	.763	3.648	.058
frame * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	1.577	1	1.577	7.538	.007
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.577	1.000	1.577	7.538	.007
	Huynh-Feldt	1.577	1.000	1.577	7.538	.007

	Lower-bound	1.577	1.000	1.577	7.538	.007
frame * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.511	1	.511	2.443	.120
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.511	1.000	.511	2.443	.120
	Huynh-Feldt	.511	1.000	.511	2.443	.120
	Lower-bound	.511	1.000	.511	2.443	.120
frame * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.002	1	.002	.012	.913
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.002	1.000	.002	.012	.913
	Huynh-Feldt	.002	1.000	.002	.012	.913
	Lower-bound	.002	1.000	.002	.012	.913
frame * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.025	1	.025	.122	.728
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.025	1.000	.025	.122	.728
	Huynh-Feldt	.025	1.000	.025	.122	.728
	Lower-bound	.025	1.000	.025	.122	.728
frame * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.071	1	.071	.340	.561
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.071	1.000	.071	.340	.561
	Huynh-Feldt	.071	1.000	.071	.340	.561
	Lower-bound	.071	1.000	.071	.340	.561
frame * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.074	1	.074	.353	.554
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.074	1.000	.074	.353	.554
	Huynh-Feldt	.074	1.000	.074	.353	.554
	Lower-bound	.074	1.000	.074	.353	.554
Error(frame)	Sphericity Assumed	30.331	145	.209		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	30.331	145.000	.209		
	Huynh-Feldt	30.331	145.000	.209		
	Lower-bound	30.331	145.000	.209		
risk	Sphericity Assumed	3.117	2	1.558	7.119	.001
	Greenhouse-Geisser	3.117	1.950	1.598	7.119	.001
	Huynh-Feldt	3.117	2.000	1.558	7.119	.001
	Lower-bound	3.117	1.000	3.117	7.119	.008
risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.194	2	.097	.444	.642
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.194	1.950	.100	.444	.637
	Huynh-Feldt	.194	2.000	.097	.444	.642
	Lower-bound	.194	1.000	.194	.444	.506
risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.463	2	.231	1.057	.349
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.463	1.950	.237	1.057	.348
	Huynh-Feldt	.463	2.000	.231	1.057	.349
	Lower-bound	.463	1.000	.463	1.057	.306
risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.541	2	.270	1.235	.292
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.541	1.950	.277	1.235	.292
	Huynh-Feldt	.541	2.000	.270	1.235	.292
	Lower-bound	.541	1.000	.541	1.235	.268
risk * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.385	2	.193	.880	.416
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.385	1.950	.197	.880	.414
	Huynh-Feldt	.385	2.000	.193	.880	.416
	Lower-bound	.385	1.000	.385	.880	.350
risk * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.203	2	.101	.463	.630
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.203	1.950	.104	.463	.625

	Huynh-Feldt	.203	2.000	.101	.463	.630
	Lower-bound	.203	1.000	.203	.463	.497
risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.222	2	.111	.507	.603
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.222	1.950	.114	.507	.598
	Huynh-Feldt	.222	2.000	.111	.507	.603
	Lower-bound	.222	1.000	.222	.507	.478
risk * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.494	2	.247	1.129	.325
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.494	1.950	.254	1.129	.324
	Huynh-Feldt	.494	2.000	.247	1.129	.325
	Lower-bound	.494	1.000	.494	1.129	.290
Error(risk)	Sphericity Assumed	63.483	290	.219		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	63.483	282.789	.224		
	Huynh-Feldt	63.483	290.000	.219		
	Lower-bound	63.483	145.000	.438		
frame * risk	Sphericity Assumed	.567	2	.283	1.515	.221
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.567	1.979	.286	1.515	.222
	Huynh-Feldt	.567	2.000	.283	1.515	.221
	Lower-bound	.567	1.000	.567	1.515	.220
frame * risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	1.324	2	.662	3.538	.030
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.324	1.979	.669	3.538	.031
	Huynh-Feldt	1.324	2.000	.662	3.538	.030
	Lower-bound	1.324	1.000	1.324	3.538	.062
frame * risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.118	2	.059	.316	.730
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.118	1.979	.060	.316	.727
	Huynh-Feldt	.118	2.000	.059	.316	.730
	Lower-bound	.118	1.000	.118	.316	.575
frame * risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.004	2	.002	.011	.989
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.004	1.979	.002	.011	.989
	Huynh-Feldt	.004	2.000	.002	.011	.989
	Lower-bound	.004	1.000	.004	.011	.917
frame * risk * Order * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.130	2	.065	.347	.707
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.130	1.979	.066	.347	.705
	Huynh-Feldt	.130	2.000	.065	.347	.707
	Lower-bound	.130	1.000	.130	.347	.557
frame * risk * Order * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.186	2	.093	.498	.608
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.186	1.979	.094	.498	.606
	Huynh-Feldt	.186	2.000	.093	.498	.608
	Lower-bound	.186	1.000	.186	.498	.482
frame * risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.149	2	.075	.399	.671
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.149	1.979	.075	.399	.669
	Huynh-Feldt	.149	2.000	.075	.399	.671
	Lower-bound	.149	1.000	.149	.399	.529
frame * risk * Order * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.599	2	.299	1.600	.204
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.599	1.979	.302	1.600	.204
	Huynh-Feldt	.599	2.000	.299	1.600	.204
	Lower-bound	.599	1.000	.599	1.600	.208
Error(frame*risk)	Sphericity Assumed	54.255	290	.187		

	Greenhouse-Geisser	54.255	287.017	.189		
	Huynh-Feldt	54.255	290.000	.187		
	Lower-bound	54.255	145.000	.374		

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1
Transformed Variable: Average

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Intercept	161.442	1	161.442	403.927	.000
Order	3.760	1	3.760	9.407	.003
AgeGroup	.573	1	.573	1.435	.233
Sex	.129	1	.129	.324	.570
Order * AgeGroup	.212	1	.212	.530	.468
Order * Sex	1.009	1	1.009	2.525	.114
AgeGroup * Sex	.702	1	.702	1.756	.187
Order * AgeGroup * Sex	.067	1	.067	.169	.682
Error	57.954	145	.400		

Table 9: ANOVA of Unsigned Confidence

Explanation of Variables for Analysis of Unsigned Confidence:
Frame: 1 = Gain; 2 = Loss
Risk: 1 = 1/2; 2 = 1/3; 3 = 1/4
Magnitude: 1 = Low (expected value of $5); 2 = Medium (expected value of $20); 3 = High (expected value of $150).
Order: 1 = Gain frame first; 2 = Loss frame first
Age Group: .00 = Adolescent; 1.00 = Young Adult
Gender: .00 = Male; 1.00 = Female
C125/C1220/C12150 = gain frame, ½ chance to win gamble, sure win of $1/5/150
C135/C1320/C13150 = gain frame, 1/3 chance to win gamble, sure win of $5/20/150
C145/C1420/C14150 = gain frame, ¼ chance to win gamble, sure win of $5/20/150
C1210L/C1240L/C12300L = loss frame, ½ chance to win gamble, initial endowment of $10/40/300
C1315L/C1360L/C13450L = loss frame, 1/3 chance to win gamble, initial endowment of $15/60/450
C1420L/C1480L/C14600L = loss frame, ¼ chance to win gamble, initial endowment of $20/80/600

Table 9.1

Within-Subjects Factors

Measure: MEASURE_1

frame	risk	magnitude	Dependent Variable
1	1	1	C125
		2	C1220
		3	C12150
	2	1	C135
		2	C1320

Between-Subjects Factors

		Value Label	N
AgeGroup	.00		48
	1.00		102
Gender	.00	Male	43
	1.00	Female	107
Order	1	Gain First	74
	2	Loss First	76

		3	C13150
	3	1	C145
		2	C1420
		3	C14150
2	1	1	C1210L
		2	C1240L
		3	C12300L
	2	1	C1315L
		2	C1360L
		3	C13450L
	3	1	C1420L
		2	C1480L
		3	C14600L

Table 9.2

Tests of Within-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
frame	Sphericity Assumed	65.239	1	65.239	33.052	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	65.239	1.000	65.239	33.052	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	65.239	1.000	65.239	33.052	.000
	Lower-bound	65.239	1.000	65.239	33.052	.000
frame * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	1.317	1	1.317	.667	.415
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.317	1.000	1.317	.667	.415
	Huynh-Feldt	1.317	1.000	1.317	.667	.415
	Lower-bound	1.317	1.000	1.317	.667	.415
frame * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	4.406	1	4.406	2.232	.137
	Greenhouse-Geisser	4.406	1.000	4.406	2.232	.137
	Huynh-Feldt	4.406	1.000	4.406	2.232	.137
	Lower-bound	4.406	1.000	4.406	2.232	.137
frame * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.202	1	.202	.102	.750
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.202	1.000	.202	.102	.750
	Huynh-Feldt	.202	1.000	.202	.102	.750
	Lower-bound	.202	1.000	.202	.102	.750
frame * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	2.831	1	2.831	1.434	.233
	Greenhouse-Geisser	2.831	1.000	2.831	1.434	.233
	Huynh-Feldt	2.831	1.000	2.831	1.434	.233
	Lower-bound	2.831	1.000	2.831	1.434	.233
frame * AgeGroup * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.473	1	.473	.240	.625
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.473	1.000	.473	.240	.625
	Huynh-Feldt	.473	1.000	.473	.240	.625
	Lower-bound	.473	1.000	.473	.240	.625

frame * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.060	1	.060	.030	.862
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.060	1.000	.060	.030	.862
	Huynh-Feldt	.060	1.000	.060	.030	.862
	Lower-bound	.060	1.000	.060	.030	.862
frame * AgeGroup * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.383	1	.383	.194	.660
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.383	1.000	.383	.194	.660
	Huynh-Feldt	.383	1.000	.383	.194	.660
	Lower-bound	.383	1.000	.383	.194	.660
Error(frame)	Sphericity Assumed	280.280	142	1.974		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	280.280	142.000	1.974		
	Huynh-Feldt	280.280	142.000	1.974		
	Lower-bound	280.280	142.000	1.974		
risk	Sphericity Assumed	153.818	2	76.909	61.450	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	153.818	1.783	86.279	61.450	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	153.818	1.893	81.260	61.450	.000
	Lower-bound	153.818	1.000	153.818	61.450	.000
risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	1.103	2	.552	.441	.644
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.103	1.783	.619	.441	.621
	Huynh-Feldt	1.103	1.893	.583	.441	.633
	Lower-bound	1.103	1.000	1.103	.441	.508
risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	4.887	2	2.444	1.952	.144
	Greenhouse-Geisser	4.887	1.783	2.741	1.952	.149
	Huynh-Feldt	4.887	1.893	2.582	1.952	.146
	Lower-bound	4.887	1.000	4.887	1.952	.164
risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	1.671	2	.835	.667	.514
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.671	1.783	.937	.667	.497
	Huynh-Feldt	1.671	1.893	.883	.667	.506
	Lower-bound	1.671	1.000	1.671	.667	.415
risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	3.333	2	1.667	1.332	.266
	Greenhouse-Geisser	3.333	1.783	1.870	1.332	.265
	Huynh-Feldt	3.333	1.893	1.761	1.332	.265
	Lower-bound	3.333	1.000	3.333	1.332	.250
risk * AgeGroup * Order	Sphericity Assumed	2.875	2	1.437	1.148	.319
	Greenhouse-Geisser	2.875	1.783	1.612	1.148	.314
	Huynh-Feldt	2.875	1.893	1.519	1.148	.317
	Lower-bound	2.875	1.000	2.875	1.148	.286
risk * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.902	2	.451	.360	.698
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.902	1.783	.506	.360	.673
	Huynh-Feldt	.902	1.893	.476	.360	.686
	Lower-bound	.902	1.000	.902	.360	.549
risk * AgeGroup * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	4.158	2	2.079	1.661	.192
	Greenhouse-Geisser	4.158	1.783	2.332	1.661	.195
	Huynh-Feldt	4.158	1.893	2.197	1.661	.193
	Lower-bound	4.158	1.000	4.158	1.661	.200
Error(risk)	Sphericity Assumed	355.448	284	1.252		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	355.448	253.158	1.404		
	Huynh-Feldt	355.448	268.795	1.322		

	Lower-bound	355.448	142.000	2.503		
magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	142.779	2	71.390	38.949	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	142.779	1.602	89.150	38.949	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	142.779	1.697	84.144	38.949	.000
	Lower-bound	142.779	1.000	142.779	38.949	.000
magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	5.632	2	2.816	1.536	.217
	Greenhouse-Geisser	5.632	1.602	3.516	1.536	.220
	Huynh-Feldt	5.632	1.697	3.319	1.536	.219
	Lower-bound	5.632	1.000	5.632	1.536	.217
magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	16.175	2	8.087	4.412	.013
	Greenhouse-Geisser	16.175	1.602	10.099	4.412	.020
	Huynh-Feldt	16.175	1.697	9.532	4.412	.018
	Lower-bound	16.175	1.000	16.175	4.412	.037
magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	3.695	2	1.848	1.008	.366
	Greenhouse-Geisser	3.695	1.602	2.307	1.008	.352
	Huynh-Feldt	3.695	1.697	2.178	1.008	.356
	Lower-bound	3.695	1.000	3.695	1.008	.317
magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.352	2	.176	.096	.908
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.352	1.602	.220	.096	.867
	Huynh-Feldt	.352	1.697	.207	.096	.879
	Lower-bound	.352	1.000	.352	.096	.757
magnitude * AgeGroup * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.573	2	.287	.156	.855
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.573	1.602	.358	.156	.808
	Huynh-Feldt	.573	1.697	.338	.156	.821
	Lower-bound	.573	1.000	.573	.156	.693
magnitude * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	7.524	2	3.762	2.053	.130
	Greenhouse-Geisser	7.524	1.602	4.698	2.053	.141
	Huynh-Feldt	7.524	1.697	4.434	2.053	.138
	Lower-bound	7.524	1.000	7.524	2.053	.154
magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	1.863	2	.931	.508	.602
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.863	1.602	1.163	.508	.562
	Huynh-Feldt	1.863	1.697	1.098	.508	.572
	Lower-bound	1.863	1.000	1.863	.508	.477
Error(magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	520.538	284	1.833		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	520.538	227.423	2.289		
	Huynh-Feldt	520.538	240.953	2.160		
	Lower-bound	520.538	142.000	3.666		
frame * risk	Sphericity Assumed	3.684	2	1.842	1.917	.149
	Greenhouse-Geisser	3.684	1.997	1.845	1.917	.149
	Huynh-Feldt	3.684	2.000	1.842	1.917	.149
	Lower-bound	3.684	1.000	3.684	1.917	.168
frame * risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	1.528	2	.764	.795	.453
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.528	1.997	.765	.795	.452
	Huynh-Feldt	1.528	2.000	.764	.795	.453
	Lower-bound	1.528	1.000	1.528	.795	.374
frame * risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	5.780	2	2.890	3.007	.051
	Greenhouse-Geisser	5.780	1.997	2.895	3.007	.051

	Huynh-Feldt	5.780	2.000	2.890	3.007	.051
	Lower-bound	5.780	1.000	5.780	3.007	.085
frame * risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.469	2	.234	.244	.784
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.469	1.997	.235	.244	.783
	Huynh-Feldt	.469	2.000	.234	.244	.784
	Lower-bound	.469	1.000	.469	.244	.622
frame * risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	1.054	2	.527	.548	.579
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.054	1.997	.528	.548	.578
	Huynh-Feldt	1.054	2.000	.527	.548	.579
	Lower-bound	1.054	1.000	1.054	.548	.460
frame * risk * AgeGroup * Order	Sphericity Assumed	3.572	2	1.786	1.858	.158
	Greenhouse-Geisser	3.572	1.997	1.789	1.858	.158
	Huynh-Feldt	3.572	2.000	1.786	1.858	.158
	Lower-bound	3.572	1.000	3.572	1.858	.175
frame * risk * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.016	2	.008	.008	.992
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.016	1.997	.008	.008	.992
	Huynh-Feldt	.016	2.000	.008	.008	.992
	Lower-bound	.016	1.000	.016	.008	.929
frame * risk * AgeGroup * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	5.515	2	2.757	2.869	.058
	Greenhouse-Geisser	5.515	1.997	2.762	2.869	.058
	Huynh-Feldt	5.515	2.000	2.757	2.869	.058
	Lower-bound	5.515	1.000	5.515	2.869	.092
Error(frame*risk)	Sphericity Assumed	272.942	284	.961		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	272.942	283.523	.963		
	Huynh-Feldt	272.942	284.000	.961		
	Lower-bound	272.942	142.000	1.922		
frame * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	9.787	2	4.894	3.867	.022
	Greenhouse-Geisser	9.787	1.987	4.925	3.867	.022
	Huynh-Feldt	9.787	2.000	4.894	3.867	.022
	Lower-bound	9.787	1.000	9.787	3.867	.051
frame * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.151	2	.075	.060	.942
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.151	1.987	.076	.060	.941
	Huynh-Feldt	.151	2.000	.075	.060	.942
	Lower-bound	.151	1.000	.151	.060	.808
frame * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.644	2	.322	.254	.776
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.644	1.987	.324	.254	.774
	Huynh-Feldt	.644	2.000	.322	.254	.776
	Lower-bound	.644	1.000	.644	.254	.615
frame * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	4.304	2	2.152	1.701	.184
	Greenhouse-Geisser	4.304	1.987	2.166	1.701	.185
	Huynh-Feldt	4.304	2.000	2.152	1.701	.184
	Lower-bound	4.304	1.000	4.304	1.701	.194
frame * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	.538	2	.269	.212	.809
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.538	1.987	.271	.212	.807
	Huynh-Feldt	.538	2.000	.269	.212	.809
	Lower-bound	.538	1.000	.538	.212	.646
frame * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.305	2	.153	.121	.886

* Order	Greenhouse-Geisser	.305	1.987	.154	.121	.885
	Huynh-Feldt	.305	2.000	.153	.121	.886
	Lower-bound	.305	1.000	.305	.121	.729
frame * magnitude * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	6.632	2	3.316	2.621	.075
	Greenhouse-Geisser	6.632	1.987	3.337	2.621	.075
	Huynh-Feldt	6.632	2.000	3.316	2.621	.075
	Lower-bound	6.632	1.000	6.632	2.621	.108
frame * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	.507	2	.253	.200	.819
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.507	1.987	.255	.200	.817
	Huynh-Feldt	.507	2.000	.253	.200	.819
	Lower-bound	.507	1.000	.507	.200	.655
Error(frame*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	359.376	284	1.265		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	359.376	282.205	1.273		
	Huynh-Feldt	359.376	284.000	1.265		
	Lower-bound	359.376	142.000	2.531		
risk * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	9.043	4	2.261	2.039	.087
	Greenhouse-Geisser	9.043	3.679	2.458	2.039	.094
	Huynh-Feldt	9.043	3.975	2.275	2.039	.088
	Lower-bound	9.043	1.000	9.043	2.039	.155
risk * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	18.367	4	4.592	4.142	.003
	Greenhouse-Geisser	18.367	3.679	4.992	4.142	.003
	Huynh-Feldt	18.367	3.975	4.620	4.142	.003
	Lower-bound	18.367	1.000	18.367	4.142	.044
risk * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	1.207	4	.302	.272	.896
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.207	3.679	.328	.272	.882
	Huynh-Feldt	1.207	3.975	.304	.272	.895
	Lower-bound	1.207	1.000	1.207	.272	.603
risk * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	17.320	4	4.330	3.906	.004
	Greenhouse-Geisser	17.320	3.679	4.708	3.906	.005
	Huynh-Feldt	17.320	3.975	4.357	3.906	.004
	Lower-bound	17.320	1.000	17.320	3.906	.050
risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	6.146	4	1.537	1.386	.237
	Greenhouse-Geisser	6.146	3.679	1.671	1.386	.240
	Huynh-Feldt	6.146	3.975	1.546	1.386	.238
	Lower-bound	6.146	1.000	6.146	1.386	.241
risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Order	Sphericity Assumed	2.955	4	.739	.666	.615
	Greenhouse-Geisser	2.955	3.679	.803	.666	.603
	Huynh-Feldt	2.955	3.975	.743	.666	.615
	Lower-bound	2.955	1.000	2.955	.666	.416
risk * magnitude * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	3.281	4	.820	.740	.565
	Greenhouse-Geisser	3.281	3.679	.892	.740	.554
	Huynh-Feldt	3.281	3.975	.825	.740	.564
	Lower-bound	3.281	1.000	3.281	.740	.391
risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	1.197	4	.299	.270	.897
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.197	3.679	.325	.270	.884
	Huynh-Feldt	1.197	3.975	.301	.270	.896
	Lower-bound	1.197	1.000	1.197	.270	.604

Error(risk*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	629.643	568	1.109		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	629.643	522.459	1.205		
	Huynh-Feldt	629.643	564.520	1.115		
	Lower-bound	629.643	142.000	4.434		
frame * risk * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	1.280	4	.320	.354	.841
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.280	3.926	.326	.354	.838
	Huynh-Feldt	1.280	4.000	.320	.354	.841
	Lower-bound	1.280	1.000	1.280	.354	.553
frame * risk * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	.093	4	.023	.026	.999
	Greenhouse-Geisser	.093	3.926	.024	.026	.999
	Huynh-Feldt	.093	4.000	.023	.026	.999
	Lower-bound	.093	1.000	.093	.026	.873
frame * risk * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	4.126	4	1.031	1.140	.337
	Greenhouse-Geisser	4.126	3.926	1.051	1.140	.337
	Huynh-Feldt	4.126	4.000	1.031	1.140	.337
	Lower-bound	4.126	1.000	4.126	1.140	.288
frame * risk * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	1.039	4	.260	.287	.887
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.039	3.926	.265	.287	.883
	Huynh-Feldt	1.039	4.000	.260	.287	.887
	Lower-bound	1.039	1.000	1.039	.287	.593
frame * risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	1.751	4	.438	.484	.748
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.751	3.926	.446	.484	.744
	Huynh-Feldt	1.751	4.000	.438	.484	.748
	Lower-bound	1.751	1.000	1.751	.484	.488
frame * risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Order	Sphericity Assumed	1.995	4	.499	.551	.698
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.995	3.926	.508	.551	.695
	Huynh-Feldt	1.995	4.000	.499	.551	.698
	Lower-bound	1.995	1.000	1.995	.551	.459
frame * risk * magnitude * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	1.222	4	.305	.338	.853
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.222	3.926	.311	.338	.849
	Huynh-Feldt	1.222	4.000	.305	.338	.853
	Lower-bound	1.222	1.000	1.222	.338	.562
frame * risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	3.628	4	.907	1.002	.406
	Greenhouse-Geisser	3.628	3.926	.924	1.002	.405
	Huynh-Feldt	3.628	4.000	.907	1.002	.406
	Lower-bound	3.628	1.000	3.628	1.002	.318
Error(frame*risk*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	514.042	568	.905		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	514.042	557.519	.922		
	Huynh-Feldt	514.042	568.000	.905		
	Lower-bound	514.042	142.000	3.620		

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1
Transformed Variable: Average

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Intercept	51808.309	1	51808.309	4955.189	.000

AgeGroup	6.801	1	6.801	.650	.421
Sex	13.957	1	13.957	1.335	.250
Order	.028	1	.028	.003	.959
AgeGroup * Sex	69.046	1	69.046	6.604	.011
AgeGroup * Order	.585	1	.585	.056	.813
Sex * Order	4.058	1	4.058	.388	.534
AgeGroup * Sex * Order	7.258	1	7.258	.694	.406
Error	1484.662	142	10.455		

Table 10: Estimated Marginal Means for ANOVA of Unsigned Confidence

1. AgeGroup

Measure: MEASURE_1

			95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	4.998	.113	4.775	5.220
1.00	5.114	.089	4.937	5.290

2. Gender

Measure: MEASURE_1

			95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	4.973	.117	4.741	5.205
Female	5.139	.083	4.975	5.303

3. Order

Measure: MEASURE_1

			95% Confidence Interval	
Order	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	5.052	.102	4.851	5.253
Loss First	5.059	.101	4.859	5.260

4. frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

			95% Confidence Interval	
frame	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	5.235	.073	5.091	5.379
2	4.876	.083	4.712	5.041

5. risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

			95% Confidence Interval	
risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	5.442	.075	5.294	5.591
2	4.904	.078	4.749	5.059
3	4.821	.086	4.651	4.991

6. magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	5.394	.078	5.239	5.548
2	5.028	.078	4.875	5.182
3	4.745	.094	4.560	4.930

7. AgeGroup * Gender

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Gender	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	4.730	.175	4.384	5.076
	Female	5.265	.142	4.985	5.545
1.00	Male	5.215	.156	4.907	5.524
	Female	5.012	.086	4.841	5.183

8. AgeGroup * Order

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Order	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	4.977	.163	4.655	5.299
	Loss First	5.019	.156	4.711	5.326
1.00	Gain First	5.127	.122	4.885	5.369
	Loss First	5.100	.130	4.844	5.357

9. Gender * Order

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	Order	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	4.924	.165	4.598	5.251
	Loss First	5.021	.167	4.692	5.350
Female	Gain First	5.180	.119	4.944	5.415
	Loss First	5.098	.115	4.870	5.326

10. AgeGroup * Gender * Order

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Gender	Order	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	Gain First	4.605	.254	4.103	5.107
		Loss First	4.856	.241	4.379	5.332
	Female	Gain First	5.349	.204	4.947	5.752
		Loss First	5.181	.197	4.792	5.570
1.00	Male	Gain First	5.244	.211	4.826	5.661
		Loss First	5.187	.230	4.733	5.641

	Female	Gain First	5.010	.124	4.766	5.255
		Loss First	5.014	.121	4.776	5.252

11. AgeGroup * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	frame	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	5.203	.114	4.977	5.429
	2	4.793	.131	4.535	5.051
1.00	1	5.268	.091	5.088	5.447
	2	4.960	.103	4.755	5.164

12. Gender * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	frame	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	5.199	.119	4.963	5.434
	2	4.747	.136	4.478	5.016
Female	1	5.271	.084	5.105	5.438
	2	5.006	.096	4.816	5.196

13. AgeGroup * Gender * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Gender	frame	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	1	5.019	.178	4.667	5.371
		2	4.441	.203	4.040	4.843
	Female	1	5.386	.144	5.102	5.671
		2	5.144	.164	4.820	5.469
1.00	Male	1	5.378	.159	5.065	5.692
		2	5.052	.181	4.694	5.410
	Female	1	5.157	.088	4.983	5.330
		2	4.867	.100	4.670	5.065

14. Order * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

Order	frame	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	5.241	.104	5.037	5.446
	2	4.863	.118	4.629	5.096
Loss First	1	5.229	.103	5.025	5.432
	2	4.890	.117	4.658	5.122

15. AgeGroup * Order * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Order	frame	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval

					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	1	5.207	.165	4.880	5.534
		2	4.747	.189	4.374	5.120
	Loss First	1	5.198	.158	4.886	5.511
		2	4.839	.180	4.482	5.196
1.00	Gain First	1	5.276	.124	5.030	5.521
		2	4.978	.142	4.698	5.259
	Loss First	1	5.260	.132	4.999	5.520
		2	4.941	.150	4.644	5.239

16. Gender * Order * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	frame	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	5.166	.168	4.834	5.498
		2	4.683	.192	4.304	5.062
	Loss First	1	5.232	.169	4.897	5.566
		2	4.811	.193	4.429	5.192
Female	Gain First	1	5.317	.121	5.078	5.556
		2	5.042	.138	4.769	5.316
	Loss First	1	5.226	.117	4.994	5.458
		2	4.969	.134	4.705	5.234

17. AgeGroup * Gender * Order * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	Order	frame	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	Gain First	1	4.938	.258	4.428	5.449
			2	4.272	.295	3.689	4.854
		Loss First	1	5.100	.245	4.616	5.584
			2	4.611	.279	4.059	5.164
	Female	Gain First	1	5.476	.207	5.067	5.885
			2	5.222	.236	4.755	5.689
		Loss First	1	5.296	.200	4.901	5.692
			2	5.067	.228	4.616	5.518
1.00	Male	Gain First	1	5.393	.215	4.969	5.818
			2	5.094	.245	4.609	5.579
		Loss First	1	5.364	.234	4.902	5.825
			2	5.010	.266	4.483	5.537
	Female	Gain First	1	5.158	.126	4.910	5.406
			2	4.863	.143	4.579	5.146
		Loss First	1	5.156	.122	4.913	5.398
			2	4.872	.140	4.596	5.148

18. AgeGroup * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval

				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	5.410	.118	5.177	5.642
	2	4.815	.123	4.572	5.057
	3	4.769	.135	4.502	5.036
1.00	1	5.475	.093	5.291	5.660
	2	4.993	.097	4.801	5.185
	3	4.873	.107	4.662	5.084

19. Gender * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	5.428	.123	5.186	5.671
	2	4.778	.128	4.526	5.031
	3	4.712	.141	4.434	4.990
Female	1	5.457	.087	5.285	5.628
	2	5.029	.090	4.851	5.208
	3	4.930	.099	4.734	5.127

20. AgeGroup * Gender * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	1	5.161	.183	4.799	5.523
		2	4.505	.191	4.128	4.882
		3	4.525	.210	4.110	4.940
	Female	1	5.658	.148	5.365	5.951
		2	5.125	.154	4.820	5.430
		3	5.013	.170	4.678	5.349
1.00	Male	1	5.695	.163	5.372	6.018
		2	5.052	.170	4.716	5.388
		3	4.899	.187	4.529	5.268
	Female	1	5.255	.090	5.077	5.434
		2	4.934	.094	4.748	5.120
		3	4.847	.103	4.643	5.052

21. Order * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
Order	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	5.401	.107	5.190	5.611
	2	4.907	.111	4.687	5.126
	3	4.849	.122	4.607	5.090
Loss First	1	5.484	.106	5.275	5.694
	2	4.901	.110	4.683	5.119
	3	4.793	.121	4.553	5.033

22. AgeGroup * Order * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Order	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	1	5.397	.170	5.060	5.734
		2	4.755	.177	4.404	5.105
		3	4.780	.195	4.394	5.165
	Loss First	1	5.422	.163	5.100	5.744
		2	4.875	.169	4.540	5.210
		3	4.758	.186	4.390	5.127
1.00	Gain First	1	5.404	.128	5.151	5.658
		2	5.059	.133	4.795	5.323
		3	4.917	.147	4.627	5.207
	Loss First	1	5.546	.136	5.278	5.814
		2	4.927	.141	4.647	5.206
		3	4.828	.155	4.521	5.136

23. Gender * Order * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	Order	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	5.329	.173	4.987	5.671
		2	4.719	.180	4.363	5.075
		3	4.724	.198	4.333	5.116
	Loss First	1	5.527	.174	5.183	5.872
		2	4.837	.181	4.479	5.196
		3	4.699	.200	4.305	5.094
Female	Gain First	1	5.472	.125	5.226	5.719
		2	5.094	.130	4.838	5.351
		3	4.973	.143	4.690	5.255
	Loss First	1	5.441	.121	5.202	5.680
		2	4.965	.126	4.716	5.213
		3	4.888	.138	4.614	5.161

24. AgeGroup * Gender * Order * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Gender	Order	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	Gain First	1	5.056	.266	4.530	5.581
			2	4.259	.277	3.712	4.806
			3	4.500	.304	3.898	5.102
		Loss First	1	5.267	.252	4.768	5.765
			2	4.750	.263	4.231	5.269
			3	4.550	.289	3.979	5.121
	Female	Gain First	1	5.738	.213	5.317	6.159
			2	5.250	.222	4.811	5.689

			3	5.060	.244	4.577	5.542
		Loss First	1	5.578	.206	5.171	5.985
			2	5.000	.214	4.576	5.424
			3	4.967	.236	4.500	5.433
1.00	Male	Gain First	1	5.603	.221	5.165	6.040
			2	5.179	.230	4.724	5.635
			3	4.949	.253	4.448	5.449
		Loss First	1	5.788	.240	5.313	6.263
			2	4.924	.250	4.429	5.419
			3	4.848	.275	4.304	5.393
	Female	Gain First	1	5.206	.129	4.950	5.462
			2	4.939	.135	4.672	5.205
			3	4.886	.148	4.593	5.179
		Loss First	1	5.304	.126	5.055	5.553
			2	4.929	.131	4.670	5.189
			3	4.808	.144	4.523	5.094

25. frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	1	5.561	.082	5.400	5.723
	2	5.113	.084	4.946	5.279
	3	5.031	.094	4.845	5.217
2	1	5.323	.088	5.149	5.497
	2	4.695	.099	4.499	4.891
	3	4.611	.099	4.415	4.807

26. AgeGroup * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	1	5.537	.128	5.284	5.790
		2	5.088	.132	4.827	5.349
		3	4.983	.147	4.692	5.274
	2	1	5.282	.138	5.010	5.555
		2	4.542	.155	4.235	4.848
		3	4.555	.155	4.248	4.862
1.00	1	1	5.586	.101	5.386	5.786
		2	5.138	.105	4.931	5.344
		3	5.079	.117	4.849	5.310
	2	1	5.364	.109	5.149	5.580
		2	4.848	.123	4.605	5.091
		3	4.667	.123	4.424	4.910

27. Gender * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	1	5.520	.133	5.256	5.783
		2	5.083	.137	4.811	5.355
		3	4.993	.153	4.690	5.297
	2	1	5.337	.144	5.053	5.620
		2	4.473	.162	4.154	4.793
		3	4.430	.162	4.111	4.750
Female	1	1	5.603	.094	5.417	5.789
		2	5.142	.097	4.950	5.334
		3	5.069	.108	4.855	5.283
	2	1	5.310	.101	5.109	5.510
		2	4.917	.114	4.691	5.142
		3	4.791	.114	4.565	5.017

28. AgeGroup * Gender * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Gender	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	1	1	5.289	.199	4.896	5.682
			2	4.943	.205	4.537	5.348
			3	4.826	.229	4.373	5.279
		2	1	5.033	.214	4.610	5.457
			2	4.067	.241	3.590	4.544
			3	4.224	.241	3.747	4.701
	Female	1	1	5.785	.161	5.467	6.103
			2	5.233	.166	4.905	5.561
			3	5.140	.185	4.774	5.507
		2	1	5.531	.173	5.188	5.874
			2	5.017	.195	4.631	5.402
			3	4.886	.195	4.500	5.272
1.00	Male	1	1	5.751	.177	5.400	6.101
			2	5.224	.183	4.862	5.586
			3	5.161	.204	4.757	5.564
		2	1	5.640	.191	5.262	6.018
			2	4.880	.215	4.455	5.305
			3	4.636	.215	4.211	5.062
	Female	1	1	5.421	.098	5.228	5.615
			2	5.051	.101	4.851	5.251
			3	4.997	.113	4.774	5.221
		2	1	5.089	.106	4.880	5.298
			2	4.816	.119	4.581	5.052
			3	4.697	.119	4.462	4.932

29. Order * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

Order	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	1	5.524	.116	5.295	5.753
		2	5.111	.119	4.875	5.347
		3	5.090	.133	4.826	5.353
	2	1	5.277	.125	5.031	5.524
		2	4.703	.140	4.425	4.980
		3	4.608	.140	4.330	4.885
Loss First	1	1	5.599	.115	5.372	5.827
		2	5.115	.119	4.880	5.349
		3	4.973	.132	4.711	5.235
	2	1	5.369	.124	5.124	5.614
		2	4.687	.140	4.411	4.963
		3	4.614	.140	4.338	4.890

30. AgeGroup * Order * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Order	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	1	1	5.496	.185	5.130	5.862
			2	5.093	.191	4.715	5.470
			3	5.033	.213	4.612	5.454
		2	1	5.298	.199	4.904	5.691
			2	4.417	.224	3.973	4.860
			3	4.526	.225	4.083	4.970
	Loss First	1	1	5.578	.177	5.228	5.927
			2	5.083	.182	4.723	5.444
			3	4.933	.203	4.531	5.335
		2	1	5.267	.190	4.890	5.643
			2	4.667	.214	4.243	5.090
			3	4.583	.215	4.159	5.007
1.00	Gain First	1	1	5.552	.139	5.277	5.827
			2	5.129	.144	4.845	5.413
			3	5.146	.160	4.830	5.463
		2	1	5.257	.150	4.961	5.553
			2	4.989	.169	4.656	5.323
			3	4.689	.169	4.355	5.022
	Loss First	1	1	5.620	.147	5.329	5.912
			2	5.146	.152	4.846	5.447
			3	5.012	.170	4.677	5.347
		2	1	5.472	.159	5.158	5.785
			2	4.707	.179	4.354	5.061
			3	4.645	.179	4.291	4.998

31. Gender * Order * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	Order	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	1	5.427	.188	5.056	5.798
			2	5.028	.194	4.646	5.411
			3	5.041	.216	4.614	5.468
		2	1	5.231	.202	4.831	5.631
			2	4.410	.228	3.960	4.860
			3	4.407	.228	3.957	4.858
	Loss First	1	1	5.612	.189	5.238	5.986
			2	5.138	.195	4.752	5.524
			3	4.945	.218	4.515	5.376
		2	1	5.442	.204	5.040	5.845
			2	4.536	.229	4.083	4.990
			3	4.453	.230	3.999	4.907
Female	Gain First	1	1	5.620	.135	5.353	5.888
			2	5.193	.140	4.917	5.469
			3	5.138	.156	4.830	5.446
		2	1	5.324	.146	5.036	5.612
			2	4.996	.164	4.671	5.320
			3	4.808	.164	4.483	5.132
	Loss First	1	1	5.586	.131	5.327	5.845
			2	5.092	.135	4.824	5.359
			3	5.000	.151	4.702	5.298
		2	1	5.296	.141	5.017	5.575
			2	4.838	.159	4.523	5.152
			3	4.775	.159	4.461	5.089

32. AgeGroup * Gender * Order * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Gender	Order	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
							Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	Gain First	1	1	5.111	.289	4.541	5.682
				2	4.852	.298	4.263	5.441
				3	4.852	.332	4.195	5.509
			2	1	5.000	.311	4.385	5.615
				2	3.667	.350	2.975	4.359
				3	4.148	.350	3.456	4.841
		Loss First	1	1	5.467	.274	4.926	6.008
				2	5.033	.283	4.475	5.592
				3	4.800	.315	4.177	5.423
			2	1	5.067	.295	4.484	5.650
				2	4.467	.332	3.810	5.123
				3	4.300	.332	3.643	4.957
	Female	Gain First	1	1	5.881	.231	5.424	6.338
				2	5.333	.239	4.861	5.805
				3	5.214	.266	4.688	5.741
			2	1	5.595	.249	5.102	6.088

				2	5.167	.281	4.612	5.722
				3	4.905	.281	4.350	5.460
		Loss First	1	1	5.689	.224	5.247	6.131
				2	5.133	.231	4.677	5.589
				3	5.067	.257	4.558	5.575
			2	1	5.467	.241	4.991	5.943
				2	4.867	.271	4.331	5.403
				3	4.867	.271	4.330	5.403
1.00	Male	Gain First	1	1	5.744	.240	5.269	6.218
				2	5.205	.248	4.715	5.695
				3	5.231	.276	4.684	5.777
			2	1	5.462	.259	4.950	5.973
				2	5.154	.291	4.578	5.730
				3	4.667	.291	4.090	5.243
		Loss First	1	1	5.758	.261	5.242	6.274
				2	5.242	.269	4.710	5.775
				3	5.091	.300	4.497	5.685
			2	1	5.818	.281	5.262	6.374
				2	4.606	.317	3.980	5.232
				3	4.606	.317	3.980	5.232
	Female	Gain First	1	1	5.360	.140	5.082	5.637
				2	5.053	.145	4.766	5.339
				3	5.061	.162	4.742	5.381
			2	1	5.053	.151	4.754	5.352
				2	4.825	.170	4.488	5.161
				3	4.711	.170	4.374	5.048
		Loss First	1	1	5.483	.137	5.213	5.754
				2	5.050	.141	4.771	5.329
				3	4.933	.158	4.622	5.245
			2	1	5.125	.147	4.833	5.417
				2	4.808	.166	4.480	5.137
				3	4.683	.166	4.355	5.012

33. AgeGroup * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	5.269	.123	5.027	5.512
	2	4.974	.122	4.734	5.215
	3	4.750	.147	4.460	5.040
1.00	1	5.518	.097	5.326	5.710
	2	5.082	.096	4.892	5.273
	3	4.741	.116	4.511	4.970

34. Gender * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval

				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	5.415	.128	5.162	5.668
	2	4.955	.127	4.705	5.205
	3	4.548	.153	4.246	4.850
Female	1	5.372	.090	5.194	5.551
	2	5.101	.090	4.924	5.278
	3	4.942	.108	4.729	5.156

35. AgeGroup * Gender * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	1	5.097	.191	4.720	5.474
		2	4.735	.189	4.361	5.109
		3	4.358	.228	3.907	4.809
	Female	1	5.441	.154	5.136	5.746
		2	5.213	.153	4.911	5.516
		3	5.141	.184	4.777	5.506
1.00	Male	1	5.733	.170	5.396	6.069
		2	5.175	.169	4.841	5.508
		3	4.738	.203	4.336	5.140
	Female	1	5.304	.094	5.118	5.490
		2	4.989	.093	4.805	5.174
		3	4.743	.112	4.521	4.966

36. Order * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
Order	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	5.338	.111	5.119	5.558
	2	5.023	.110	4.806	5.241
	3	4.794	.133	4.532	5.057
Loss First	1	5.449	.110	5.231	5.667
	2	5.033	.109	4.817	5.249
	3	4.696	.132	4.435	4.957

37. AgeGroup * Order * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Order	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	1	5.175	.177	4.824	5.525
		2	4.971	.176	4.623	5.319
		3	4.786	.212	4.366	5.205
	Loss First	1	5.364	.170	5.029	5.699
		2	4.978	.168	4.646	5.310
		3	4.714	.203	4.313	5.115

1.00	Gain First	1	5.502	.133	5.238	5.766
		2	5.076	.132	4.814	5.337
		3	4.803	.160	4.488	5.118
	Loss First	1	5.534	.141	5.255	5.814
		2	5.088	.140	4.811	5.365
		3	4.678	.169	4.344	5.013

38. Gender * Order * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	5.235	.180	4.879	5.591
		2	4.974	.178	4.621	5.326
		3	4.564	.215	4.139	4.990
	Loss First	1	5.595	.181	5.236	5.953
		2	4.936	.180	4.581	5.292
		3	4.533	.217	4.104	4.961
Female	Gain First	1	5.441	.130	5.185	5.698
		2	5.073	.129	4.819	5.327
		3	5.025	.155	4.718	5.332
	Loss First	1	5.303	.126	5.055	5.552
		2	5.130	.125	4.884	5.376
		3	4.860	.150	4.563	5.157

39. AgeGroup * Gender * Order * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	Order	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	Gain First	1	4.778	.277	4.230	5.325
			2	4.704	.274	4.161	5.246
			3	4.333	.331	3.679	4.988
		Loss First	1	5.417	.263	4.897	5.936
			2	4.767	.260	4.252	5.281
			3	4.383	.314	3.763	5.004
	Female	Gain First	1	5.571	.222	5.133	6.010
			2	5.238	.220	4.803	5.673
			3	5.238	.265	4.714	5.763
		Loss First	1	5.311	.214	4.887	5.735
			2	5.189	.213	4.769	5.609
			3	5.044	.256	4.538	5.551
1.00	Male	Gain First	1	5.692	.230	5.237	6.148
			2	5.244	.228	4.792	5.695
			3	4.795	.275	4.250	5.339
		Loss First	1	5.773	.250	5.278	6.268
			2	5.106	.248	4.615	5.597
			3	4.682	.299	4.090	5.274
	Female	Gain First	1	5.311	.135	5.045	5.578

		2	4.908	.134	4.644	5.172
		3	4.811	.161	4.493	5.130
	Loss First	1	5.296	.131	5.036	5.555
		2	5.071	.130	4.814	5.328
		3	4.675	.157	4.365	4.985

40. frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	1	5.490	.086	5.320	5.660
	2	5.203	.085	5.035	5.370
	3	5.012	.103	4.808	5.216
2	1	5.297	.091	5.117	5.476
	2	4.853	.099	4.658	5.048
	3	4.479	.109	4.262	4.695

41. AgeGroup * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	1	5.385	.135	5.119	5.652
		2	5.169	.133	4.906	5.431
		3	5.054	.161	4.735	5.373
	2	1	5.153	.142	4.872	5.435
		2	4.780	.155	4.474	5.086
		3	4.445	.172	4.106	4.784
1.00	1	1	5.596	.107	5.384	5.807
		2	5.237	.105	5.029	5.445
		3	4.970	.128	4.717	5.223
	2	1	5.441	.113	5.218	5.663
		2	4.927	.122	4.685	5.169
		3	4.512	.136	4.243	4.780

42. Gender * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	1	5.554	.141	5.277	5.832
		2	5.157	.138	4.883	5.430
		3	4.885	.168	4.553	5.218
	2	1	5.275	.148	4.982	5.569
		2	4.753	.161	4.435	5.072
		3	4.211	.179	3.858	4.565
Female	1	1	5.426	.099	5.230	5.623
		2	5.249	.098	5.056	5.443
		3	5.139	.119	4.904	5.374

	2	1	5.318	.105	5.111	5.526
		2	4.954	.114	4.729	5.179
		3	4.746	.126	4.496	4.995

43. AgeGroup * Gender * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	1	1	5.287	.210	4.872	5.702
			2	4.978	.207	4.570	5.386
			3	4.793	.251	4.296	5.289
		2	1	4.907	.221	4.470	5.345
			2	4.493	.240	4.017	4.968
			3	3.924	.267	3.397	4.451
	Female	1	1	5.483	.170	5.148	5.819
			2	5.360	.167	5.029	5.690
			3	5.316	.203	4.914	5.717
		2	1	5.399	.179	5.045	5.753
			2	5.067	.194	4.683	5.452
			3	4.967	.216	4.540	5.393
1.00	Male	1	1	5.822	.187	5.452	6.191
			2	5.336	.184	4.972	5.700
			3	4.978	.224	4.535	5.420
		2	1	5.643	.197	5.253	6.034
			2	5.014	.214	4.590	5.438
			3	4.499	.238	4.029	4.969
	Female	1	1	5.370	.103	5.165	5.574
			2	5.139	.102	4.938	5.340
			3	4.962	.124	4.717	5.207
		2	1	5.238	.109	5.022	5.453
			2	4.840	.119	4.606	5.074
			3	4.525	.132	4.265	4.785

44. Order * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Order	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	1	5.412	.122	5.171	5.654
		2	5.175	.120	4.938	5.413
		3	5.136	.146	4.848	5.425
	2	1	5.264	.129	5.009	5.519
		2	4.871	.140	4.595	5.148
		3	4.453	.155	4.146	4.759
Loss First	1	1	5.568	.121	5.329	5.808
		2	5.230	.119	4.994	5.467
		3	4.888	.145	4.601	5.175
	2	1	5.330	.128	5.077	5.583

	2	4.836	.139	4.561	5.111
	3	4.505	.154	4.199	4.810

45. AgeGroup * Order * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Order	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	1	1	5.287	.195	4.901	5.673
			2	5.171	.192	4.791	5.550
			3	5.164	.233	4.703	5.626
		2	1	5.062	.206	4.655	5.469
			2	4.771	.224	4.329	5.213
			3	4.407	.248	3.917	4.898
	Loss First	1	1	5.483	.186	5.115	5.852
			2	5.167	.184	4.804	5.529
			3	4.944	.223	4.503	5.385
		2	1	5.244	.197	4.856	5.633
			2	4.789	.214	4.367	5.211
			3	4.483	.237	4.015	4.952
1.00	Gain First	1	1	5.538	.147	5.248	5.828
			2	5.180	.144	4.895	5.466
			3	5.109	.176	4.762	5.456
		2	1	5.466	.155	5.160	5.772
			2	4.971	.168	4.639	5.304
			3	4.498	.187	4.129	4.866
	Loss First	1	1	5.653	.155	5.346	5.961
			2	5.294	.153	4.992	5.597
			3	4.831	.186	4.463	5.199
		2	1	5.415	.164	5.091	5.739
			2	4.883	.178	4.530	5.235
			3	4.526	.198	4.135	4.917

46. Gender * Order * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	1	5.434	.198	5.043	5.826
			2	5.098	.195	4.713	5.484
			3	4.964	.237	4.496	5.433
		2	1	5.036	.209	4.623	5.449
			2	4.849	.227	4.400	5.298
			3	4.164	.252	3.666	4.662
	Loss First	1	1	5.674	.199	5.280	6.069
			2	5.215	.196	4.827	5.603
			3	4.806	.239	4.334	5.278
		2	1	5.515	.211	5.099	5.931
			2	4.658	.229	4.206	5.110

			3	4.259	.254	3.758	4.761
Female	Gain First	1	1	5.390	.143	5.108	5.672
			2	5.253	.141	4.975	5.530
			3	5.308	.171	4.971	5.646
		2	1	5.492	.151	5.195	5.790
			2	4.893	.164	4.570	5.217
			3	4.741	.182	4.382	5.100
	Loss First	1	1	5.463	.138	5.189	5.736
			2	5.246	.136	4.977	5.515
			3	4.969	.165	4.642	5.296
		2	1	5.144	.146	4.856	5.433
			2	5.014	.158	4.701	5.327
			3	4.750	.176	4.403	5.097

47. AgeGroup * Gender * Order * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

							95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	Order	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	Gain First	1	1	5.074	.304	4.472	5.676
				2	4.889	.300	4.297	5.481
				3	4.852	.364	4.132	5.572
			2	1	4.481	.321	3.847	5.116
				2	4.519	.349	3.829	5.208
				3	3.815	.387	3.050	4.580
		Loss First	1	1	5.500	.289	4.929	6.071
				2	5.067	.284	4.505	5.629
				3	4.733	.346	4.050	5.416
			2	1	5.333	.305	4.731	5.936
				2	4.467	.331	3.812	5.121
				3	4.033	.367	3.307	4.759
	Female	Gain First	1	1	5.500	.244	5.018	5.982
				2	5.452	.240	4.977	5.927
				3	5.476	.292	4.899	6.054
			2	1	5.643	.258	5.134	6.152
				2	5.024	.280	4.471	5.577
				3	5.000	.310	4.387	5.613
		Loss First	1	1	5.467	.236	5.001	5.933
				2	5.267	.232	4.808	5.726
				3	5.156	.282	4.598	5.713
			2	1	5.156	.249	4.664	5.647
				2	5.111	.270	4.577	5.645
				3	4.933	.300	4.341	5.526
1.00	Male	Gain First	1	1	5.795	.253	5.294	6.295
				2	5.308	.249	4.815	5.801
				3	5.077	.303	4.478	5.676
			2	1	5.590	.267	5.061	6.118
				2	5.179	.290	4.606	5.753

				3	4.513	.322	3.876	5.149
		Loss First	1	1	5.848	.275	5.304	6.393
				2	5.364	.271	4.828	5.899
				3	4.879	.329	4.227	5.530
			2	1	5.697	.291	5.123	6.271
				2	4.848	.316	4.225	5.472
				3	4.485	.350	3.793	5.177
	Female	Gain First	1	1	5.281	.148	4.988	5.573
				2	5.053	.146	4.764	5.341
				3	5.140	.177	4.790	5.491
			2	1	5.342	.156	5.033	5.651
				2	4.763	.170	4.428	5.099
				3	4.482	.188	4.110	4.855
		Loss First	1	1	5.458	.144	5.173	5.744
				2	5.225	.142	4.944	5.506
				3	4.783	.173	4.442	5.125
			2	1	5.133	.152	4.832	5.435
				2	4.917	.165	4.590	5.244
				3	4.567	.184	4.204	4.930

48. risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	1	5.837	.082	5.674	5.999
	2	5.442	.086	5.273	5.611
	3	5.048	.110	4.832	5.265
2	1	5.287	.094	5.100	5.473
	2	4.782	.099	4.585	4.979
	3	4.643	.113	4.420	4.865
3	1	5.058	.105	4.849	5.266
	2	4.860	.096	4.670	5.051
	3	4.545	.125	4.299	4.791

49. AgeGroup * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	1	5.703	.129	5.448	5.958
		2	5.549	.134	5.284	5.814
		3	4.977	.172	4.637	5.317
	2	1	5.258	.148	4.965	5.551
		2	4.561	.156	4.253	4.869
		3	4.625	.177	4.276	4.974
	3	1	4.847	.165	4.520	5.174
		2	4.813	.151	4.514	5.111
		3	4.648	.195	4.262	5.034

1.00	1	1	5.971	.102	5.769	6.173
		2	5.335	.106	5.125	5.545
		3	5.120	.136	4.851	5.389
	2	1	5.315	.117	5.083	5.547
		2	5.003	.123	4.759	5.247
		3	4.660	.140	4.384	4.937
	3	1	5.268	.131	5.009	5.527
		2	4.908	.120	4.672	5.145
		3	4.442	.155	4.136	4.748

50. Gender * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	1	5.899	.134	5.634	6.165
		2	5.449	.140	5.173	5.725
		3	4.936	.179	4.582	5.290
	2	1	5.311	.154	5.006	5.616
		2	4.632	.162	4.311	4.953
		3	4.392	.184	4.028	4.755
	3	1	5.034	.172	4.694	5.375
		2	4.784	.157	4.473	5.095
		3	4.317	.203	3.915	4.719
Female	1	1	5.774	.095	5.586	5.962
		2	5.435	.099	5.240	5.630
		3	5.161	.127	4.910	5.411
	2	1	5.263	.109	5.047	5.478
		2	4.932	.115	4.705	5.159
		3	4.894	.130	4.637	5.151
	3	1	5.081	.122	4.840	5.321
		2	4.937	.111	4.718	5.157
		3	4.772	.144	4.488	5.057

51. AgeGroup * Gender * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	1	1	5.569	.201	5.173	5.966
			2	5.372	.209	4.960	5.785
			3	4.542	.267	4.013	5.070
		2	1	5.131	.230	4.675	5.586
			2	4.208	.242	3.729	4.688
			3	4.175	.275	3.632	4.718
		3	1	4.592	.257	4.084	5.100
			2	4.625	.235	4.161	5.089
			3	4.358	.304	3.758	4.959
	Female	1	1	5.836	.162	5.515	6.156

			2	5.726	.169	5.393	6.060
			3	5.412	.216	4.985	5.839
		2	1	5.386	.186	5.018	5.754
			2	4.914	.196	4.527	5.302
			3	5.075	.222	4.636	5.514
		3	1	5.102	.208	4.692	5.513
			2	5.000	.190	4.625	5.375
			3	4.937	.246	4.451	5.422
1.00	Male	1	1	6.229	.179	5.875	6.583
			2	5.526	.186	5.159	5.894
			3	5.330	.238	4.859	5.801
		2	1	5.491	.205	5.085	5.897
			2	5.056	.216	4.629	5.483
			3	4.608	.245	4.124	5.092
		3	1	5.477	.229	5.024	5.930
			2	4.942	.209	4.528	5.356
			3	4.276	.271	3.741	4.811
	Female	1	1	5.712	.099	5.517	5.908
			2	5.144	.103	4.940	5.347
			3	4.910	.132	4.649	5.170
		2	1	5.139	.114	4.915	5.364
			2	4.950	.120	4.713	5.186
			3	4.713	.135	4.445	4.980
		3	1	5.059	.127	4.809	5.310
			2	4.875	.116	4.646	5.103
			3	4.608	.150	4.312	4.904

52. Order * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Order	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	1	5.857	.117	5.626	6.088
		2	5.423	.121	5.183	5.663
		3	4.922	.155	4.615	5.229
	2	1	5.152	.134	4.887	5.417
		2	4.867	.141	4.588	5.145
		3	4.702	.160	4.386	5.018
	3	1	5.006	.149	4.710	5.301
		2	4.780	.137	4.510	5.050
		3	4.759	.177	4.410	5.109
Loss First	1	1	5.816	.116	5.587	6.046
		2	5.461	.121	5.223	5.700
		3	5.175	.155	4.869	5.481
	2	1	5.422	.133	5.158	5.685
		2	4.697	.140	4.420	4.975
		3	4.584	.159	4.270	4.897
	3	1	5.109	.149	4.816	5.403

	2	4.941	.136	4.672	5.209
	3	4.330	.176	3.983	4.677

53. AgeGroup * Order * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Order	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	1	1	5.730	.187	5.361	6.099
			2	5.615	.194	5.232	5.999
			3	4.845	.249	4.354	5.337
		2	1	5.091	.214	4.668	5.515
			2	4.548	.225	4.102	4.993
			3	4.625	.255	4.120	5.130
		3	1	4.702	.239	4.230	5.175
			2	4.750	.218	4.318	5.182
			3	4.887	.282	4.329	5.445
	Loss First	1	1	5.675	.178	5.323	6.027
			2	5.483	.185	5.117	5.850
			3	5.108	.237	4.639	5.578
		2	1	5.425	.205	5.021	5.829
			2	4.575	.215	4.149	5.001
			3	4.625	.244	4.143	5.107
		3	1	4.992	.228	4.540	5.443
			2	4.875	.209	4.463	5.287
			3	4.408	.270	3.875	4.942
1.00	Gain First	1	1	5.984	.140	5.707	6.261
			2	5.231	.146	4.942	5.519
			3	4.998	.187	4.629	5.368
		2	1	5.213	.161	4.894	5.531
			2	5.186	.170	4.851	5.521
			3	4.779	.192	4.399	5.158
		3	1	5.309	.180	4.954	5.664
			2	4.811	.164	4.486	5.135
			3	4.632	.212	4.212	5.052
	Loss First	1	1	5.957	.149	5.664	6.251
			2	5.439	.155	5.134	5.745
			3	5.241	.198	4.850	5.633
		2	1	5.418	.171	5.081	5.755
			2	4.820	.180	4.465	5.175
			3	4.542	.203	4.140	4.944
		3	1	5.227	.190	4.851	5.604
			2	5.006	.174	4.662	5.350
			3	4.252	.225	3.807	4.697

54. Gender * Order * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	Order	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval

						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	1	5.810	.189	5.436	6.184
			2	5.453	.197	5.064	5.842
			3	4.724	.252	4.226	5.223
		2	1	4.979	.217	4.549	5.408
			2	4.776	.229	4.323	5.228
			3	4.404	.259	3.892	4.916
		3	1	4.917	.242	4.437	5.396
			2	4.692	.222	4.254	5.130
			3	4.564	.287	3.998	5.131
	Loss First	1	1	5.989	.191	5.612	6.366
			2	5.445	.198	5.053	5.838
			3	5.148	.254	4.645	5.650
		2	1	5.643	.219	5.210	6.076
			2	4.489	.231	4.033	4.944
			3	4.380	.261	3.863	4.896
		3	1	5.152	.244	4.669	5.635
			2	4.875	.223	4.434	5.316
			3	4.070	.289	3.500	4.641
Female	Gain First	1	1	5.904	.136	5.634	6.174
			2	5.393	.142	5.112	5.673
			3	5.119	.182	4.760	5.479
		2	1	5.325	.157	5.015	5.635
			2	4.958	.165	4.632	5.284
			3	5.000	.187	4.631	5.369
		3	1	5.095	.175	4.749	5.441
			2	4.868	.160	4.553	5.184
			3	4.955	.207	4.546	5.363
	Loss First	1	1	5.644	.132	5.382	5.905
			2	5.477	.137	5.205	5.749
			3	5.202	.176	4.854	5.550
		2	1	5.200	.152	4.900	5.500
			2	4.906	.160	4.590	5.222
			3	4.788	.181	4.430	5.145
		3	1	5.067	.169	4.732	5.401
			2	5.006	.155	4.700	5.312
			3	4.590	.200	4.194	4.985

55. AgeGroup * Gender * Order * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

							95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	Order	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	Gain First	1	1	5.389	.291	4.814	5.964
				2	5.444	.303	4.846	6.043
				3	4.333	.388	3.567	5.100
			2	1	4.611	.334	3.951	5.272
				2	4.167	.352	3.471	4.862

				3	4.000	.398	3.212	4.788
			3	1	4.333	.373	3.596	5.070
				2	4.500	.341	3.827	5.173
				3	4.667	.441	3.796	5.538
		Loss First	1	1	5.750	.276	5.204	6.296
				2	5.300	.287	4.732	5.868
				3	4.750	.368	4.023	5.477
			2	1	5.650	.317	5.023	6.277
				2	4.250	.334	3.590	4.910
				3	4.350	.378	3.603	5.097
			3	1	4.850	.354	4.151	5.549
				2	4.750	.323	4.111	5.389
				3	4.050	.418	3.224	4.876
	Female	Gain First	1	1	6.071	.233	5.610	6.533
				2	5.786	.243	5.306	6.265
				3	5.357	.311	4.743	5.972
			2	1	5.571	.268	5.042	6.101
				2	4.929	.282	4.371	5.486
				3	5.250	.319	4.619	5.881
			3	1	5.071	.299	4.481	5.662
				2	5.000	.273	4.460	5.540
				3	5.107	.353	4.409	5.805
		Loss First	1	1	5.600	.225	5.154	6.046
				2	5.667	.234	5.203	6.130
				3	5.467	.300	4.873	6.060
			2	1	5.200	.259	4.688	5.712
				2	4.900	.272	4.361	5.439
				3	4.900	.309	4.290	5.510
			3	1	5.133	.289	4.562	5.704
				2	5.000	.264	4.478	5.522
				3	4.767	.341	4.092	5.441
1.00	Male	Gain First	1	1	6.231	.242	5.752	6.709
				2	5.462	.252	4.964	5.959
				3	5.115	.323	4.478	5.753
			2	1	5.346	.278	4.797	5.896
				2	5.385	.293	4.806	5.963
				3	4.808	.331	4.152	5.463
			3	1	5.500	.310	4.887	6.113
				2	4.885	.283	4.324	5.445
				3	4.462	.367	3.737	5.186
		Loss First	1	1	6.227	.263	5.707	6.748
				2	5.591	.274	5.050	6.132
				3	5.545	.351	4.852	6.239
			2	1	5.636	.302	5.039	6.234
				2	4.727	.318	4.098	5.356
				3	4.409	.360	3.697	5.121
			3	1	5.455	.337	4.788	6.121

				2	5.000	.308	4.391	5.609
				3	4.091	.399	3.303	4.879
	Female	Gain First	1	1	5.737	.142	5.457	6.017
				2	5.000	.147	4.709	5.291
				3	4.882	.189	4.509	5.255
			2	1	5.079	.163	4.758	5.400
				2	4.987	.171	4.648	5.325
				3	4.750	.194	4.367	5.133
			3	1	5.118	.181	4.760	5.477
				2	4.737	.166	4.409	5.065
				3	4.803	.214	4.379	5.227
		Loss First	1	1	5.688	.138	5.415	5.960
				2	5.288	.144	5.004	5.571
				3	4.938	.184	4.574	5.301
			2	1	5.200	.158	4.887	5.513
				2	4.913	.167	4.583	5.242
				3	4.675	.189	4.301	5.049
			3	1	5.000	.177	4.650	5.350
				2	5.013	.162	4.693	5.332
				3	4.413	.209	3.999	4.826

56. frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	1	1	5.877	.096	5.688	6.066
		2	5.560	.097	5.368	5.753
		3	5.247	.136	4.977	5.516
	2	1	5.382	.108	5.168	5.596
		2	4.971	.121	4.732	5.211
		3	4.985	.129	4.731	5.239
	3	1	5.212	.123	4.968	5.456
		2	5.077	.120	4.840	5.314
		3	4.804	.152	4.505	5.104
2	1	1	5.796	.102	5.595	5.997
		2	5.324	.121	5.085	5.562
		3	4.850	.123	4.607	5.093
	2	1	5.192	.115	4.963	5.420
		2	4.593	.128	4.341	4.845
		3	4.300	.144	4.016	4.585
	3	1	4.903	.126	4.653	5.153
		2	4.644	.126	4.395	4.893
		3	4.285	.147	3.995	4.575

57. AgeGroup * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval

						95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	1	1	5.743	.150	5.447	6.039
			2	5.682	.153	5.380	5.983
			3	5.186	.214	4.764	5.609
		2	1	5.410	.169	5.075	5.745
			2	4.801	.190	4.426	5.176
			3	5.053	.202	4.654	5.451
		3	1	5.003	.193	4.620	5.385
			2	5.023	.188	4.652	5.394
			3	4.924	.238	4.454	5.394
	2	1	1	5.662	.159	5.347	5.977
			2	5.417	.189	5.043	5.790
			3	4.767	.192	4.387	5.148
		2	1	5.106	.181	4.749	5.464
			2	4.321	.200	3.926	4.717
			3	4.197	.225	3.752	4.643
		3	1	4.691	.198	4.300	5.083
			2	4.602	.198	4.211	4.993
			3	4.371	.230	3.916	4.826
1.00	1	1	1	6.012	.119	5.777	6.246
			2	5.439	.121	5.200	5.678
			3	5.307	.169	4.973	5.642
		2	1	5.354	.134	5.088	5.619
			2	5.142	.150	4.844	5.439
			3	4.917	.160	4.602	5.233
		3	1	5.421	.153	5.118	5.724
			2	5.131	.149	4.837	5.425
			3	4.685	.188	4.313	5.057
	2	1	1	5.930	.126	5.680	6.179
			2	5.231	.150	4.935	5.527
			3	4.933	.152	4.631	5.234
		2	1	5.277	.143	4.993	5.560
			2	4.864	.158	4.551	5.177
			3	4.404	.179	4.051	4.757
		3	1	5.115	.157	4.805	5.425
			2	4.686	.157	4.376	4.995
			3	4.199	.182	3.838	4.559

58. Gender * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	1	1	5.854	.156	5.546	6.163
			2	5.524	.159	5.210	5.839
			3	5.180	.223	4.740	5.621
		2	1	5.469	.177	5.119	5.818
			2	4.913	.198	4.522	5.304

				3	4.868	.210	4.453	5.283
			3	1	5.340	.201	4.942	5.738
				2	5.033	.196	4.646	5.420
				3	4.607	.248	4.117	5.097
		2	1	1	5.944	.166	5.616	6.272
				2	5.374	.197	4.985	5.763
				3	4.692	.200	4.295	5.088
			2	1	5.153	.189	4.781	5.526
				2	4.351	.208	3.940	4.763
				3	3.915	.235	3.451	4.379
			3	1	4.729	.206	4.321	5.137
				2	4.534	.206	4.127	4.941
				3	4.028	.240	3.554	4.502
Female		1	1	1	5.900	.110	5.682	6.118
				2	5.597	.112	5.374	5.819
				3	5.313	.157	5.002	5.624
			2	1	5.295	.125	5.049	5.542
				2	5.030	.140	4.754	5.306
				3	5.102	.148	4.808	5.395
			3	1	5.084	.142	4.802	5.366
				2	5.121	.138	4.848	5.394
				3	5.002	.175	4.656	5.348
		2	1	1	5.648	.117	5.416	5.880
				2	5.273	.139	4.998	5.549
				3	5.008	.142	4.728	5.289
			2	1	5.230	.133	4.966	5.493
				2	4.834	.147	4.543	5.125
				3	4.686	.166	4.358	5.014
			3	1	5.078	.146	4.789	5.366
				2	4.754	.146	4.466	5.041
				3	4.543	.170	4.208	4.878

59. AgeGroup * Gender * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

							95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	1	1	1	5.517	.233	5.056	5.977
				2	5.461	.237	4.992	5.930
				3	4.889	.332	4.232	5.546
			2	1	5.406	.264	4.885	5.927
				2	4.633	.295	4.050	5.217
				3	4.789	.313	4.169	5.408
			3	1	4.939	.301	4.344	5.533
				2	4.839	.292	4.262	5.416
				3	4.700	.370	3.969	5.431
		2	1	1	5.622	.248	5.133	6.112
				2	5.283	.294	4.702	5.864

				3	4.194	.299	3.603	4.786
			2	1	4.856	.281	4.299	5.412
				2	3.783	.311	3.169	4.398
				3	3.561	.350	2.868	4.254
			3	1	4.244	.308	3.635	4.854
				2	4.411	.307	3.804	5.019
				3	4.017	.358	3.309	4.724
	Female	1	1	1	5.969	.188	5.597	6.341
				2	5.902	.192	5.523	6.282
				3	5.483	.269	4.952	6.015
			2	1	5.414	.213	4.993	5.836
				2	4.969	.239	4.497	5.441
				3	5.317	.254	4.816	5.818
			3	1	5.067	.243	4.586	5.548
				2	5.207	.236	4.740	5.674
				3	5.148	.299	4.557	5.739
		2	1	1	5.702	.200	5.306	6.098
				2	5.550	.238	5.080	6.020
				3	5.340	.242	4.862	5.819
			2	1	5.357	.228	4.907	5.807
				2	4.860	.251	4.362	5.357
				3	4.833	.283	4.273	5.394
			3	1	5.138	.249	4.645	5.631
				2	4.793	.249	4.302	5.284
				3	4.726	.289	4.154	5.298
1.00	Male	1	1	1	6.192	.208	5.782	6.603
				2	5.587	.212	5.169	6.006
				3	5.472	.296	4.886	6.058
			2	1	5.531	.235	5.067	5.996
				2	5.192	.263	4.672	5.713
				3	4.948	.279	4.395	5.500
			3	1	5.741	.268	5.211	6.271
				2	5.227	.260	4.713	5.742
				3	4.514	.330	3.862	5.166
		2	1	1	6.266	.221	5.829	6.702
				2	5.465	.262	4.947	5.983
				3	5.189	.267	4.661	5.716
			2	1	5.451	.251	4.955	5.947
				2	4.920	.277	4.372	5.468
				3	4.269	.312	3.652	4.887
			3	1	5.213	.275	4.670	5.756
				2	4.657	.274	4.116	5.199
				3	4.038	.319	3.408	4.669
	Female	1	1	1	5.831	.115	5.604	6.058
				2	5.291	.117	5.059	5.522
				3	5.143	.164	4.819	5.467
			2	1	5.176	.130	4.919	5.433

				2	5.091	.146	4.803	5.378
				3	4.887	.155	4.581	5.192
			3	1	5.101	.148	4.808	5.394
				2	5.035	.144	4.750	5.319
				3	4.856	.182	4.496	5.216
		2	1	1	5.593	.122	5.352	5.835
				2	4.997	.145	4.710	5.283
				3	4.676	.148	4.385	4.968
			2	1	5.103	.139	4.828	5.377
				2	4.809	.153	4.506	5.112
				3	4.538	.173	4.197	4.880
			3	1	5.017	.152	4.717	5.317
				2	4.714	.152	4.415	5.014
				3	4.359	.176	4.010	4.708

60. Order * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Order	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	1	1	5.882	.136	5.614	6.149
			2	5.491	.138	5.218	5.764
			3	5.199	.193	4.817	5.581
		2	1	5.187	.153	4.883	5.490
			2	5.064	.172	4.724	5.403
			3	5.082	.182	4.722	5.443
		3	1	5.169	.175	4.823	5.515
			2	4.972	.170	4.636	5.307
			3	5.128	.215	4.703	5.553
	2	1	1	5.832	.144	5.548	6.117
			2	5.355	.171	5.017	5.693
			3	4.645	.174	4.301	4.989
		2	1	5.117	.164	4.794	5.441
			2	4.670	.181	4.312	5.027
			3	4.322	.204	3.919	4.725
		3	1	4.842	.179	4.488	5.197
			2	4.589	.179	4.236	4.942
			3	4.391	.208	3.980	4.803
Loss First	1	1	1	5.873	.135	5.607	6.139
			2	5.630	.137	5.359	5.901
			3	5.295	.192	4.914	5.675
		2	1	5.577	.152	5.276	5.879
			2	4.879	.171	4.542	5.217
			3	4.888	.181	4.529	5.246
		3	1	5.255	.174	4.911	5.599
			2	5.182	.169	4.849	5.516
			3	4.481	.214	4.058	4.904
	2	1	1	5.759	.143	5.476	6.043

		2	5.293	.170	4.956	5.629
		3	5.055	.173	4.713	5.397
	2	1	5.266	.163	4.944	5.588
		2	4.516	.180	4.160	4.871
		3	4.279	.203	3.878	4.680
	3	1	4.964	.178	4.612	5.316
		2	4.699	.178	4.347	5.050
		3	4.179	.207	3.770	4.588

61. AgeGroup * Order * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

							95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Order	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	1	1	1	5.702	.217	5.274	6.131
				2	5.647	.221	5.211	6.083
				3	5.139	.309	4.528	5.750
			2	1	5.270	.245	4.785	5.754
				2	4.869	.274	4.327	5.412
				3	5.139	.291	4.563	5.715
			3	1	4.889	.280	4.336	5.442
				2	4.996	.271	4.459	5.533
				3	5.214	.344	4.535	5.894
		2	1	1	5.758	.230	5.303	6.213
				2	5.583	.273	5.043	6.124
				3	4.552	.278	4.002	5.102
			2	1	4.913	.262	4.395	5.430
				2	4.226	.289	3.655	4.798
				3	4.111	.326	3.467	4.755
			3	1	4.516	.287	3.950	5.082
				2	4.504	.286	3.939	5.069
				3	4.560	.333	3.902	5.217
	Loss First	1	1	1	5.783	.207	5.374	6.192
				2	5.717	.211	5.300	6.134
				3	5.233	.295	4.650	5.817
			2	1	5.550	.234	5.087	6.013
				2	4.733	.262	4.215	5.252
				3	4.967	.278	4.416	5.517
			3	1	5.117	.267	4.588	5.645
				2	5.050	.259	4.537	5.563
				3	4.633	.328	3.984	5.283
		2	1	1	5.567	.220	5.132	6.002
				2	5.250	.261	4.734	5.766
				3	4.983	.266	4.458	5.509
			2	1	5.300	.250	4.806	5.794
				2	4.417	.276	3.871	4.963
				3	4.283	.311	3.668	4.899
			3	1	4.867	.274	4.325	5.408

				2	4.700	.273	4.160	5.240
				3	4.183	.318	3.555	4.812
1.00	Gain First	1	1	1	6.061	.163	5.739	6.383
				2	5.335	.166	5.007	5.663
				3	5.259	.232	4.800	5.719
			2	1	5.103	.184	4.739	5.468
				2	5.258	.206	4.850	5.666
				3	5.025	.219	4.592	5.459
			3	1	5.449	.210	5.034	5.865
				2	4.947	.204	4.544	5.351
				3	5.041	.259	4.530	5.553
		2	1	1	5.907	.173	5.565	6.249
				2	5.127	.206	4.720	5.533
				3	4.738	.209	4.324	5.152
			2	1	5.322	.197	4.933	5.711
				2	5.113	.217	4.684	5.543
				3	4.532	.245	4.048	5.017
			3	1	5.169	.215	4.743	5.595
				2	4.674	.215	4.249	5.099
				3	4.223	.250	3.728	4.717
	Loss First	1	1	1	5.963	.173	5.621	6.304
				2	5.543	.176	5.196	5.891
				3	5.356	.246	4.869	5.843
			2	1	5.605	.195	5.218	5.991
				2	5.025	.219	4.593	5.457
				3	4.809	.232	4.350	5.268
			3	1	5.393	.223	4.953	5.834
				2	5.315	.216	4.887	5.742
				3	4.328	.274	3.787	4.870
		2	1	1	5.952	.183	5.590	6.315
				2	5.335	.218	4.905	5.766
				3	5.127	.222	4.689	5.566
			2	1	5.232	.209	4.820	5.644
				2	4.615	.230	4.159	5.070
				3	4.275	.260	3.762	4.788
			3	1	5.061	.228	4.610	5.513
				2	4.698	.228	4.248	5.148
				3	4.175	.265	3.651	4.699

62. Gender * Order * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

							95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	1	1	5.859	.220	5.424	6.294
				2	5.380	.224	4.938	5.823
				3	5.043	.314	4.423	5.663
			2	1	5.132	.249	4.641	5.624

				2	5.026	.279	4.475	5.576
				3	4.927	.296	4.343	5.512
			3	1	5.312	.284	4.751	5.873
				2	4.889	.276	4.344	5.434
				3	4.923	.349	4.233	5.613
		2	1	1	5.761	.234	5.299	6.223
				2	5.526	.277	4.977	6.074
				3	4.406	.282	3.848	4.964
			2	1	4.825	.266	4.300	5.350
				2	4.526	.293	3.946	5.106
				3	3.880	.331	3.227	4.534
			3	1	4.521	.291	3.947	5.096
				2	4.496	.290	3.922	5.069
				3	4.205	.338	3.537	4.873
	Loss First	1	1	1	5.850	.222	5.412	6.288
				2	5.668	.226	5.222	6.114
				3	5.318	.316	4.693	5.943
			2	1	5.805	.251	5.309	6.300
				2	4.800	.281	4.245	5.355
				3	4.809	.298	4.220	5.398
			3	1	5.368	.286	4.803	5.934
				2	5.177	.278	4.628	5.726
				3	4.291	.352	3.596	4.986
		2	1	1	6.127	.235	5.662	6.593
				2	5.223	.280	4.670	5.775
				3	4.977	.285	4.415	5.540
			2	1	5.482	.268	4.953	6.011
				2	4.177	.296	3.593	4.762
				3	3.950	.333	3.291	4.609
			3	1	4.936	.293	4.357	5.516
				2	4.573	.292	3.995	5.150
				3	3.850	.340	3.177	4.523
Female	Gain First	1	1	1	5.904	.158	5.591	6.217
				2	5.602	.161	5.282	5.921
				3	5.355	.226	4.908	5.802
			2	1	5.241	.179	4.886	5.595
				2	5.102	.201	4.704	5.499
				3	5.237	.213	4.815	5.658
			3	1	5.026	.205	4.622	5.431
				2	5.055	.199	4.662	5.447
				3	5.333	.252	4.835	5.830
		2	1	1	5.904	.169	5.571	6.237
				2	5.184	.200	4.789	5.580
				3	4.883	.204	4.481	5.286
			2	1	5.410	.191	5.031	5.788
				2	4.814	.212	4.396	5.232
				3	4.763	.238	4.292	5.235

			3	1	5.164	.210	4.749	5.578
				2	4.682	.209	4.269	5.096
				3	4.577	.244	4.096	5.058
	Loss First	1	1	1	5.896	.153	5.592	6.199
				2	5.592	.156	5.283	5.901
				3	5.271	.219	4.838	5.704
			2	1	5.350	.174	5.007	5.693
				2	4.958	.194	4.574	5.343
				3	4.967	.207	4.558	5.375
			3	1	5.142	.198	4.750	5.533
				2	5.188	.192	4.807	5.568
				3	4.671	.244	4.189	5.152
		2	1	1	5.392	.163	5.069	5.714
				2	5.363	.194	4.980	5.745
				3	5.133	.197	4.744	5.523
			2	1	5.050	.185	4.683	5.417
				2	4.854	.205	4.449	5.259
				3	4.608	.231	4.152	5.065
			3	1	4.992	.203	4.590	5.393
				2	4.825	.203	4.425	5.225
				3	4.508	.236	4.042	4.975

Table 11: ANOVA of Signed Confidence

Explanation of Variables for Analysis of Signed Confidence:

Frame: 1 = Gain; 2 = Loss
Risk: 1 = 1/2; 2 = 1/3; 3 = 1/4
Magnitude: 1 = Low (expected value of $5); 2 = Medium (expected value of $20); 3 = High (expected value of $150).
Order: 1 = Gain frame first; 2 = Loss frame first
Age Group: .00 = Adolescent; 1.00 = Young Adult
Gender: .00 = Male; 1.00 = Female
C125tran/C1220tran/C12150tran = gain frame, ½ chance to win gamble, sure win of $1/5/150
C135tran/C1320tran/C13150tran = gain frame, 1/3 chance to win gamble, sure win of $5/20/150
C145tran/C1420tran/C14150tran = gain frame, ¼ chance to win gamble, sure win of $5/20/150
C1210Ltran/C1240Ltran/C12300Ltran = loss frame, ½ chance to win gamble, initial endowment of $10/40/300
C1315Ltran/C1360Ltran/C13450Ltran = loss frame, 1/3 chance to win gamble, initial endowment of $15/60/450
C1420Ltran/C1480Ltran/C14600Ltran = loss frame, ¼ chance to win gamble, initial endowment of $20/80/600

Table 11.1

Within-Subjects Factors

Measure: MEASURE_1

frame	risk	magnitude	Dependent Variable
1	1	1	C125tran
		2	C1220tran

		3	C12150tran
	2	1	C135tran
		2	C1320tran
		3	C13150tran
	3	1	C145tran
		2	C1420tran
		3	C14150tran
2	1	1	C1210Ltran
		2	C1240Ltran
		3	C12300Ltran
	2	1	C1315Ltran
		2	C1360Ltran
		3	C13450Ltran
	3	1	C1420Ltran
		2	C1480Ltran
		3	C14600Ltran

Between-Subjects Factors

		Value Label	N
AgeGroup	.00		49
	1.00		100
Gender	.00	Male	44
	1.00	Female	105
Order	1	Gain First	74
	2	Loss First	75

Table 11.2

Tests of Within-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
frame	Sphericity Assumed	202.748	1	202.748	6.104	.015

	Greenhouse-Geisser	202.748	1.000	202.748	6.104	.015
	Huynh-Feldt	202.748	1.000	202.748	6.104	.015
	Lower-bound	202.748	1.000	202.748	6.104	.015
frame * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	35.242	1	35.242	1.061	.305
	Greenhouse-Geisser	35.242	1.000	35.242	1.061	.305
	Huynh-Feldt	35.242	1.000	35.242	1.061	.305
	Lower-bound	35.242	1.000	35.242	1.061	.305
frame * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	98.299	1	98.299	2.959	.088
	Greenhouse-Geisser	98.299	1.000	98.299	2.959	.088
	Huynh-Feldt	98.299	1.000	98.299	2.959	.088
	Lower-bound	98.299	1.000	98.299	2.959	.088
frame * Order	Sphericity Assumed	222.498	1	222.498	6.699	.011
	Greenhouse-Geisser	222.498	1.000	222.498	6.699	.011
	Huynh-Feldt	222.498	1.000	222.498	6.699	.011
	Lower-bound	222.498	1.000	222.498	6.699	.011
frame * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	27.897	1	27.897	.840	.361
	Greenhouse-Geisser	27.897	1.000	27.897	.840	.361
	Huynh-Feldt	27.897	1.000	27.897	.840	.361
	Lower-bound	27.897	1.000	27.897	.840	.361
frame * AgeGroup * Order	Sphericity Assumed	16.640	1	16.640	.501	.480
	Greenhouse-Geisser	16.640	1.000	16.640	.501	.480
	Huynh-Feldt	16.640	1.000	16.640	.501	.480
	Lower-bound	16.640	1.000	16.640	.501	.480
frame * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	6.520	1	6.520	.196	.658
	Greenhouse-Geisser	6.520	1.000	6.520	.196	.658
	Huynh-Feldt	6.520	1.000	6.520	.196	.658
	Lower-bound	6.520	1.000	6.520	.196	.658
frame * AgeGroup * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	12.891	1	12.891	.388	.534
	Greenhouse-Geisser	12.891	1.000	12.891	.388	.534
	Huynh-Feldt	12.891	1.000	12.891	.388	.534
	Lower-bound	12.891	1.000	12.891	.388	.534
Error(frame)	Sphericity Assumed	4683.277	141	33.215		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	4683.277	141.000	33.215		
	Huynh-Feldt	4683.277	141.000	33.215		
	Lower-bound	4683.277	141.000	33.215		
risk	Sphericity Assumed	1231.500	2	615.750	26.069	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1231.500	1.711	719.667	26.069	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	1231.500	1.816	678.081	26.069	.000
	Lower-bound	1231.500	1.000	1231.500	26.069	.000
risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	65.990	2	32.995	1.397	.249
	Greenhouse-Geisser	65.990	1.711	38.563	1.397	.249
	Huynh-Feldt	65.990	1.816	36.335	1.397	.249
	Lower-bound	65.990	1.000	65.990	1.397	.239
risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	125.558	2	62.779	2.658	.072
	Greenhouse-Geisser	125.558	1.711	73.374	2.658	.081
	Huynh-Feldt	125.558	1.816	69.134	2.658	.077
	Lower-bound	125.558	1.000	125.558	2.658	.105

risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	17.145	2	8.572	.363	.696
	Greenhouse-Geisser	17.145	1.711	10.019	.363	.663
	Huynh-Feldt	17.145	1.816	9.440	.363	.675
	Lower-bound	17.145	1.000	17.145	.363	.548
risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	56.579	2	28.289	1.198	.303
	Greenhouse-Geisser	56.579	1.711	33.064	1.198	.299
	Huynh-Feldt	56.579	1.816	31.153	1.198	.301
	Lower-bound	56.579	1.000	56.579	1.198	.276
risk * AgeGroup * Order	Sphericity Assumed	38.182	2	19.091	.808	.447
	Greenhouse-Geisser	38.182	1.711	22.313	.808	.430
	Huynh-Feldt	38.182	1.816	21.024	.808	.436
	Lower-bound	38.182	1.000	38.182	.808	.370
risk * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	56.287	2	28.144	1.192	.305
	Greenhouse-Geisser	56.287	1.711	32.893	1.192	.301
	Huynh-Feldt	56.287	1.816	30.993	1.192	.303
	Lower-bound	56.287	1.000	56.287	1.192	.277
risk * AgeGroup * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	9.993	2	4.996	.212	.809
	Greenhouse-Geisser	9.993	1.711	5.840	.212	.775
	Huynh-Feldt	9.993	1.816	5.502	.212	.788
	Lower-bound	9.993	1.000	9.993	.212	.646
Error(risk)	Sphericity Assumed	6660.794	282	23.620		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	6660.794	241.280	27.606		
	Huynh-Feldt	6660.794	256.078	26.011		
	Lower-bound	6660.794	141.000	47.240		
magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	2736.138	2	1368.069	43.502	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	2736.138	1.728	1583.404	43.502	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	2736.138	1.834	1491.612	43.502	.000
	Lower-bound	2736.138	1.000	2736.138	43.502	.000
magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	219.350	2	109.675	3.487	.032
	Greenhouse-Geisser	219.350	1.728	126.938	3.487	.039
	Huynh-Feldt	219.350	1.834	119.579	3.487	.036
	Lower-bound	219.350	1.000	219.350	3.487	.064
magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	1.713	2	.857	.027	.973
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.713	1.728	.992	.027	.959
	Huynh-Feldt	1.713	1.834	.934	.027	.965
	Lower-bound	1.713	1.000	1.713	.027	.869
magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	98.525	2	49.262	1.566	.211
	Greenhouse-Geisser	98.525	1.728	57.016	1.566	.213
	Huynh-Feldt	98.525	1.834	53.711	1.566	.212
	Lower-bound	98.525	1.000	98.525	1.566	.213
magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	25.148	2	12.574	.400	.671
	Greenhouse-Geisser	25.148	1.728	14.553	.400	.641
	Huynh-Feldt	25.148	1.834	13.710	.400	.653
	Lower-bound	25.148	1.000	25.148	.400	.528
magnitude * AgeGroup * Order	Sphericity Assumed	10.593	2	5.297	.168	.845
	Greenhouse-Geisser	10.593	1.728	6.130	.168	.814
	Huynh-Feldt	10.593	1.834	5.775	.168	.827

	Lower-bound	10.593	1.000	10.593	.168	.682
magnitude * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	54.485	2	27.243	.866	.422
	Greenhouse-Geisser	54.485	1.728	31.531	.866	.408
	Huynh-Feldt	54.485	1.834	29.703	.866	.414
	Lower-bound	54.485	1.000	54.485	.866	.354
magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	2.260	2	1.130	.036	.965
	Greenhouse-Geisser	2.260	1.728	1.308	.036	.948
	Huynh-Feldt	2.260	1.834	1.232	.036	.956
	Lower-bound	2.260	1.000	2.260	.036	.850
Error(magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	8868.422	282	31.448		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	8868.422	243.649	36.398		
	Huynh-Feldt	8868.422	258.643	34.288		
	Lower-bound	8868.422	141.000	62.897		
frame * risk	Sphericity Assumed	54.924	2	27.462	1.321	.268
	Greenhouse-Geisser	54.924	1.984	27.686	1.321	.268
	Huynh-Feldt	54.924	2.000	27.462	1.321	.268
	Lower-bound	54.924	1.000	54.924	1.321	.252
frame * risk * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	28.389	2	14.194	.683	.506
	Greenhouse-Geisser	28.389	1.984	14.310	.683	.505
	Huynh-Feldt	28.389	2.000	14.194	.683	.506
	Lower-bound	28.389	1.000	28.389	.683	.410
frame * risk * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	45.624	2	22.812	1.098	.335
	Greenhouse-Geisser	45.624	1.984	22.998	1.098	.335
	Huynh-Feldt	45.624	2.000	22.812	1.098	.335
	Lower-bound	45.624	1.000	45.624	1.098	.297
frame * risk * Order	Sphericity Assumed	106.476	2	53.238	2.561	.079
	Greenhouse-Geisser	106.476	1.984	53.672	2.561	.079
	Huynh-Feldt	106.476	2.000	53.238	2.561	.079
	Lower-bound	106.476	1.000	106.476	2.561	.112
frame * risk * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	13.313	2	6.656	.320	.726
	Greenhouse-Geisser	13.313	1.984	6.711	.320	.724
	Huynh-Feldt	13.313	2.000	6.656	.320	.726
	Lower-bound	13.313	1.000	13.313	.320	.572
frame * risk * AgeGroup * Order	Sphericity Assumed	9.338	2	4.669	.225	.799
	Greenhouse-Geisser	9.338	1.984	4.707	.225	.797
	Huynh-Feldt	9.338	2.000	4.669	.225	.799
	Lower-bound	9.338	1.000	9.338	.225	.636
frame * risk * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	14.522	2	7.261	.349	.705
	Greenhouse-Geisser	14.522	1.984	7.320	.349	.704
	Huynh-Feldt	14.522	2.000	7.261	.349	.705
	Lower-bound	14.522	1.000	14.522	.349	.555
frame * risk * AgeGroup * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	14.023	2	7.012	.337	.714
	Greenhouse-Geisser	14.023	1.984	7.069	.337	.712
	Huynh-Feldt	14.023	2.000	7.012	.337	.714
	Lower-bound	14.023	1.000	14.023	.337	.562
Error(frame*risk)	Sphericity Assumed	5861.134	282	20.784		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	5861.134	279.719	20.954		

	Huynh-Feldt	5861.134	282.000	20.784		
	Lower-bound	5861.134	141.000	41.568		
frame * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	291.836	2	145.918	7.411	.001
	Greenhouse-Geisser	291.836	1.994	146.324	7.411	.001
	Huynh-Feldt	291.836	2.000	145.918	7.411	.001
	Lower-bound	291.836	1.000	291.836	7.411	.007
frame * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	99.907	2	49.953	2.537	.081
	Greenhouse-Geisser	99.907	1.994	50.092	2.537	.081
	Huynh-Feldt	99.907	2.000	49.953	2.537	.081
	Lower-bound	99.907	1.000	99.907	2.537	.113
frame * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	39.410	2	19.705	1.001	.369
	Greenhouse-Geisser	39.410	1.994	19.760	1.001	.369
	Huynh-Feldt	39.410	2.000	19.705	1.001	.369
	Lower-bound	39.410	1.000	39.410	1.001	.319
frame * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	23.045	2	11.522	.585	.558
	Greenhouse-Geisser	23.045	1.994	11.555	.585	.557
	Huynh-Feldt	23.045	2.000	11.522	.585	.558
	Lower-bound	23.045	1.000	23.045	.585	.446
frame * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	2.356	2	1.178	.060	.942
	Greenhouse-Geisser	2.356	1.994	1.181	.060	.942
	Huynh-Feldt	2.356	2.000	1.178	.060	.942
	Lower-bound	2.356	1.000	2.356	.060	.807
frame * magnitude * AgeGroup * Order	Sphericity Assumed	16.350	2	8.175	.415	.661
	Greenhouse-Geisser	16.350	1.994	8.198	.415	.660
	Huynh-Feldt	16.350	2.000	8.175	.415	.661
	Lower-bound	16.350	1.000	16.350	.415	.520
frame * magnitude * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	22.192	2	11.096	.564	.570
	Greenhouse-Geisser	22.192	1.994	11.127	.564	.569
	Huynh-Feldt	22.192	2.000	11.096	.564	.570
	Lower-bound	22.192	1.000	22.192	.564	.454
frame * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	26.267	2	13.133	.667	.514
	Greenhouse-Geisser	26.267	1.994	13.170	.667	.514
	Huynh-Feldt	26.267	2.000	13.133	.667	.514
	Lower-bound	26.267	1.000	26.267	.667	.415
Error(frame*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	5552.222	282	19.689		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	5552.222	281.217	19.744		
	Huynh-Feldt	5552.222	282.000	19.689		
	Lower-bound	5552.222	141.000	39.377		
risk * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	12.765	4	3.191	.186	.946
	Greenhouse-Geisser	12.765	3.875	3.294	.186	.942
	Huynh-Feldt	12.765	4.000	3.191	.186	.946
	Lower-bound	12.765	1.000	12.765	.186	.667
risk * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	144.294	4	36.073	2.102	.079
	Greenhouse-Geisser	144.294	3.875	37.236	2.102	.081
	Huynh-Feldt	144.294	4.000	36.073	2.102	.079
	Lower-bound	144.294	1.000	144.294	2.102	.149
risk * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	28.423	4	7.106	.414	.799

	Greenhouse-Geisser	28.423	3.875	7.335	.414	.793
	Huynh-Feldt	28.423	4.000	7.106	.414	.799
	Lower-bound	28.423	1.000	28.423	.414	.521
risk * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	16.429	4	4.107	.239	.916
	Greenhouse-Geisser	16.429	3.875	4.240	.239	.911
	Huynh-Feldt	16.429	4.000	4.107	.239	.916
	Lower-bound	16.429	1.000	16.429	.239	.625
risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	76.555	4	19.139	1.115	.348
	Greenhouse-Geisser	76.555	3.875	19.756	1.115	.348
	Huynh-Feldt	76.555	4.000	19.139	1.115	.348
	Lower-bound	76.555	1.000	76.555	1.115	.293
risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Order	Sphericity Assumed	37.989	4	9.497	.553	.697
	Greenhouse-Geisser	37.989	3.875	9.803	.553	.691
	Huynh-Feldt	37.989	4.000	9.497	.553	.697
	Lower-bound	37.989	1.000	37.989	.553	.458
risk * magnitude * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	62.249	4	15.562	.907	.460
	Greenhouse-Geisser	62.249	3.875	16.064	.907	.457
	Huynh-Feldt	62.249	4.000	15.562	.907	.460
	Lower-bound	62.249	1.000	62.249	.907	.343
risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	67.601	4	16.900	.985	.415
	Greenhouse-Geisser	67.601	3.875	17.445	.985	.414
	Huynh-Feldt	67.601	4.000	16.900	.985	.415
	Lower-bound	67.601	1.000	67.601	.985	.323
Error(risk*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	9679.369	564	17.162		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	9679.369	546.387	17.715		
	Huynh-Feldt	9679.369	564.000	17.162		
	Lower-bound	9679.369	141.000	68.648		
frame * risk * magnitude	Sphericity Assumed	70.639	4	17.660	1.020	.396
	Greenhouse-Geisser	70.639	3.806	18.558	1.020	.394
	Huynh-Feldt	70.639	4.000	17.660	1.020	.396
	Lower-bound	70.639	1.000	70.639	1.020	.314
frame * risk * magnitude * AgeGroup	Sphericity Assumed	96.707	4	24.177	1.397	.234
	Greenhouse-Geisser	96.707	3.806	25.406	1.397	.236
	Huynh-Feldt	96.707	4.000	24.177	1.397	.234
	Lower-bound	96.707	1.000	96.707	1.397	.239
frame * risk * magnitude * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	18.495	4	4.624	.267	.899
	Greenhouse-Geisser	18.495	3.806	4.859	.267	.891
	Huynh-Feldt	18.495	4.000	4.624	.267	.899
	Lower-bound	18.495	1.000	18.495	.267	.606
frame * risk * magnitude * Order	Sphericity Assumed	87.575	4	21.894	1.265	.283
	Greenhouse-Geisser	87.575	3.806	23.007	1.265	.283
	Huynh-Feldt	87.575	4.000	21.894	1.265	.283
	Lower-bound	87.575	1.000	87.575	1.265	.263
frame * risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex	Sphericity Assumed	112.811	4	28.203	1.630	.165
	Greenhouse-Geisser	112.811	3.806	29.637	1.630	.168
	Huynh-Feldt	112.811	4.000	28.203	1.630	.165
	Lower-bound	112.811	1.000	112.811	1.630	.204

frame * risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Order	Sphericity Assumed	38.078	4	9.519	.550	.699
	Greenhouse-Geisser	38.078	3.806	10.004	.550	.690
	Huynh-Feldt	38.078	4.000	9.519	.550	.699
	Lower-bound	38.078	1.000	38.078	.550	.460
frame * risk * magnitude * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	45.752	4	11.438	.661	.619
	Greenhouse-Geisser	45.752	3.806	12.020	.661	.612
	Huynh-Feldt	45.752	4.000	11.438	.661	.619
	Lower-bound	45.752	1.000	45.752	.661	.418
frame * risk * magnitude * AgeGroup * Sex * Order	Sphericity Assumed	42.815	4	10.704	.618	.650
	Greenhouse-Geisser	42.815	3.806	11.248	.618	.641
	Huynh-Feldt	42.815	4.000	10.704	.618	.650
	Lower-bound	42.815	1.000	42.815	.618	.433
Error(frame*risk*magnitude)	Sphericity Assumed	9761.102	564	17.307		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	9761.102	536.707	18.187		
	Huynh-Feldt	9761.102	564.000	17.307		
	Lower-bound	9761.102	141.000	69.228		

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1
Transformed Variable: Average

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Intercept	2002.031	1	2002.031	27.045	.000
AgeGroup	43.285	1	43.285	.585	.446
Sex	26.532	1	26.532	.358	.550
Order	396.252	1	396.252	5.353	.022
AgeGroup * Sex	237.866	1	237.866	3.213	.075
AgeGroup * Order	8.384	1	8.384	.113	.737
Sex * Order	78.163	1	78.163	1.056	.306
AgeGroup * Sex * Order	14.706	1	14.706	.199	.656
Error	10437.541	141	74.025		

Table 12: Estimated Marginal Means for ANOVA of Signed Confidence

1. AgeGroup

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	-.842	.296	-1.426	-.257
1.00	-1.132	.238	-1.603	-.662

2. Gender

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	-1.101	.308	-1.710	-.491
Female	-.873	.221	-1.311	-.436

3. Order

Measure: MEASURE_1

Order	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	-.548	.269	-1.080	-.016
Loss First	-1.426	.268	-1.955	-.897

4. frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

frame	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	-.673	.227	-1.122	-.224
2	-1.301	.230	-1.756	-.847

5. risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	-2.002	.240	-2.476	-1.527
2	-.836	.243	-1.317	-.356
3	-.123	.246	-.609	.362

6. magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	-2.420	.269	-2.952	-1.889
2	-.946	.244	-1.430	-.463
3	.405	.260	-.109	.920

7. AgeGroup * Gender

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Gender	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	-.615	.456	-1.516	.286
	Female	-1.069	.377	-1.813	-.324
1.00	Male	-1.586	.415	-2.407	-.765
	Female	-.678	.233	-1.138	-.218

8. AgeGroup * Order

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Order	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	-.467	.428	-1.312	.379
	Loss First	-1.217	.409	-2.025	-.410

1.00	Gain First	-.629	.327	-1.275	.017
	Loss First	-1.635	.346	-2.320	-.951

9. Gender * Order

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	-.467	.440	-1.336	.403
	Loss First	-1.735	.432	-2.590	-.880
Female	Gain First	-.629	.310	-1.243	-.016
	Loss First	-1.118	.316	-1.742	-.493

10. AgeGroup * Gender * Order

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	Order	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	Gain First	-.130	.676	-1.466	1.207
		Loss First	-1.101	.611	-2.310	.108
	Female	Gain First	-.804	.524	-1.839	.231
		Loss First	-1.333	.542	-2.405	-.262
1.00	Male	Gain First	-.803	.562	-1.915	.309
		Loss First	-2.369	.611	-3.577	-1.160
	Female	Gain First	-.455	.333	-1.114	.204
		Loss First	-.902	.325	-1.544	-.260

11. AgeGroup * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	frame	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	-.659	.353	-1.358	.040
	2	-1.025	.358	-1.733	-.317
1.00	1	-.687	.285	-1.250	-.124
	2	-1.577	.288	-2.147	-1.007

12. Gender * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	frame	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	-.568	.369	-1.297	.161
	2	-1.634	.374	-2.372	-.895
Female	1	-.778	.265	-1.301	-.255
	2	-.969	.268	-1.499	-.438

13. AgeGroup * Gender * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Gender	frame	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval

					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	1	-.330	.545	-1.407	.747
		2	-.901	.552	-1.992	.191
	Female	1	-.988	.451	-1.878	-.097
		2	-1.149	.457	-2.052	-.247
1.00	Male	1	-.806	.497	-1.788	.176
		2	-2.366	.503	-3.361	-1.371
	Female	1	-.568	.278	-1.119	-.018
		2	-.788	.282	-1.346	-.231

14. Order * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
Order	frame	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	.095	.322	-.541	.731
	2	-1.191	.326	-1.836	-.547
Loss First	1	-1.441	.320	-2.074	-.808
	2	-1.411	.324	-2.053	-.770

15. AgeGroup * Order * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Order	frame	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	1	-.044	.511	-1.055	.966
		2	-.889	.518	-1.913	.135
	Loss First	1	-1.273	.488	-2.239	-.307
		2	-1.161	.495	-2.140	-.183
1.00	Gain First	1	.235	.391	-.538	1.008
		2	-1.493	.396	-2.276	-.710
	Loss First	1	-1.609	.414	-2.427	-.791
		2	-1.661	.419	-2.490	-.832

16. Gender * Order * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	frame	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	.339	.526	-.700	1.378
		2	-1.272	.533	-2.325	-.219
	Loss First	1	-1.475	.517	-2.497	-.453
		2	-1.995	.524	-3.031	-.959
Female	Gain First	1	-.149	.371	-.882	.585
		2	-1.110	.376	-1.854	-.367
	Loss First	1	-1.408	.378	-2.154	-.661
		2	-.828	.383	-1.584	-.071

17. AgeGroup * Gender * Order * frame

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Gender	Order	frame	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	Gain First	1	.259	.808	-1.338	1.857
			2	-.519	.819	-2.138	1.101
		Loss First	1	-.919	.731	-2.364	.526
			2	-1.283	.741	-2.747	.182
	Female	Gain First	1	-.348	.626	-1.586	.889
			2	-1.259	.634	-2.513	-.005
		Loss First	1	-1.627	.648	-2.908	-.346
			2	-1.040	.657	-2.338	.259
1.00	Male	Gain First	1	.419	.672	-.911	1.748
			2	-2.026	.681	-3.373	-.678
		Loss First	1	-2.030	.731	-3.476	-.585
			2	-2.707	.741	-4.172	-1.243
	Female	Gain First	1	.051	.399	-.737	.839
			2	-.961	.404	-1.760	-.162
		Loss First	1	-1.188	.388	-1.956	-.421
			2	-.615	.393	-1.393	.162

18. AgeGroup * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	-2.110	.374	-2.849	-1.371
	2	-.569	.379	-1.317	.180
	3	.153	.383	-.604	.909
1.00	1	-1.893	.301	-2.489	-1.298
	2	-1.104	.305	-1.706	-.501
	3	-.400	.308	-1.009	.210

19. Gender * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	-1.776	.390	-2.547	-1.006
	2	-1.044	.395	-1.825	-.264
	3	-.481	.399	-1.270	.308
Female	1	-2.227	.280	-2.780	-1.673
	2	-.628	.284	-1.189	-.067
	3	.234	.287	-.332	.801

20. AgeGroup * Gender * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Gender	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	1	-1.337	.576	-2.476	-.197

		2	-.446	.584	-1.600	.708
		3	-.063	.590	-1.229	1.103
	Female	1	-2.883	.477	-3.825	-1.941
		2	-.691	.483	-1.645	.263
		3	.369	.488	-.595	1.333
1.00	Male	1	-2.216	.525	-3.255	-1.178
		2	-1.643	.532	-2.694	-.591
		3	-.899	.538	-1.962	.164
	Female	1	-1.570	.294	-2.152	-.989
		2	-.565	.298	-1.154	.025
		3	.100	.301	-.495	.695

21. Order * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
Order	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	-1.442	.340	-2.115	-.769
	2	-.417	.345	-1.098	.264
	3	.215	.348	-.473	.904
Loss First	1	-2.561	.339	-3.231	-1.892
	2	-1.255	.343	-1.933	-.577
	3	-.462	.347	-1.147	.223

22. AgeGroup * Order * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Order	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	1	-1.741	.541	-2.810	-.672
		2	-.276	.548	-1.358	.806
		3	.617	.553	-.477	1.711
	Loss First	1	-2.479	.517	-3.500	-1.457
		2	-.861	.523	-1.896	.173
		3	-.311	.529	-1.356	.734
1.00	Gain First	1	-1.143	.413	-1.960	-.326
		2	-.558	.419	-1.386	.269
		3	-.186	.423	-1.023	.650
	Loss First	1	-2.644	.438	-3.509	-1.778
		2	-1.649	.443	-2.526	-.773
		3	-.613	.448	-1.499	.273

23. Gender * Order * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	-.788	.556	-1.887	.312
		2	-.543	.563	-1.657	.570
		3	-.068	.569	-1.193	1.057

	Loss First	1	-2.765	.547	-3.846	-1.684
		2	-1.545	.554	-2.640	-.451
		3	-.894	.560	-2.000	.212
Female	Gain First	1	-2.096	.393	-2.872	-1.320
		2	-.291	.397	-1.076	.495
		3	.499	.402	-.295	1.293
	Loss First	1	-2.357	.400	-3.147	-1.567
		2	-.965	.405	-1.765	-.165
		3	-.030	.409	-.838	.778

24. AgeGroup * Gender * Order * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	Order	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	Gain First	1	-.537	.855	-2.227	1.153
			2	-.241	.866	-1.952	1.471
			3	.389	.875	-1.341	2.118
		Loss First	1	-2.136	.773	-3.665	-.608
			2	-.652	.783	-2.200	.896
			3	-.515	.791	-2.080	1.049
	Female	Gain First	1	-2.944	.662	-4.254	-1.635
			2	-.311	.671	-1.637	1.015
			3	.844	.678	-.495	2.184
		Loss First	1	-2.821	.685	-4.176	-1.466
			2	-1.071	.694	-2.444	.301
			3	-.107	.701	-1.494	1.280
1.00	Male	Gain First	1	-1.038	.711	-2.445	.368
			2	-.846	.720	-2.270	.578
			3	-.526	.728	-1.965	.913
		Loss First	1	-3.394	.773	-4.923	-1.865
			2	-2.439	.783	-3.987	-.891
			3	-1.273	.791	-2.837	.292
	Female	Gain First	1	-1.248	.422	-2.081	-.414
			2	-.270	.427	-1.114	.574
			3	.153	.431	-.700	1.006
		Loss First	1	-1.893	.411	-2.705	-1.081
			2	-.859	.416	-1.681	-.037
			3	.047	.420	-.784	.878

25. frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	1	-1.476	.328	-2.123	-.828
	2	-.547	.296	-1.131	.037
	3	.004	.305	-.599	.607
2	1	-2.527	.293	-3.106	-1.949

	2	-1.125	.319	-1.756	-.495
	3	-.251	.312	-.868	.366

26. AgeGroup * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	1	-1.579	.510	-2.588	-.570
		2	-.396	.460	-1.306	.514
		3	-.001	.475	-.941	.938
	2	1	-2.641	.456	-3.542	-1.740
		2	-.741	.497	-1.724	.241
		3	.307	.486	-.654	1.267
1.00	1	1	-1.373	.411	-2.185	-.561
		2	-.698	.371	-1.431	.035
		3	.010	.383	-.747	.766
	2	1	-2.414	.367	-3.139	-1.688
		2	-1.509	.400	-2.301	-.718
		3	-.809	.391	-1.582	-.035

27. Gender * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	1	-.924	.532	-1.976	.128
		2	-.747	.480	-1.696	.202
		3	-.032	.496	-1.012	.948
	2	1	-2.629	.475	-3.568	-1.689
		2	-1.342	.518	-2.366	-.317
		3	-.930	.507	-1.932	.072
Female	1	1	-2.028	.382	-2.783	-1.272
		2	-.347	.345	-1.028	.335
		3	.040	.356	-.663	.744
	2	1	-2.426	.341	-3.101	-1.751
		2	-.909	.372	-1.645	-.173
		3	.428	.364	-.291	1.148

28. AgeGroup * Gender * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Gender	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	1	1	-.485	.786	-2.040	1.070
			2	-.460	.710	-1.862	.943
			3	-.045	.733	-1.494	1.403
		2	1	-2.189	.703	-3.578	-.800
			2	-.433	.766	-1.947	1.082
			3	-.081	.749	-1.562	1.400

	Female	1	1	-2.673	.650	-3.958	-1.388
			2	-.333	.587	-1.492	.827
			3	.043	.606	-1.155	1.240
		2	1	-3.093	.581	-4.241	-1.944
			2	-1.050	.633	-2.302	.202
			3	.694	.619	-.530	1.919
1.00	Male	1	1	-1.364	.717	-2.781	.053
			2	-1.035	.647	-2.314	.244
			3	-.019	.668	-1.339	1.302
		2	1	-3.069	.640	-4.335	-1.803
			2	-2.251	.698	-3.631	-.870
			3	-1.780	.683	-3.129	-.430
	Female	1	1	-1.382	.402	-2.176	-.588
			2	-.361	.362	-1.077	.355
			3	.038	.374	-.702	.777
		2	1	-1.759	.359	-2.468	-1.050
			2	-.768	.391	-1.542	.005
			3	.162	.382	-.594	.918

29. Order * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Order	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	1	-.807	.464	-1.725	.111
		2	.515	.419	-.313	1.343
		3	.578	.433	-.277	1.433
	2	1	-2.077	.415	-2.897	-1.257
		2	-1.349	.452	-2.243	-.455
		3	-.147	.442	-1.022	.727
Loss First	1	1	-2.145	.462	-3.058	-1.232
		2	-1.609	.417	-2.433	-.785
		3	-.570	.430	-1.421	.281
	2	1	-2.978	.413	-3.793	-2.162
		2	-.902	.450	-1.792	-.012
		3	-.354	.440	-1.224	.515

30. AgeGroup * Order * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Order	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	1	1	-1.244	.738	-2.703	.214
			2	.544	.666	-.771	1.860
			3	.567	.687	-.792	1.925
		2	1	-2.237	.659	-3.540	-.934
			2	-1.096	.719	-2.517	.325
			3	.667	.703	-.722	2.056
	Loss First	1	1	-1.913	.705	-3.307	-.520

			2	-1.337	.636	-2.594	-.079
			3	-.569	.657	-1.868	.729
		2	1	-3.044	.630	-4.289	-1.799
			2	-.386	.687	-1.744	.971
			3	-.053	.671	-1.380	1.274
1.00	Gain First	1	1	-.369	.564	-1.485	.746
			2	.485	.509	-.521	1.491
			3	.589	.526	-.450	1.628
		2	1	-1.917	.504	-2.913	-.920
			2	-1.602	.550	-2.688	-.515
			3	-.962	.537	-2.024	.101
	Loss First	1	1	-2.376	.597	-3.557	-1.196
			2	-1.881	.539	-2.947	-.816
			3	-.570	.557	-1.670	.530
		2	1	-2.911	.534	-3.966	-1.856
			2	-1.417	.582	-2.568	-.267
			3	-.656	.569	-1.781	.469

31. Gender * Order * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	1	4.54E-016	.759	-1.500	1.500
			2	.415	.685	-.939	1.768
			3	.603	.707	-.795	2.000
		2	1	-1.575	.678	-2.916	-.235
			2	-1.501	.739	-2.963	-.040
			3	-.739	.723	-2.168	.689
	Loss First	1	1	-1.848	.746	-3.323	-.374
			2	-1.909	.673	-3.240	-.578
			3	-.667	.695	-2.041	.707
		2	1	-3.682	.667	-5.000	-2.364
			2	-1.182	.727	-2.619	.255
			3	-1.121	.711	-2.526	.284
Female	Gain First	1	1	-1.614	.536	-2.673	-.555
			2	.615	.483	-.340	1.570
			3	.553	.499	-.433	1.540
		2	1	-2.578	.478	-3.524	-1.632
			2	-1.196	.522	-2.228	-.165
			3	.444	.510	-.564	1.453
	Loss First	1	1	-2.441	.545	-3.519	-1.364
			2	-1.309	.492	-2.281	-.336
			3	-.473	.508	-1.477	.531
		2	1	-2.273	.487	-3.236	-1.310
			2	-.622	.531	-1.672	.428
			3	.412	.519	-.614	1.439

32. AgeGroup * Gender * Order * frame * risk

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Gender	Order	frame	risk	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
							Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	Gain First	1	1	6.52E-016	1.166	-2.306	2.306
				2	.444	1.052	-1.636	2.525
				3	.333	1.087	-1.815	2.482
			2	1	-1.074	1.042	-3.134	.986
				2	-.926	1.136	-3.173	1.321
				3	.444	1.111	-1.752	2.641
		Loss First	1	1	-.970	1.055	-3.055	1.116
				2	-1.364	.952	-3.246	.518
				3	-.424	.983	-2.368	1.519
			2	1	-3.303	.943	-5.167	-1.440
				2	.061	1.028	-1.972	2.093
				3	-.606	1.005	-2.593	1.381
	Female	Gain First	1	1	-2.489	.904	-4.275	-.703
				2	.644	.815	-.967	2.256
				3	.800	.842	-.864	2.464
			2	1	-3.400	.807	-4.996	-1.804
				2	-1.267	.880	-3.007	.474
				3	.889	.861	-.812	2.590
		Loss First	1	1	-2.857	.935	-4.706	-1.008
				2	-1.310	.844	-2.978	.359
				3	-.714	.871	-2.437	1.008
			2	1	-2.786	.836	-4.438	-1.134
				2	-.833	.911	-2.635	.968
				3	.500	.891	-1.261	2.261
1.00	Male	Gain First	1	1	2.01E-016	.971	-1.919	1.919
				2	.385	.876	-1.347	2.116
				3	.872	.904	-.916	2.659
			2	1	-2.077	.867	-3.791	-.363
				2	-2.077	.946	-3.946	-.208
				3	-1.923	.924	-3.751	-.096
		Loss First	1	1	-2.727	1.055	-4.813	-.641
				2	-2.455	.952	-4.337	-.573
				3	-.909	.983	-2.852	1.034
			2	1	-4.061	.943	-5.924	-2.197
				2	-2.424	1.028	-4.456	-.392
				3	-1.636	1.005	-3.623	.350
	Female	Gain First	1	1	-.739	.575	-1.876	.399
				2	.586	.519	-.441	1.612
				3	.306	.536	-.753	1.366
			2	1	-1.757	.514	-2.773	-.741
				2	-1.126	.561	-2.234	-.018
				3	-4.09E-017	.548	-1.083	1.083
		Loss First	1	1	-2.026	.560	-3.133	-.918

			2	-1.308	.506	-2.307	-.308
			3	-.231	.522	-1.263	.801
		2	1	-1.761	.501	-2.750	-.771
			2	-.410	.546	-1.490	.669
			3	.325	.534	-.730	1.380

33. AgeGroup * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	-1.994	.419	-2.822	-1.166
	2	-.624	.381	-1.377	.129
	3	.092	.406	-.709	.894
1.00	1	-2.847	.337	-3.513	-2.180
	2	-1.268	.307	-1.875	-.662
	3	.718	.327	.073	1.364

34. Gender * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	-2.565	.437	-3.429	-1.702
	2	-1.022	.397	-1.807	-.237
	3	.285	.423	-.551	1.121
Female	1	-2.275	.314	-2.895	-1.655
	2	-.871	.285	-1.435	-.307
	3	.526	.304	-.075	1.126

35. AgeGroup * Gender * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	1	-1.943	.646	-3.220	-.666
		2	-.234	.587	-1.394	.926
		3	.331	.625	-.905	1.567
	Female	1	-2.045	.534	-3.101	-.990
		2	-1.014	.485	-1.974	-.055
		3	-.146	.517	-1.168	.876
1.00	Male	1	-3.188	.589	-4.352	-2.024
		2	-1.809	.535	-2.867	-.752
		3	.240	.570	-.887	1.366
	Female	1	-2.505	.330	-3.157	-1.853
		2	-.727	.300	-1.320	-.135
		3	1.197	.319	.566	1.828

36. Order * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

Order	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	-2.222	.381	-2.976	-1.468
	2	-.556	.347	-1.241	.129
	3	1.134	.369	.404	1.863
Loss First	1	-2.619	.379	-3.369	-1.869
	2	-1.337	.345	-2.019	-.655
	3	-.323	.367	-1.049	.403

37. AgeGroup * Order * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Order	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	1	-1.802	.606	-3.000	-.604
		2	-.254	.551	-1.342	.835
		3	.656	.586	-.504	1.815
	Loss First	1	-2.186	.579	-3.331	-1.042
		2	-.995	.526	-2.035	.046
		3	-.471	.560	-1.579	.637
1.00	Gain First	1	-2.642	.463	-3.557	-1.726
		2	-.858	.421	-1.690	-.025
		3	1.612	.448	.725	2.498
	Loss First	1	-3.051	.491	-4.021	-2.082
		2	-1.679	.446	-2.561	-.798
		3	-.175	.475	-1.114	.764

38. Gender * Order * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	Order	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	-2.358	.623	-3.590	-1.126
		2	-.460	.566	-1.580	.659
		3	1.419	.603	.226	2.611
	Loss First	1	-2.773	.613	-3.984	-1.561
		2	-1.583	.557	-2.684	-.482
		3	-.848	.593	-2.021	.324
Female	Gain First	1	-2.085	.440	-2.955	-1.216
		2	-.651	.400	-1.442	.139
		3	.848	.426	.007	1.690
	Loss First	1	-2.465	.448	-3.350	-1.580
		2	-1.090	.407	-1.895	-.286
		3	.203	.433	-.654	1.059

39. AgeGroup * Gender * Order * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Gender	Order	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval

						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	Gain First	1	-1.870	.958	-3.764	.023
			2	.259	.871	-1.462	1.981
			3	1.222	.927	-.611	3.055
		Loss First	1	-2.015	.867	-3.728	-.302
			2	-.727	.788	-2.284	.830
			3	-.561	.839	-2.219	1.098
	Female	Gain First	1	-1.733	.742	-3.200	-.266
			2	-.767	.674	-2.100	.567
			3	.089	.718	-1.331	1.509
		Loss First	1	-2.357	.768	-3.876	-.839
			2	-1.262	.698	-2.642	.118
			3	-.381	.743	-1.851	1.089
1.00	Male	Gain First	1	-2.846	.797	-4.422	-1.270
			2	-1.179	.724	-2.612	.253
			3	1.615	.772	.090	3.141
		Loss First	1	-3.530	.867	-5.243	-1.817
			2	-2.439	.788	-3.996	-.882
			3	-1.136	.839	-2.794	.522
	Female	Gain First	1	-2.437	.472	-3.371	-1.503
			2	-.536	.429	-1.385	.313
			3	1.608	.457	.704	2.512
		Loss First	1	-2.573	.460	-3.482	-1.663
			2	-.919	.418	-1.746	-.092
			3	.786	.445	-.094	1.667

40. frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	1	-1.952	.338	-2.620	-1.285
	2	-.267	.327	-.913	.378
	3	.201	.315	-.423	.824
2	1	-2.888	.311	-3.503	-2.274
	2	-1.625	.312	-2.242	-1.008
	3	.610	.313	-.008	1.228

41. AgeGroup * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	1	-1.440	.526	-2.480	-.400
		2	.009	.509	-.996	1.015
		3	-.546	.491	-1.517	.425
	2	1	-2.548	.484	-3.505	-1.592
		2	-1.257	.486	-2.219	-.296
		3	.731	.487	-.232	1.694

1.00	1	1	-2.464	.424	-3.302	-1.627
		2	-.544	.410	-1.354	.266
		3	.947	.396	.165	1.729
	2	1	-3.229	.390	-3.999	-2.458
		2	-1.993	.392	-2.767	-1.219
		3	.490	.392	-.286	1.265

42. Gender * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	1	-2.071	.549	-3.155	-.986
		2	.005	.530	-1.044	1.053
		3	.362	.512	-.650	1.375
	2	1	-3.060	.505	-4.058	-2.063
		2	-2.048	.507	-3.051	-1.046
		3	.208	.508	-.796	1.212
Female	1	1	-1.833	.394	-2.612	-1.055
		2	-.540	.381	-1.293	.214
		3	.039	.368	-.688	.766
	2	1	-2.717	.362	-3.433	-2.000
		2	-1.202	.364	-1.922	-.482
		3	1.012	.365	.291	1.734

43. AgeGroup * Gender * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	1	1	-1.444	.811	-3.047	.158
			2	.584	.784	-.966	2.134
			3	-.130	.757	-1.627	1.367
		2	1	-2.441	.746	-3.916	-.967
			2	-1.052	.749	-2.534	.429
			3	.791	.751	-.693	2.276
	Female	1	1	-1.435	.670	-2.760	-.110
			2	-.566	.648	-1.847	.716
			3	-.962	.626	-2.200	.276
		2	1	-2.656	.617	-3.875	-1.436
			2	-1.463	.620	-2.688	-.238
			3	.670	.621	-.557	1.897
1.00	Male	1	1	-2.697	.739	-4.158	-1.236
			2	-.575	.715	-1.987	.838
			3	.854	.690	-.510	2.219
		2	1	-3.679	.680	-5.023	-2.336
			2	-3.044	.683	-4.395	-1.694
			3	-.375	.684	-1.728	.978
	Female	1	1	-2.232	.414	-3.050	-1.413

		2	-.513	.400	-1.305	.278
		3	1.040	.387	.275	1.804
	2	1	-2.778	.381	-3.531	-2.025
		2	-.942	.383	-1.698	-.185
		3	1.355	.383	.597	2.113

44. Order * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
Order	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	1	-1.313	.479	-2.259	-.367
		2	.310	.463	-.605	1.225
		3	1.289	.447	.405	2.173
	2	1	-3.130	.440	-4.001	-2.260
		2	-1.421	.443	-2.296	-.546
		3	.979	.443	.102	1.855
Loss First	1	1	-2.591	.476	-3.533	-1.650
		2	-.845	.461	-1.755	.066
		3	-.888	.445	-1.767	-.008
	2	1	-2.646	.438	-3.513	-1.780
		2	-1.829	.440	-2.699	-.959
		3	.242	.441	-.630	1.114

45. AgeGroup * Order * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Order	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	1	1	-1.022	.761	-2.526	.481
			2	.552	.735	-.902	2.006
			3	.337	.710	-1.067	1.741
		2	1	-2.581	.700	-3.965	-1.198
			2	-1.059	.703	-2.449	.331
			3	.974	.704	-.418	2.367
	Loss First	1	1	-1.857	.727	-3.294	-.420
			2	-.534	.703	-1.923	.856
			3	-1.429	.679	-2.770	-.087
		2	1	-2.515	.669	-3.837	-1.193
			2	-1.456	.672	-2.784	-.127
			3	.487	.673	-.844	1.818
1.00	Gain First	1	1	-1.604	.582	-2.753	-.454
			2	.068	.562	-1.044	1.180
			3	2.240	.543	1.167	3.314
		2	1	-3.679	.535	-4.737	-2.622
			2	-1.783	.538	-2.846	-.721
			3	.983	.539	-.082	2.048
	Loss First	1	1	-3.325	.616	-4.543	-2.108
			2	-1.156	.596	-2.333	.022

			3	-.347	.575	-1.484	.790
		2	1	-2.778	.567	-3.898	-1.658
			2	-2.202	.569	-3.328	-1.077
			3	-.003	.570	-1.131	1.124

46. Gender * Order * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	1	-1.611	.782	-3.157	-.065
			2	.707	.756	-.789	2.202
			3	1.922	.731	.477	3.366
		2	1	-3.105	.720	-4.528	-1.683
			2	-1.627	.723	-3.056	-.197
			3	.916	.724	-.516	2.348
	Loss First	1	1	-2.530	.769	-4.051	-1.010
			2	-.697	.744	-2.167	.773
			3	-1.197	.718	-2.617	.223
		2	1	-3.015	.708	-4.414	-1.616
			2	-2.470	.711	-3.875	-1.064
			3	-.500	.712	-1.908	.908
Female	Gain First	1	1	-1.015	.552	-2.106	.077
			2	-.087	.534	-1.142	.969
			3	.656	.516	-.364	1.675
		2	1	-3.156	.508	-4.160	-2.151
			2	-1.216	.510	-2.225	-.207
			3	1.041	.511	.030	2.052
	Loss First	1	1	-2.652	.562	-3.763	-1.541
			2	-.992	.543	-2.067	.082
			3	-.578	.525	-1.616	.459
		2	1	-2.278	.517	-3.300	-1.256
			2	-1.188	.520	-2.215	-.161
			3	.984	.520	-.045	2.012

47. AgeGroup * Gender * Order * frame * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

							95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	Order	frame	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	Gain First	1	1	-1.556	1.203	-3.933	.822
				2	1.259	1.163	-1.040	3.558
				3	1.074	1.123	-1.146	3.294
			2	1	-2.185	1.106	-4.372	.002
				2	-.741	1.112	-2.938	1.457
				3	1.370	1.114	-.831	3.572
		Loss First	1	1	-1.333	1.088	-3.484	.817
				2	-.091	1.052	-2.170	1.989
				3	-1.333	1.016	-3.342	.675

			2	1	-2.697	1.001	-4.675	-.719
				2	-1.364	1.006	-3.351	.624
				3	.212	1.007	-1.779	2.204
	Female	Gain First	1	1	-.489	.932	-2.330	1.353
				2	-.156	.901	-1.936	1.625
				3	-.400	.870	-2.120	1.320
			2	1	-2.978	.857	-4.672	-1.284
				2	-1.378	.861	-3.080	.325
				3	.578	.863	-1.128	2.283
		Loss First	1	1	-2.381	.964	-4.287	-.475
				2	-.976	.932	-2.819	.867
				3	-1.524	.900	-3.304	.256
			2	1	-2.333	.887	-4.087	-.580
				2	-1.548	.891	-3.310	.214
				3	.762	.893	-1.003	2.527
1.00	Male	Gain First	1	1	-1.667	1.001	-3.645	.311
				2	.154	.968	-1.759	2.067
				3	2.769	.934	.922	4.617
			2	1	-4.026	.920	-5.845	-2.206
				2	-2.513	.925	-4.341	-.684
				3	.462	.927	-1.370	2.293
		Loss First	1	1	-3.727	1.088	-5.878	-1.577
				2	-1.303	1.052	-3.383	.776
				3	-1.061	1.016	-3.069	.948
			2	1	-3.333	1.001	-5.312	-1.355
				2	-3.576	1.006	-5.564	-1.588
				3	-1.212	1.007	-3.204	.779
	Female	Gain First	1	1	-1.541	.593	-2.713	-.368
				2	-.018	.574	-1.152	1.116
				3	1.712	.554	.617	2.807
			2	1	-3.333	.546	-4.412	-2.255
				2	-1.054	.548	-2.138	.030
				3	1.505	.549	.419	2.590
		Loss First	1	1	-2.923	.578	-4.065	-1.781
				2	-1.009	.559	-2.113	.096
				3	.368	.540	-.699	1.434
			2	1	-2.222	.531	-3.273	-1.172
				2	-.829	.534	-1.885	.227
				3	1.205	.535	.147	2.263

48. risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

				95% Confidence Interval	
risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	1	-3.315	.346	-3.999	-2.631
	2	-2.069	.333	-2.728	-1.410
	3	-.621	.376	-1.363	.122

2	1	-2.261	.361	-2.974	-1.547
	2	-.750	.353	-1.447	-.052
	3	.502	.359	-.208	1.212
3	1	-1.685	.344	-2.366	-1.004
	2	-.020	.357	-.726	.685
	3	1.335	.325	.693	1.977

49. AgeGroup * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	1	-3.515	.539	-4.580	-2.450
		2	-1.674	.519	-2.700	-.647
		3	-1.141	.585	-2.297	.016
	2	1	-1.530	.562	-2.642	-.419
		2	-.721	.550	-1.808	.366
		3	.545	.560	-.561	1.652
	3	1	-.936	.537	-1.997	.124
		2	.522	.556	-.577	1.622
		3	.873	.506	-.128	1.873
1.00	1	1	-3.115	.434	-3.973	-2.258
		2	-2.464	.418	-3.291	-1.638
		3	-.100	.471	-1.031	.831
	2	1	-2.991	.453	-3.886	-2.096
		2	-.778	.443	-1.653	.097
		3	.458	.451	-.433	1.349
	3	1	-2.433	.432	-3.287	-1.579
		2	-.563	.448	-1.448	.322
		3	1.797	.407	.992	2.603

50. Gender * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

Gender	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	1	-3.252	.562	-4.363	-2.141
		2	-1.726	.542	-2.797	-.655
		3	-.351	.610	-1.557	.855
	2	1	-2.561	.586	-3.720	-1.402
		2	-.995	.573	-2.129	.139
		3	.422	.583	-.731	1.576
	3	1	-1.884	.559	-2.990	-.778
		2	-.344	.580	-1.491	.802
		3	.784	.528	-.259	1.827
Female	1	1	-3.379	.404	-4.176	-2.581
		2	-2.412	.389	-3.181	-1.643
		3	-.890	.438	-1.756	-.024
	2	1	-1.961	.421	-2.793	-1.128

		2	-.504	.412	-1.318	.310
		3	.581	.419	-.248	1.409
	3	1	-1.486	.402	-2.280	-.691
		2	.303	.417	-.520	1.127
		3	1.885	.379	1.137	2.634

51. AgeGroup * Gender * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Gender	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	1	1	-3.427	.831	-5.069	-1.785
			2	-.470	.801	-2.052	1.113
			3	-.114	.902	-1.896	1.669
		2	1	-1.396	.867	-3.110	.317
			2	-.654	.848	-2.330	1.022
			3	.712	.862	-.993	2.417
		3	1	-1.005	.827	-2.640	.630
			2	.422	.857	-1.273	2.116
			3	.394	.780	-1.148	1.935
	Female	1	1	-3.604	.687	-4.961	-2.246
			2	-2.877	.662	-4.186	-1.569
			3	-2.168	.745	-3.642	-.694
		2	1	-1.664	.717	-3.081	-.248
			2	-.788	.701	-2.174	.597
			3	.379	.713	-1.031	1.788
		3	1	-.868	.684	-2.220	.484
			2	.623	.709	-.779	2.024
			3	1.351	.645	.077	2.626
1.00	Male	1	1	-3.077	.757	-4.574	-1.580
			2	-2.983	.730	-4.425	-1.540
			3	-.589	.822	-2.214	1.036
		2	1	-3.726	.790	-5.287	-2.164
			2	-1.336	.773	-2.863	.192
			3	.133	.786	-1.421	1.687
		3	1	-2.762	.754	-4.252	-1.272
			2	-1.110	.781	-2.655	.435
			3	1.175	.711	-.230	2.580
	Female	1	1	-3.154	.424	-3.992	-2.315
			2	-1.946	.409	-2.754	-1.138
			3	.389	.460	-.522	1.299
		2	1	-2.257	.443	-3.132	-1.382
			2	-.220	.433	-1.076	.635
			3	.783	.440	-.087	1.654
		3	1	-2.104	.422	-2.939	-1.269
			2	-.016	.438	-.881	.850
			3	2.420	.398	1.633	3.207

52. Order * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

Order	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	1	-2.985	.490	-3.955	-2.016
		2	-1.424	.473	-2.359	-.490
		3	.084	.532	-.968	1.137
	2	1	-2.138	.512	-3.149	-1.126
		2	-.381	.500	-1.370	.609
		3	1.267	.509	.260	2.274
	3	1	-1.542	.488	-2.507	-.577
		2	.138	.506	-.863	1.139
		3	2.050	.460	1.139	2.960
Loss First	1	1	-3.645	.488	-4.610	-2.680
		2	-2.714	.470	-3.643	-1.784
		3	-1.325	.530	-2.372	-.278
	2	1	-2.384	.509	-3.391	-1.377
		2	-1.118	.498	-2.103	-.134
		3	-.264	.507	-1.266	.738
	3	1	-1.827	.486	-2.788	-.867
		2	-.179	.504	-1.174	.817
		3	.620	.458	-.285	1.526

53. AgeGroup * Order * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

AgeGroup	Order	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	1	1	-3.272	.779	-4.813	-1.732
			2	-1.300	.751	-2.785	.185
			3	-.650	.846	-2.322	1.022
		2	1	-1.506	.813	-3.113	.102
			2	-.189	.795	-1.761	1.383
			3	.867	.809	-.733	2.466
		3	1	-.628	.776	-2.161	.906
			2	.728	.804	-.862	2.318
			3	1.750	.731	.304	3.196
	Loss First	1	1	-3.758	.745	-5.230	-2.286
			2	-2.047	.718	-3.466	-.628
			3	-1.631	.808	-3.229	-.034
		2	1	-1.555	.777	-3.091	-.019
			2	-1.253	.760	-2.755	.249
			3	.224	.773	-1.304	1.752
		3	1	-1.245	.741	-2.711	.220
			2	.317	.768	-1.203	1.836
			3	-.005	.699	-1.387	1.377
1.00	Gain First	1	1	-2.699	.596	-3.876	-1.521

			2	-1.549	.574	-2.684	-.414
			3	.818	.647	-.461	2.097
		2	1	-2.770	.622	-3.999	-1.541
			2	-.573	.608	-1.775	.629
			3	1.668	.619	.445	2.891
		3	1	-2.456	.593	-3.629	-1.284
			2	-.452	.615	-1.667	.764
			3	2.349	.559	1.243	3.455
	Loss First	1	1	-3.532	.631	-4.779	-2.285
			2	-3.380	.608	-4.582	-2.178
			3	-1.019	.685	-2.373	.335
		2	1	-3.213	.658	-4.514	-1.911
			2	-.983	.644	-2.256	.290
			3	-.752	.655	-2.047	.543
		3	1	-2.410	.628	-3.651	-1.168
			2	-.674	.651	-1.962	.613
			3	1.245	.592	.074	2.416

54. Gender * Order * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	1	-2.799	.801	-4.383	-1.215
			2	-.429	.772	-1.956	1.097
			3	.865	.870	-.854	2.585
		2	1	-2.690	.836	-4.343	-1.037
			2	-.626	.818	-2.243	.991
			3	1.686	.832	.041	3.331
		3	1	-1.585	.798	-3.163	-.008
			2	-.325	.827	-1.960	1.310
			3	1.705	.752	.218	3.192
	Loss First	1	1	-3.705	.788	-5.262	-2.147
			2	-3.023	.759	-4.524	-1.521
			3	-1.568	.855	-3.259	.123
		2	1	-2.432	.822	-4.057	-.806
			2	-1.364	.804	-2.953	.226
			3	-.841	.818	-2.458	.777
		3	1	-2.182	.785	-3.733	-.631
			2	-.364	.813	-1.971	1.244
			3	-.136	.740	-1.599	1.326
Female	Gain First	1	1	-3.172	.566	-4.290	-2.053
			2	-2.419	.545	-3.497	-1.342
			3	-.697	.614	-1.911	.517
		2	1	-1.585	.590	-2.752	-.418
			2	-.136	.577	-1.277	1.006
			3	.849	.587	-.313	2.010
		3	1	-1.499	.563	-2.612	-.385

			2	.601	.584	-.553	1.755
			3	2.394	.531	1.344	3.444
	Loss First	1	1	-3.586	.576	-4.724	-2.447
			2	-2.404	.555	-3.501	-1.307
			3	-1.082	.625	-2.318	.154
		2	1	-2.336	.601	-3.524	-1.148
			2	-.873	.588	-2.034	.289
			3	.313	.598	-.869	1.495
		3	1	-1.473	.573	-2.606	-.340
			2	.006	.594	-1.169	1.181
			3	1.377	.541	.308	2.445

55. AgeGroup * Gender * Order * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

							95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	Order	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	Gain First	1	1	-2.944	1.232	-5.380	-.509
				2	.333	1.187	-2.014	2.681
				3	1.000	1.337	-1.644	3.644
			2	1	-2.111	1.286	-4.653	.430
				2	.056	1.257	-2.430	2.541
				3	1.333	1.279	-1.196	3.862
			3	1	-.556	1.227	-2.980	1.869
				2	.389	1.272	-2.125	2.903
				3	1.333	1.157	-.953	3.620
		Loss First	1	1	-3.909	1.114	-6.112	-1.706
				2	-1.273	1.074	-3.396	.850
				3	-1.227	1.210	-3.619	1.164
			2	1	-.682	1.163	-2.981	1.617
				2	-1.364	1.137	-3.612	.885
				3	.091	1.157	-2.197	2.379
			3	1	-1.455	1.109	-3.648	.739
				2	.455	1.150	-1.819	2.728
				3	-.545	1.046	-2.614	1.523
	Female	Gain First	1	1	-3.600	.954	-5.486	-1.714
				2	-2.933	.920	-4.752	-1.115
				3	-2.300	1.036	-4.348	-.252
			2	1	-.900	.996	-2.869	1.069
				2	-.433	.974	-2.359	1.492
				3	.400	.991	-1.559	2.359
			3	1	-.700	.950	-2.578	1.178
				2	1.067	.985	-.880	3.014
				3	2.167	.896	.396	3.938
		Loss First	1	1	-3.607	.988	-5.560	-1.654
				2	-2.821	.952	-4.703	-.939
				3	-2.036	1.072	-4.156	.084
			2	1	-2.429	1.031	-4.466	-.391

				2	-1.143	1.008	-3.136	.850
				3	.357	1.026	-1.671	2.385
			3	1	-1.036	.983	-2.980	.909
				2	.179	1.019	-1.837	2.194
				3	.536	.927	-1.298	2.369
1.00	Male	Gain First	1	1	-2.654	1.025	-4.680	-.627
				2	-1.192	.988	-3.145	.761
				3	.731	1.113	-1.469	2.931
			2	1	-3.269	1.070	-5.384	-1.155
				2	-1.308	1.046	-3.376	.760
				3	2.038	1.064	-.066	4.143
			3	1	-2.615	1.021	-4.633	-.598
				2	-1.038	1.058	-3.130	1.053
				3	2.077	.962	.174	3.979
		Loss First	1	1	-3.500	1.114	-5.703	-1.297
				2	-4.773	1.074	-6.896	-2.650
				3	-1.909	1.210	-4.301	.482
			2	1	-4.182	1.163	-6.481	-1.883
				2	-1.364	1.137	-3.612	.885
				3	-1.773	1.157	-4.060	.515
			3	1	-2.909	1.109	-5.102	-.716
				2	-1.182	1.150	-3.456	1.092
				3	.273	1.046	-1.795	2.341
	Female	Gain First	1	1	-2.743	.608	-3.944	-1.542
				2	-1.905	.586	-3.063	-.748
				3	.905	.660	-.399	2.209
			2	1	-2.270	.634	-3.524	-1.017
				2	.162	.620	-1.064	1.388
				3	1.297	.631	.050	2.545
			3	1	-2.297	.605	-3.493	-1.101
				2	.135	.627	-1.105	1.375
				3	2.622	.570	1.494	3.749
		Loss First	1	1	-3.564	.592	-4.734	-2.394
				2	-1.987	.570	-3.115	-.860
				3	-.128	.642	-1.398	1.142
			2	1	-2.244	.618	-3.464	-1.023
				2	-.603	.604	-1.797	.591
				3	.269	.615	-.946	1.484
			3	1	-1.910	.589	-3.075	-.745
				2	-.167	.611	-1.374	1.041
				3	2.218	.556	1.120	3.316

56. frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

					95% Confidence Interval	
frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	1	1	-2.388	.509	-3.394	-1.383

		2		-1.270	.499	-2.256	-.283
		3		-.770	.502	-1.762	.223
	2	1		-2.161	.461	-3.073	-1.249
		2		-.018	.481	-.970	.934
		3		.537	.469	-.389	1.464
	3	1		-1.307	.483	-2.262	-.352
		2		.485	.495	-.494	1.464
		3		.834	.437	-.029	1.697
2	1	1		-4.242	.387	-5.008	-3.476
		2		-2.868	.439	-3.737	-2.000
		3		-.471	.467	-1.395	.453
	2	1		-2.361	.460	-3.269	-1.452
		2		-1.481	.451	-2.372	-.590
		3		.466	.439	-.402	1.334
	3	1		-2.062	.448	-2.948	-1.177
		2		-.526	.451	-1.419	.366
		3		1.836	.393	1.059	2.612

57. AgeGroup * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	1	1	1	-2.768	.793	-4.335	-1.201
			2	-.473	.777	-2.009	1.064
			3	-1.496	.782	-3.043	.050
		2	1	-1.177	.719	-2.598	.243
			2	-.216	.750	-1.699	1.267
			3	.205	.730	-1.238	1.649
		3	1	-.374	.753	-1.862	1.114
			2	.716	.771	-.809	2.241
			3	-.346	.680	-1.691	.998
	2	1	1	-4.262	.604	-5.456	-3.069
			2	-2.875	.684	-4.228	-1.521
			3	-.785	.728	-2.225	.655
		2	1	-1.883	.716	-3.299	-.468
			2	-1.226	.702	-2.614	.162
			3	.885	.684	-.467	2.237
		3	1	-1.499	.698	-2.879	-.120
			2	.328	.703	-1.062	1.719
			3	2.092	.612	.882	3.301
1.00	1	1	1	-2.009	.638	-3.270	-.747
			2	-2.067	.626	-3.304	-.830
			3	-.043	.630	-1.288	1.202
		2	1	-3.144	.579	-4.288	-2.000
			2	.180	.604	-1.013	1.374
			3	.869	.588	-.293	2.031
		3	1	-2.240	.606	-3.439	-1.042

			2	.254	.621	-.974	1.482
			3	2.015	.548	.932	3.097
	2	1	1	-4.222	.486	-5.183	-3.261
			2	-2.862	.551	-3.952	-1.773
			3	-.157	.586	-1.317	1.002
		2	1	-2.838	.576	-3.978	-1.699
			2	-1.736	.565	-2.854	-.619
			3	.047	.551	-1.042	1.135
		3	1	-2.626	.562	-3.736	-1.515
			2	-1.380	.566	-2.500	-.261
			3	1.580	.493	.606	2.554

58. Gender * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1	1	1	-2.218	.826	-3.852	-.584
			2	-.502	.810	-2.104	1.100
			3	-.052	.816	-1.665	1.560
		2	1	-2.581	.749	-4.063	-1.100
			2	-.264	.782	-1.810	1.282
			3	.604	.761	-.901	2.109
		3	1	-1.412	.785	-2.964	.139
			2	.780	.804	-.810	2.371
			3	.536	.709	-.866	1.938
	2	1	1	-4.285	.629	-5.530	-3.041
			2	-2.950	.714	-4.361	-1.539
			3	-.650	.759	-2.152	.851
		2	1	-2.541	.747	-4.016	-1.065
			2	-1.726	.732	-3.173	-.278
			3	.241	.713	-1.169	1.651
		3	1	-2.355	.728	-3.794	-.916
			2	-1.469	.733	-2.919	-.019
			3	1.033	.638	-.229	2.295
Female	1	1	1	-2.558	.594	-3.732	-1.385
			2	-2.037	.582	-3.188	-.887
			3	-1.487	.586	-2.645	-.329
		2	1	-1.740	.538	-2.804	-.676
			2	.228	.562	-.882	1.339
			3	.471	.547	-.610	1.552
		3	1	-1.202	.564	-2.316	-.087
			2	.190	.578	-.952	1.332
			3	1.133	.509	.126	2.140
	2	1	1	-4.199	.452	-5.093	-3.305
			2	-2.786	.513	-3.800	-1.773
			3	-.292	.545	-1.370	.786
		2	1	-2.181	.536	-3.241	-1.121

			2		-1.237	.526	-2.276	-.198
			3		.691	.512	-.322	1.703
		3	1		-1.770	.523	-2.803	-.737
			2		.417	.527	-.625	1.458
			3		2.638	.458	1.732	3.544

59. AgeGroup * Gender * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

							95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Gender	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Male	1	1	1	-2.919	1.222	-5.334	-.504
				2	1.419	1.198	-.949	3.787
				3	.045	1.206	-2.338	2.429
			2	1	-1.086	1.108	-3.276	1.104
				2	-.399	1.156	-2.684	1.886
				3	.106	1.125	-2.118	2.331
			3	1	-.328	1.160	-2.622	1.965
				2	.732	1.189	-1.618	3.083
				3	-.540	1.048	-2.613	1.532
		2	1	1	-3.934	.930	-5.774	-2.095
				2	-2.359	1.055	-4.444	-.273
				3	-.273	1.123	-2.492	1.946
			2	1	-1.707	1.103	-3.889	.474
				2	-.909	1.082	-3.048	1.230
				3	1.318	1.054	-.766	3.402
			3	1	-1.682	1.076	-3.808	.445
				2	.111	1.084	-2.032	2.254
				3	1.328	.943	-.537	3.193
	Female	1	1	1	-2.617	1.010	-4.613	-.620
				2	-2.364	.990	-4.322	-.406
				3	-3.038	.997	-5.009	-1.067
			2	1	-1.269	.916	-3.080	.542
				2	-.033	.956	-1.923	1.856
				3	.305	.930	-1.534	2.144
			3	1	-.419	.959	-2.315	1.477
				2	.700	.983	-1.244	2.644
				3	-.152	.867	-1.866	1.561
		2	1	1	-4.590	.769	-6.111	-3.070
				2	-3.390	.872	-5.115	-1.666
				3	-1.298	.928	-3.132	.537
			2	1	-2.060	.912	-3.863	-.256
				2	-1.543	.895	-3.311	.226
				3	.452	.872	-1.271	2.175
			3	1	-1.317	.889	-3.075	.442
				2	.545	.896	-1.227	2.317
				3	2.855	.780	1.313	4.397
1.00	Male	1	1	1	-1.517	1.113	-3.719	.684

				2	-2.423	1.092	-4.581	-.265
				3	-.150	1.099	-2.323	2.022
			2	1	-4.077	1.010	-6.073	-2.081
				2	-.129	1.054	-2.212	1.954
				3	1.101	1.026	-.926	3.129
			3	1	-2.497	1.058	-4.587	-.406
				2	.829	1.084	-1.314	2.971
				3	1.612	.956	-.277	3.501
		2	1	1	-4.636	.848	-6.313	-2.960
				2	-3.542	.962	-5.443	-1.641
				3	-1.028	1.023	-3.051	.995
			2	1	-3.374	1.006	-5.362	-1.386
				2	-2.542	.986	-4.492	-.592
				3	-.836	.961	-2.735	1.064
			3	1	-3.028	.980	-4.966	-1.090
				2	-3.049	.988	-5.002	-1.096
				3	.738	.860	-.962	2.437
	Female	1	1	1	-2.500	.624	-3.733	-1.267
				2	-1.710	.612	-2.919	-.501
				3	.064	.616	-1.153	1.281
			2	1	-2.211	.566	-3.329	-1.093
				2	.490	.590	-.677	1.657
				3	.638	.575	-.498	1.773
			3	1	-1.984	.592	-3.156	-.813
				2	-.320	.607	-1.520	.880
				3	2.418	.535	1.359	3.476
		2	1	1	-3.807	.475	-4.747	-2.868
				2	-2.182	.539	-3.247	-1.117
				3	.713	.573	-.420	1.847
			2	1	-2.303	.563	-3.417	-1.189
				2	-.931	.552	-2.023	.161
				3	.929	.538	-.135	1.993
			3	1	-2.223	.549	-3.309	-1.137
				2	.288	.554	-.806	1.383
				3	2.422	.482	1.470	3.374

60. Order * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

						95% Confidence Interval	
Order	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gain First	1	1	1	-1.538	.721	-2.964	-.112
			2	-.809	.707	-2.208	.589
			3	-.073	.712	-1.481	1.334
		2	1	-1.449	.654	-2.742	-.156
			2	1.147	.683	-.202	2.497
			3	1.846	.664	.532	3.159
		3	1	-.952	.685	-2.306	.402

				2		.592	.702	-.796	1.980
				3		2.094	.619	.870	3.318
		2	1	1		-4.433	.549	-5.519	-3.347
				2		-2.039	.623	-3.271	-.808
				3		.241	.663	-1.069	1.552
			2	1		-2.827	.652	-4.115	-1.539
				2		-1.909	.639	-3.172	-.646
				3		.689	.622	-.542	1.919
			3	1		-2.132	.635	-3.388	-.876
				2		-.316	.640	-1.581	.950
				3		2.005	.557	.904	3.107
Loss First		1	1	1		-3.239	.718	-4.657	-1.820
				2		-1.730	.704	-3.121	-.339
				3		-1.466	.708	-2.867	-.066
			2	1		-2.873	.651	-4.159	-1.586
				2		-1.183	.679	-2.526	.160
				3		-.771	.661	-2.078	.536
			3	1		-1.662	.682	-3.010	-.315
				2		.379	.699	-1.002	1.760
				3		-.425	.616	-1.643	.792
		2	1	1		-4.052	.547	-5.132	-2.971
				2		-3.697	.620	-4.922	-2.472
				3		-1.184	.659	-2.487	.120
			2	1		-1.895	.648	-3.177	-.614
				2		-1.053	.636	-2.310	.203
				3		.243	.619	-.981	1.467
			3	1		-1.993	.632	-3.242	-.743
				2		-.736	.637	-1.996	.523
				3		1.666	.554	.570	2.761

61. AgeGroup * Order * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

							95% Confidence Interval	
AgeGroup	Order	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.00	Gain First	1	1	1	-2.422	1.146	-4.688	-.157
				2	-.344	1.124	-2.566	1.877
				3	-.967	1.131	-3.203	1.269
			2	1	-.456	1.039	-2.510	1.599
				2	1.022	1.084	-1.122	3.166
				3	1.067	1.056	-1.020	3.153
			3	1	-.189	1.088	-2.341	1.963
				2	.978	1.115	-1.227	3.183
				3	.911	.983	-1.033	2.855
		2	1	1	-4.122	.873	-5.848	-2.397
				2	-2.256	.990	-4.212	-.299
				3	-.333	1.053	-2.415	1.748
			2	1	-2.556	1.035	-4.602	-.509

				2	-1.400	1.015	-3.407	.607
				3	.667	.989	-1.288	2.622
			3	1	-1.067	1.009	-3.062	.928
				2	.478	1.017	-1.533	2.488
				3	2.589	.885	.840	4.338
		Loss First	1	1	-3.114	1.095	-5.279	-.949
				2	-.601	1.074	-2.723	1.522
				3	-2.026	1.081	-4.163	.111
			2	1	-1.899	.993	-3.863	.064
				2	-1.455	1.036	-3.503	.594
				3	-.656	1.009	-2.650	1.338
			3	1	-.558	1.040	-2.615	1.498
				2	.455	1.066	-1.653	2.562
				3	-1.604	.940	-3.462	.254
			2	1	-4.403	.834	-6.051	-2.754
				2	-3.494	.946	-5.363	-1.624
				3	-1.237	1.006	-3.226	.752
			2	1	-1.211	.989	-3.167	.744
				2	-1.052	.970	-2.969	.865
				3	1.104	.945	-.764	2.972
			3	1	-1.932	.964	-3.838	-.026
				2	.179	.972	-1.743	2.100
				3	1.594	.846	-.078	3.266
1.00		Gain First	1	1	-.654	.876	-2.386	1.079
				2	-1.274	.859	-2.973	.424
				3	.820	.865	-.890	2.530
			2	1	-2.442	.795	-4.013	-.871
				2	1.272	.829	-.367	2.912
				3	2.625	.807	1.029	4.220
			3	1	-1.715	.832	-3.361	-.070
				2	.206	.853	-1.480	1.892
				3	3.277	.752	1.790	4.763
			2	1	-4.743	.667	-6.063	-3.424
				2	-1.823	.757	-3.319	-.327
				3	.816	.805	-.776	2.408
			2	1	-3.098	.792	-4.663	-1.533
				2	-2.418	.776	-3.952	-.884
				3	.711	.756	-.784	2.206
			3	1	-3.198	.772	-4.723	-1.672
				2	-1.109	.778	-2.646	.428
				3	1.422	.677	.084	2.760
		Loss First	1	1	-3.364	.928	-5.198	-1.529
				2	-2.859	.910	-4.658	-1.060
				3	-.907	.916	-2.717	.904
			2	1	-3.846	.841	-5.510	-2.183
				2	-.911	.878	-2.647	.824
				3	-.886	.855	-2.575	.804

			3	1	-2.766	.881	-4.508	-1.024
				2	.303	.903	-1.483	2.089
				3	.753	.796	-.821	2.327
		2	1	1	-3.700	.707	-5.098	-2.303
				2	-3.901	.801	-5.485	-2.317
				3	-1.131	.853	-2.816	.555
			2	1	-2.579	.838	-4.236	-.922
				2	-1.055	.822	-2.679	.570
				3	-.618	.801	-2.201	.965
			3	1	-2.054	.817	-3.669	-.438
				2	-1.652	.823	-3.279	-.024
				3	1.738	.716	.321	3.154

62. Gender * Order * frame * risk * magnitude

Measure: MEASURE_1

							95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Order	frame	risk	magnitude	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Gain First	1	1	1	-1.709	1.179	-4.039	.621
				2	.632	1.156	-1.652	2.917
				3	1.077	1.163	-1.223	3.376
			2	1	-2.299	1.069	-4.412	-.186
				2	1.017	1.115	-1.188	3.222
				3	2.526	1.086	.380	4.672
			3	1	-.825	1.119	-3.038	1.388
				2	.470	1.147	-1.798	2.738
				3	2.162	1.011	.163	4.162
		2	1	1	-3.889	.898	-5.663	-2.114
				2	-1.491	1.018	-3.504	.521
				3	.654	1.083	-1.487	2.795
			2	1	-3.081	1.065	-5.186	-.977
				2	-2.269	1.044	-4.333	-.206
				3	.846	1.017	-1.164	2.857
			3	1	-2.346	1.038	-4.398	-.295
				2	-1.120	1.046	-3.187	.948
				3	1.248	.910	-.551	3.047
	Loss First	1	1	1	-2.727	1.159	-5.018	-.436
				2	-1.636	1.136	-3.883	.610
				3	-1.182	1.144	-3.443	1.079
			2	1	-2.864	1.051	-4.941	-.786
				2	-1.545	1.097	-3.714	.623
				3	-1.318	1.067	-3.428	.792
			3	1	-2.000	1.101	-4.176	.176
				2	1.091	1.128	-1.139	3.321
				3	-1.091	.995	-3.057	.875
		2	1	1	-4.682	.883	-6.427	-2.937
				2	-4.409	1.001	-6.388	-2.431
				3	-1.955	1.065	-4.060	.151

			2	1	-2.000	1.047	-4.070	.070
				2	-1.182	1.026	-3.211	.847
				3	-.364	1.000	-2.341	1.613
			3	1	-2.364	1.020	-4.381	-.346
				2	-1.818	1.028	-3.851	.215
				3	.818	.895	-.951	2.587
Female	Gain First	1	1	1	-1.367	.832	-3.011	.278
				2	-2.251	.816	-3.864	-.639
				3	-1.223	.821	-2.847	.400
			2	1	-.598	.754	-2.090	.893
				2	1.277	.787	-.279	2.834
				3	1.166	.766	-.349	2.681
			3	1	-1.079	.790	-2.641	.483
				2	.714	.810	-.887	2.314
				3	2.025	.714	.614	3.437
		2	1	1	-4.977	.634	-6.229	-3.724
				2	-2.587	.718	-4.008	-1.167
				3	-.171	.764	-1.682	1.340
			2	1	-2.572	.751	-4.058	-1.086
				2	-1.549	.737	-3.005	-.092
				3	.532	.718	-.888	1.951
			3	1	-1.918	.733	-3.366	-.470
				2	.488	.738	-.971	1.948
				3	2.763	.642	1.493	4.033
	Loss First	1	1	1	-3.750	.847	-5.424	-2.076
				2	-1.823	.830	-3.465	-.182
				3	-1.751	.836	-3.403	-.099
			2	1	-2.882	.768	-4.400	-1.364
				2	-.821	.801	-2.405	.764
				3	-.223	.780	-1.765	1.318
			3	1	-1.324	.804	-2.914	.266
				2	-.333	.824	-1.963	1.296
				3	.240	.727	-1.197	1.677
		2	1	1	-3.421	.645	-4.696	-2.146
				2	-2.985	.731	-4.431	-1.540
				3	-.413	.778	-1.951	1.125
			2	1	-1.790	.765	-3.302	-.278
				2	-.925	.750	-2.408	.558
				3	.850	.731	-.595	2.294
			3	1	-1.622	.746	-3.096	-.148
				2	.345	.751	-1.140	1.831
				3	2.514	.654	1.221	3.806

Table 13:

	Global Benefits	Global Risks	Quantitative Risk Perception	Intentions to Have Sex	Intentions to Use Birth Control	Categorical Risk	Gist Principles	Sensation Seeking	Behavioral Inhibition	Behavioral Activation	Gambling in the Gain Frame	Gambling in the Loss Frame	Overall Gambling	Total Sexual Partners	Perceived Personal Risk
Global Benefits	--	-0.250**	0.007	0.573***	0.073	-0.309***	-0.505***	0.173*	0.033	0.182*	0.083	0.068	0.093	0.249**	0.114
Global Risks	-0.250**	--	0.042	-0.266**	0.097	0.323***	0.261**	-0.074	0.154	-0.077	0.105	0.02	0.076	-0.021	0.048
Quantitative Risk Perception	0.007	0.042	--	0.107	-0.016	0.108	0.047	0.032	-0.002	0.022	0.033	-0.136	-0.065	0.177*	0.194*
Intentions to Have Sex	0.573***	-0.266**	0.107	--	0.202*	-0.285**	-0.578***	0.200*	-0.032	0.194*	0.046	0.007	0.031	0.484**	0.137
Intentions to Use Birth Control	0.073	0.097	-0.016	0.202*	--	0.005	-0.069	-0.031	-0.003	0.055	-0.1	-0.057	-0.095	0.111	-0.082
Categorical Risk	-0.309***	0.323***	0.108	-0.285**	0.005	--	0.440***	-0.185*	0.194*	0.008	-0.042	-0.078	-0.074	-0.165	-0.087
Gist Principles	-0.505***	0.261**	0.047	-0.578***	-0.069	0.440***	--	-0.218**	0.011	-0.076	-0.061	-0.121	-0.112	-0.270**	-0.089
Sensation Seeking	0.173*	-0.074	0.032	0.200*	-0.031	-0.185*	-0.218**	--	-0.223**	0.404**	0.167*	0.123	0.178*	0.041	0.086
Behavioral Inhibition	0.033	0.154	-0.002	-0.032	-0.003	0.194*	0.011	-0.223**	--	-0.071	0.02	-0.014	0.003	-0.052	-0.027
Behavioral Activation	0.182*	-0.077	0.022	0.194*	0.055	0.008	-0.076	0.404***	-0.071	--	0.082	0.031	0.069	-0.048	-0.144
Gambling in the Gain Frame	0.083	0.105	0.033	0.046	-0.1	-0.042	-0.061	0.167*	0.02	0.0818	--	0.320***	0.804***	0.143	0.129
Gambling in the Loss Frame	0.068	0.02	-0.136	0.007	-0.057	-0.078	-0.121	0.123	-0.014	0.031	0.320**	--	0.821***	-0.09	-0.058
Overall Gambling	0.092	0.076	-0.065	0.031	-0.095	-0.074	-0.112	0.178*	0.003	0.069	0.804**	0.821***	--	0.032	0.040
Total Sexual Partners	0.249**	-0.021	0.177*	0.484***	0.111	-0.165	-0.270**	0.041	-0.052	-0.048	0.143	-0.090	0.032	--	0.087
Perceived Personal Risk	0.114	0.048	0.194	0.137	-0.082	-0.087	-0.089	0.086	-0.027	-0.144	0.129	-0.058	0.04	0.087	--

* = significant at p < .05
** = significant at p< .01
*** = significant at p < .001

Table 14:

	Global Benefits	Global Risks	Quantitative Risk Perception	Intentions to Have Sex	Intentions to Use Birth Control	Categorical Risk	Gist Principles	Sensation Seeking	Behavioral Inhibition	Behavioral Activation	Gambling in the Gain Frame	Gambling in the Loss Frame	Overall Gambling	Total Sexual Partners	Perceived Personal Risk
Global Benefits	--	-.019	-.026	0.569***	.097	-.336*	-.407**	.317*	.167	0.181	.204	.117	.177	.271	.164
Global Risks	.019	--	.062	.154	.323*	.282	.032	.043	.113	-.042	.118	.086	.115	.133	-.213
Quantitative Risk Perception	-.026	.062	--	-.010	-.278	.249	.247	.051	.093	-.046	-.006	-.113	-.069	.060	.173
Intentions to Have Sex	.569**	-.154	-.010	--	.282*	-.184	-0.618***	.531**	.110	.214	.306*	.190	.273	.302*	.015
Intentions to Use Birth Control	.097	.323*	-.278	.282*	--	-.097	-.239	.327*	.034	.045	-.071	.164	.059	.246	-.124
Categorical Risk	-.336*	.282	.249	-.184	-.097	--	0.463**	-.088	.028	.085	-.135	-.157	-.164	.029	-.183
Gist Principles	-.407**	.032	.247	-.618***	-.239	.463**	--	-.312*	.046	-.191	-.239	-.193	-.241	-.232	.085
Sensation Seeking	.317*	.043	.051	.531*	.327*	-.088	-0.312*	--	.047	-.378**	.249	.314*	.318*	.232	.060
Behavioral Inhibition	.167	.113	.093	.110	.034	.028	0.046	-.047	--	.230	.038	.214	.149	-.087	-.094
Behavioral Activation	.181	-.042	-.046	.214	-.045	.085	-.191	.378**	.230	--	.119	.218	.194	.248	-.175
Gambling in the Gain Frame	.204	.118	-.006	.306*	-.071	-.135	-.239	.249	.038	.119	--	.578***	.872***	.200	.124
Gambling in the Loss Frame	.117	.086	-.113	.190	.164	-.157	-.193	.314*	.214	.218	.578***	--	.903***	.119	-.147
Overall Gambling	.177	.115	-.069	.273	.059	-.164	-.241	.318*	.149	.194	.872***	.903***	--	.175	-.024
Total Sexual Partners	.271	.133	.060	.302*	.246	.029	-.232	.232	-.087	.248	.200	.119	.175	--	.043
Perceived Personal Risk	.164	-.213	0.173	.015	-.124	-.183	-.085	.060	-.094	-.175	0.124	-.147	-.024	.043	--

* = significant at p < .05
** = significant at p< .01
*** = significant at p < .001

Table 15:

	Global Benefits	Global Risks	Quantitative Risk Perception	Intentions to Have Sex	Intentions to Use Birth Control	Categorical Risk	Gist Principles	Sensation Seeking	Behavioral Inhibition	Behavioral Activation	Gambling in the Gain Frame	Gambling in the Loss Frame	Overall Gambling	Total Sexual Partners	Perceived Personal Risk
Global Benefits	--	-.423***	.078	0.548***	.014	-.260*	-.440***	.226*	-.230	.289**	.065	.040	.067	.153	.088
Global Risks	-.423***	--	.023	-.462***	-.028	.348**	.400***	-.145	.215*	-.106	.099	-.012	.055	-.044	.193
Quantitative Risk Perception	.078	.023	--	.197	.181	.004	-.127	.012	-.028	.056	.054	-.155	-.065	.264**	.216*
Intentions to Have Sex	.548***	-.462***	.197	--	.147	-.312**	-.533***	.113	-.186	.229*	-.030	-.061	-.058	.485***	.180
Intentions to Use Birth Control	.014	.028	.181	.147	--	.077	.075	.186	-.075	.079	-.109	-.163	-.174	.065	-.069
Categorical Risk	-.260*	.348**	.004	-.312	.077	--	.420***	-.248*	.344**	-.042	-.010	-.045	-.035	-.198	-.035
Gist Principles	-.440***	.400**	-.127	-.533***	.075	.420***	--	-.233*	.161	-.084	-.004	-.083	-.056	-.222*	-.180
Sensation Seeking	.226*	-.145	.012	.113	-.186	-.248*	-.233*	--	-.295**	-.405***	.131	.041	.110	.051	.103
Behavioral Inhibition	-.230	.215*	-.028	-.186	-.075	.344**	.161	-.295**	--	-.122	.037	-.111	-.048	-.174	-.018
Behavioral Activation	.289**	-.106	.056	.229*	.079	-.042	-.084	.405**	-.122	--	.062	-.043	.012	.054	-.128
Gambling in the Gain Frame	.065	.099	.054	-.030	-.109	-.010	-.004	.131	.037	.062	--	.220*	.780**	.157	.133
Gambling in the Loss Frame	.040	-.012	-.155	-.061	-.163	-.045	-.083	.041	-.111	-.043	.220*	--	.782**	-.135	-.019
Overall Gambling	.067	.055	-.065	-.058	-.174	-.035	-.056	.110	-.048	.012	.780***	.782***	--	.017	.072
Total Sexual Partners	.153	-.044	.264**	.485**	.065	-.198	-.222*	.051	-.174	-.054	.157	-.135	.017	--	.091
Perceived Personal Risk	.088	.193	.216*	.180	-.069	-.035	-.180	.103	-.018	-.128	.133	-.019	.072	.091	--

* = significant at p < .05
** = significant at p< .01
*** = significant at p < .001

Figure Captions

Figure 1. Proportion of times gamble was chosen in each frame.

Figure 2. Proportion of times gamble was chosen at varying levels of risk.

Figure 3. Proportion of times gamble was chosen at various levels of outcome magnitude.

Figure 4. Proportion of times gamble was chosen in each order of blocks delivered.

Figure 5. Proportion of times gamble was chosen in each frame in each order of blocks delivered.

Figure 6. Age differences in proportion of times gamble was chosen at each level of outcome magnitude.

Figure 7. Proportion of times gamble was chosen in each frame at each level of outcome magnitude.

Figure 8. Age differences in proportion of times gamble was chosen in each frame at each level of outcome magnitude.

Figure 9. Age differences in framing at medium and high levels of outcome magnitude.

Figure 10. Age differences in framing at high level of outcome magnitude.

Figure 11. Signed confidence in each frame.

Figure 12. Signed confidence at each level of risk.

Figure 13. Signed confidence at each level of outcome magnitude.

Figure 14. Age differences in signed confidence at each level of outcome magnitude.

Figure 15. Signed confidence in each frame at each level of outcome magnitude.

Figure 1:

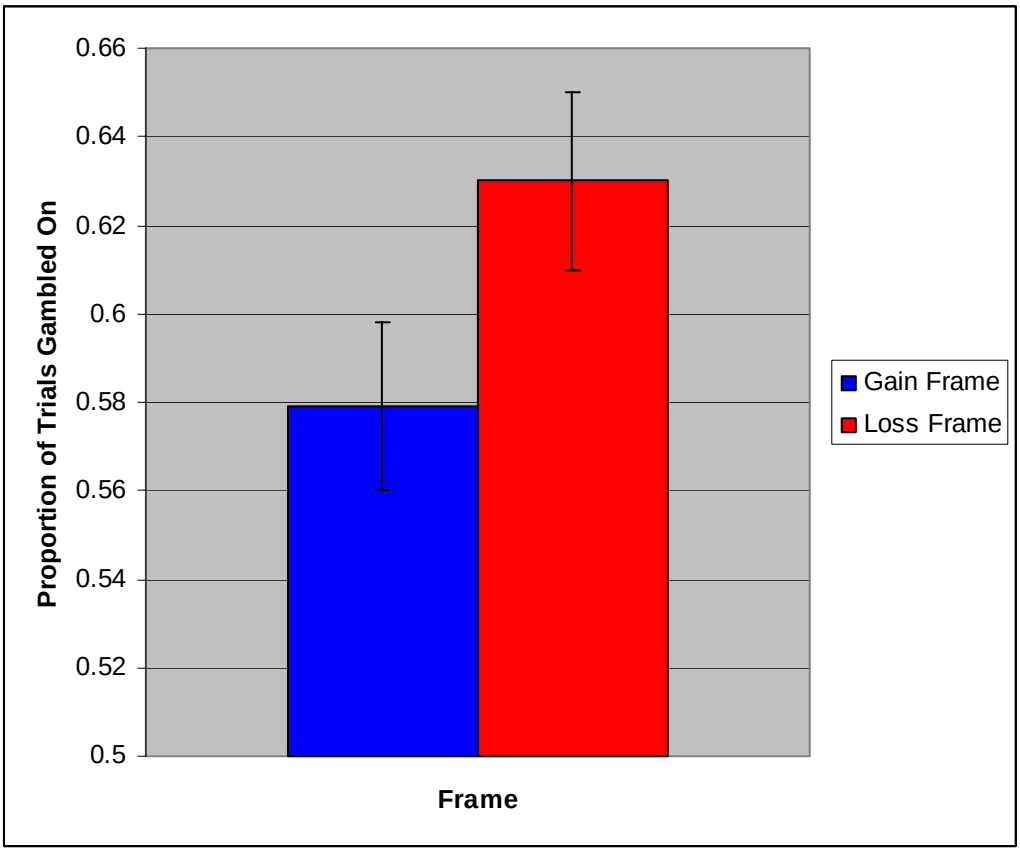

0.66
0.64
0.62
0.6
0.58
0.56
0.54
0.52
0.5
Proportion of Trials Gambled On
Frame
Gain Frame
Loss Frame

Figure 2:

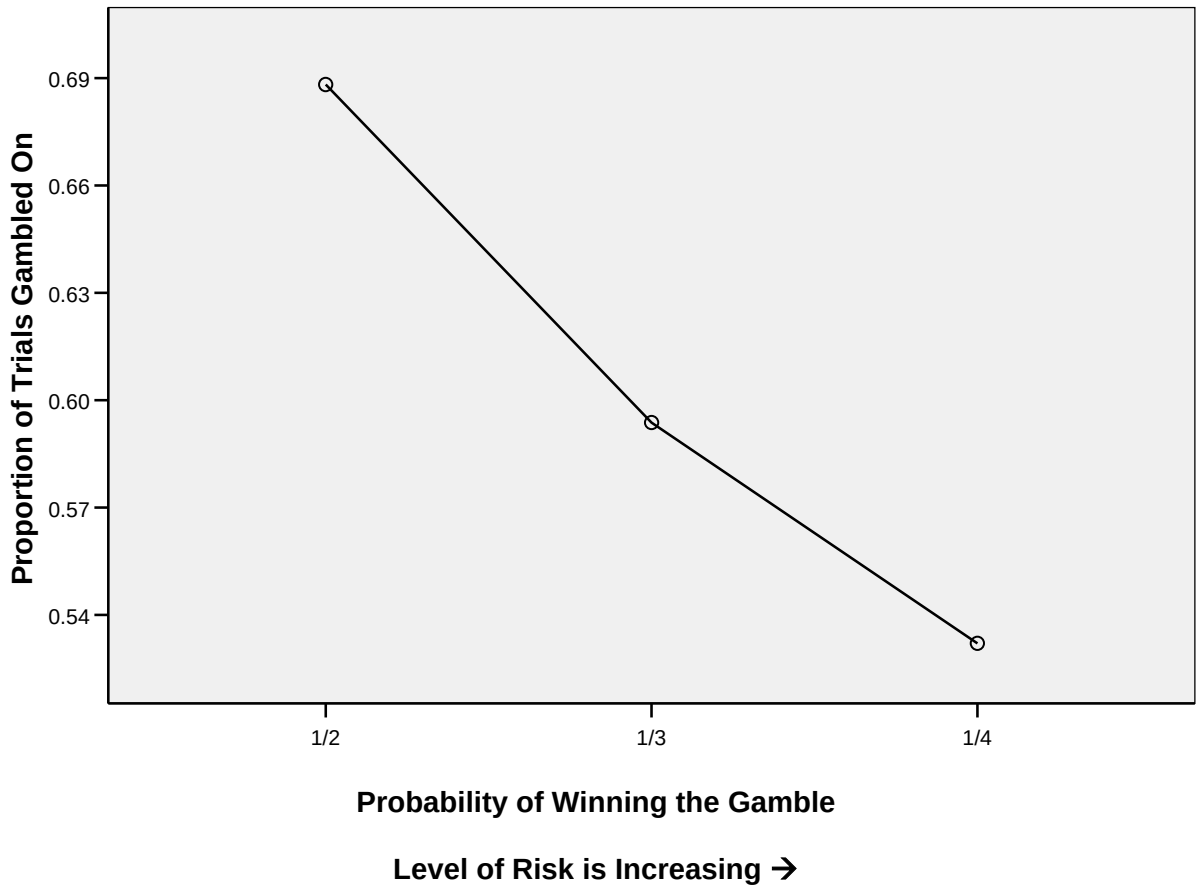

Proportion of Trials Gambled On
0.69
0.66
0.63
0.60
0.57
0.54
1/2
1/3
1/4
Probability of Winning the Gamble
Level of Risk is Increasing →

Figure 3.

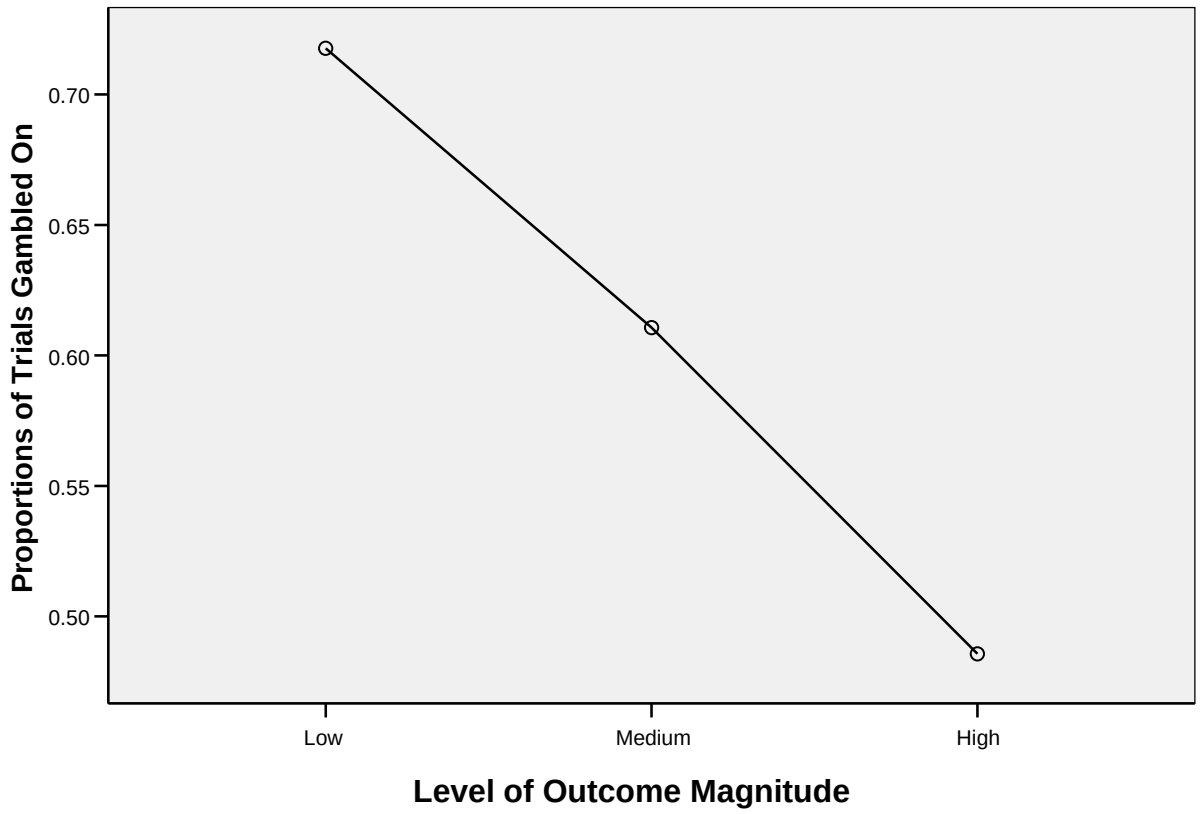

Proportions of Trials Gambled On
0.70
0.65
0.60
0.55
0.50
Low
Medium
High
Level of Outcome Magnitude

Figure 4:

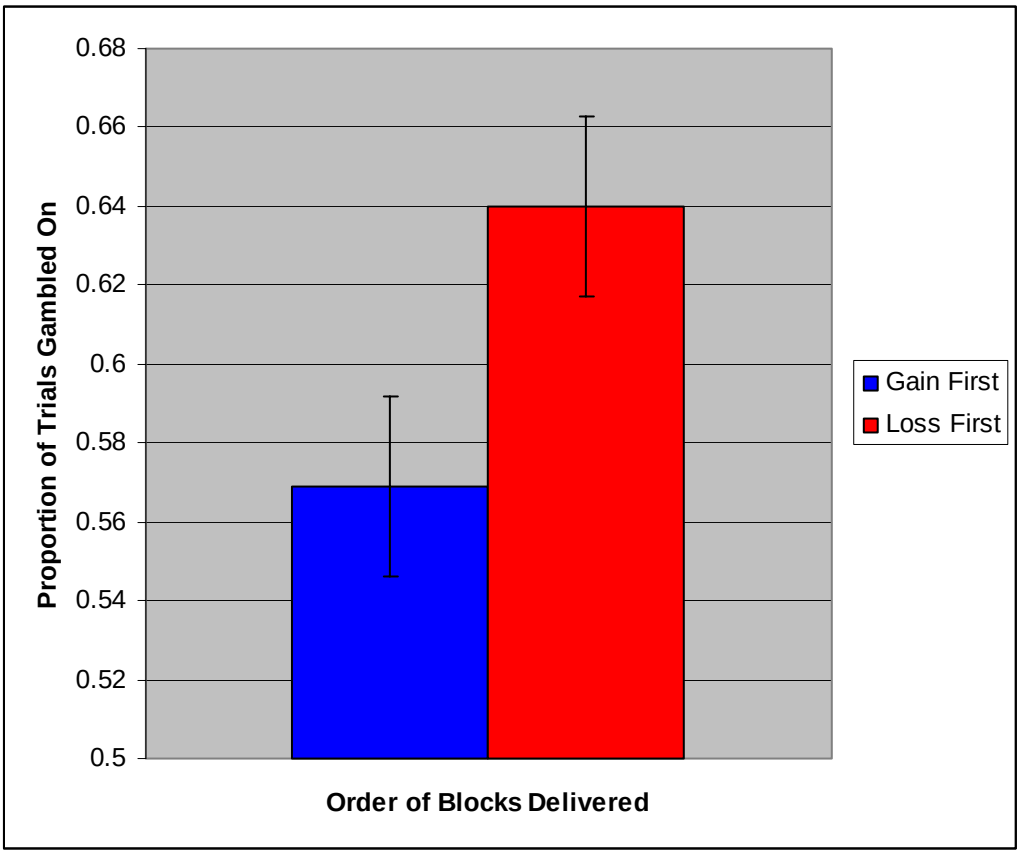
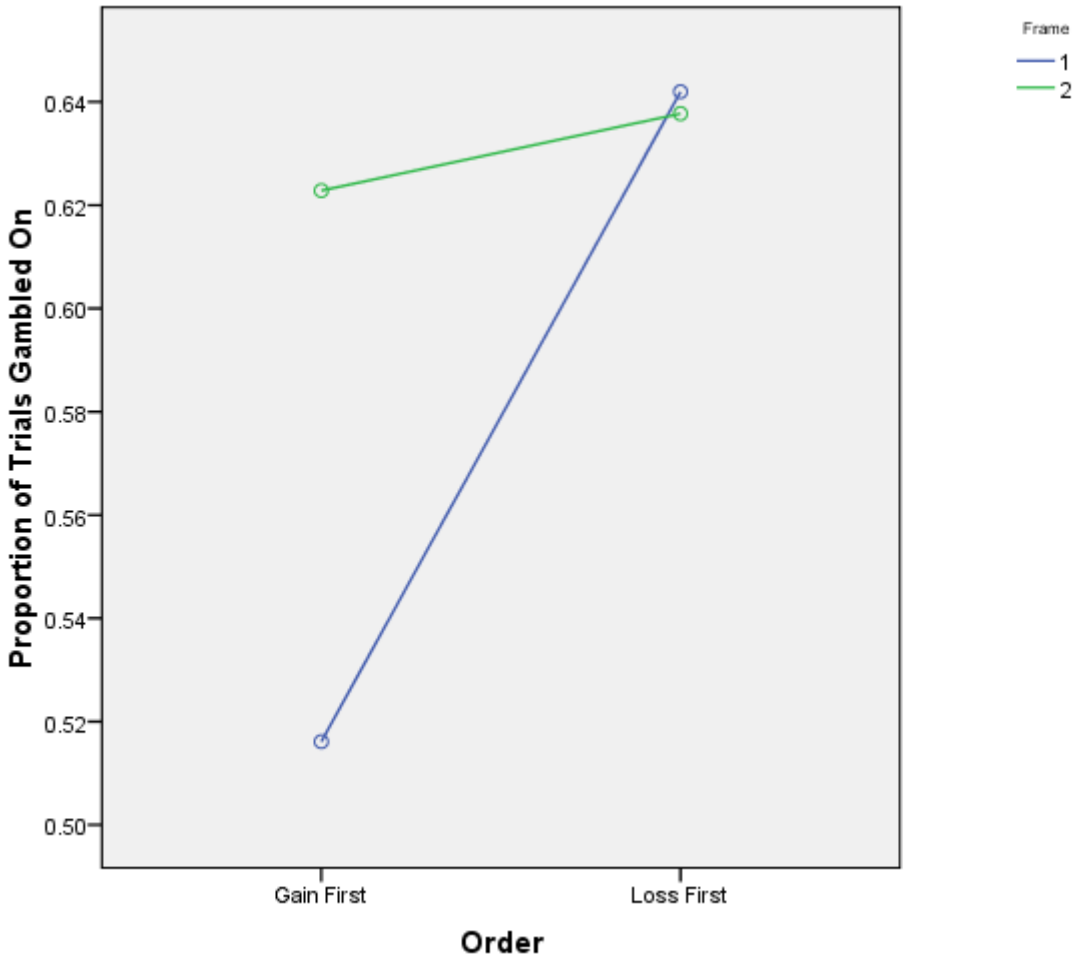

0.68
0.66
0.64
0.62
0.6
0.58
0.56
0.54
0.52
0.5
Proportion of Trials Gambled On
Order of Blocks Delivered
Gain First
Loss First

Figure 5:



Note: Frame 1 (blue) = Gain; Frame 2 (green) = Loss

Figure 6:

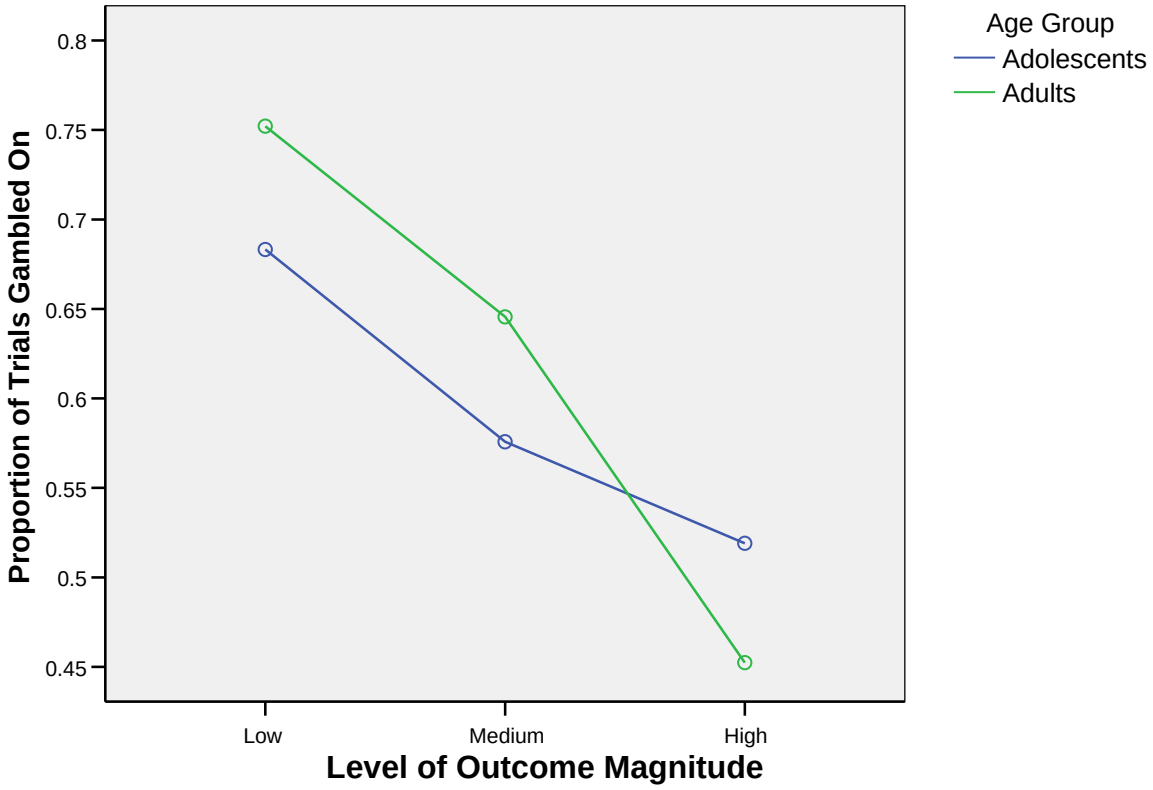
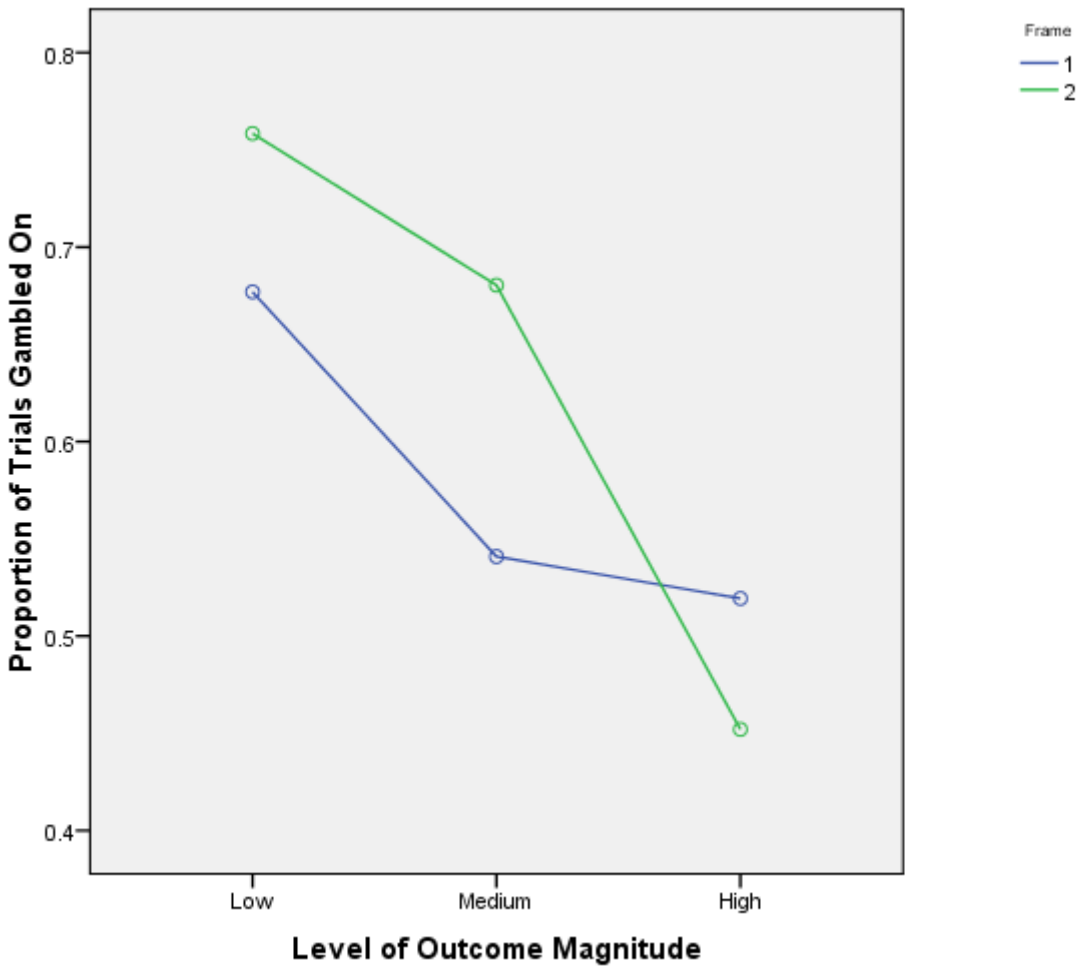

Age Group
Adolescents
Adults
Proportion of Trials Gambled On
0.8
0.75
0.7
0.65
0.6
0.55
0.5
0.45
Low
Medium
High
Level of Outcome Magnitude

Figure 7:



Note: Frame 1 (blue) = Gain; Frame 2 (green) = Loss

Figure 8:

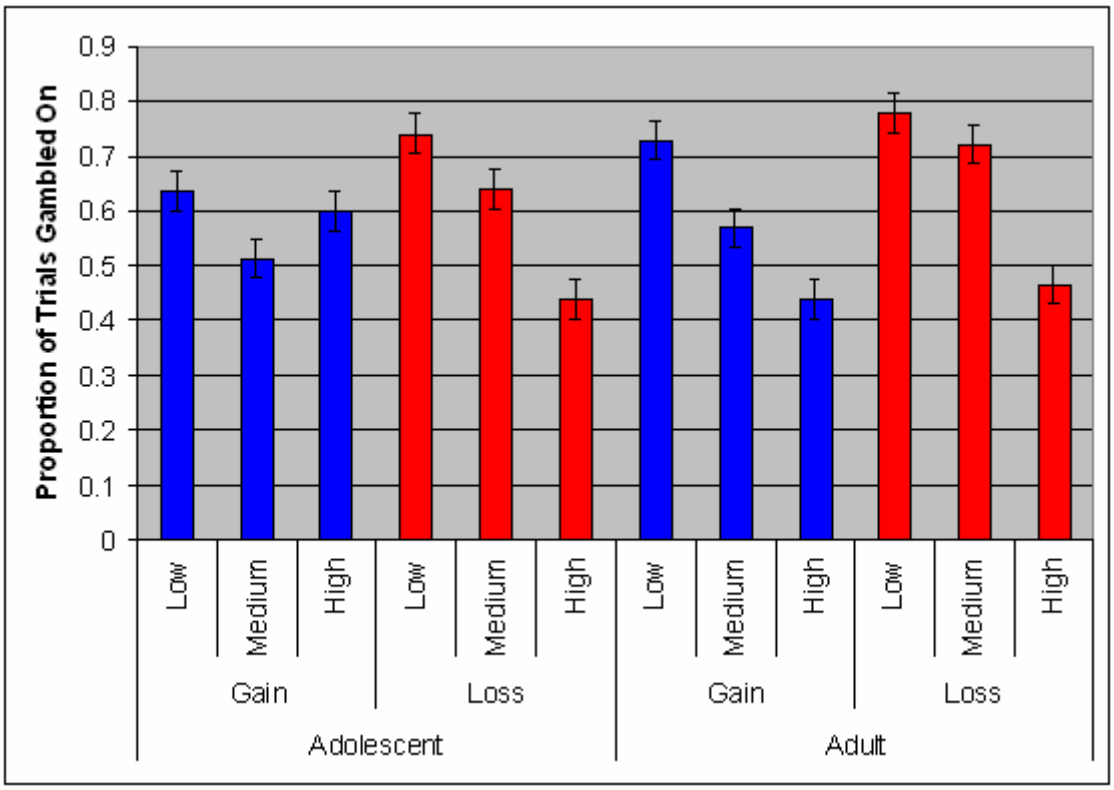

Proportion of Trials Gambled On
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
Low
Medium
High
Low
Medium
High
Low
Medium
High
Low
Medium
High
Gain
Loss
Gain
Loss
Adolescent
Adult

Figure 9:

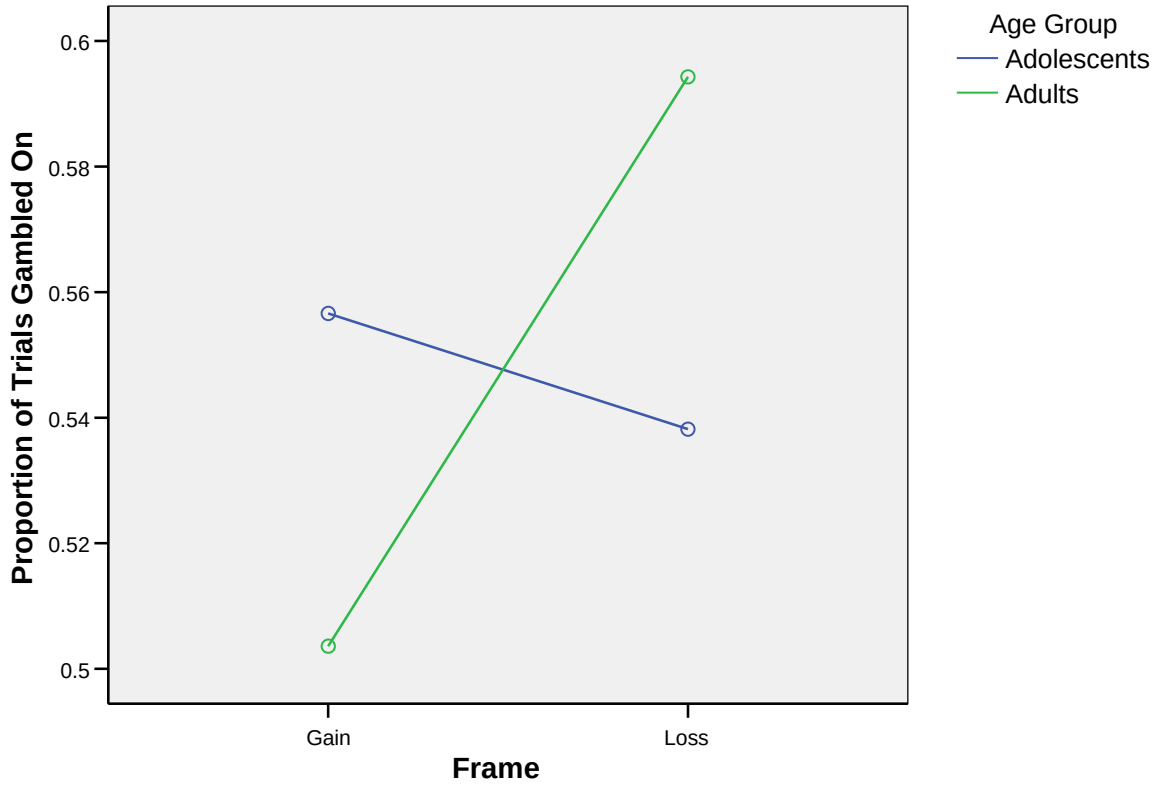

Age Group
Adolescents
Adults
Proportion of Trials Gambled On
0.6
0.58
0.56
0.54
0.52
0.5
Gain
Loss
Frame

Figure 10:

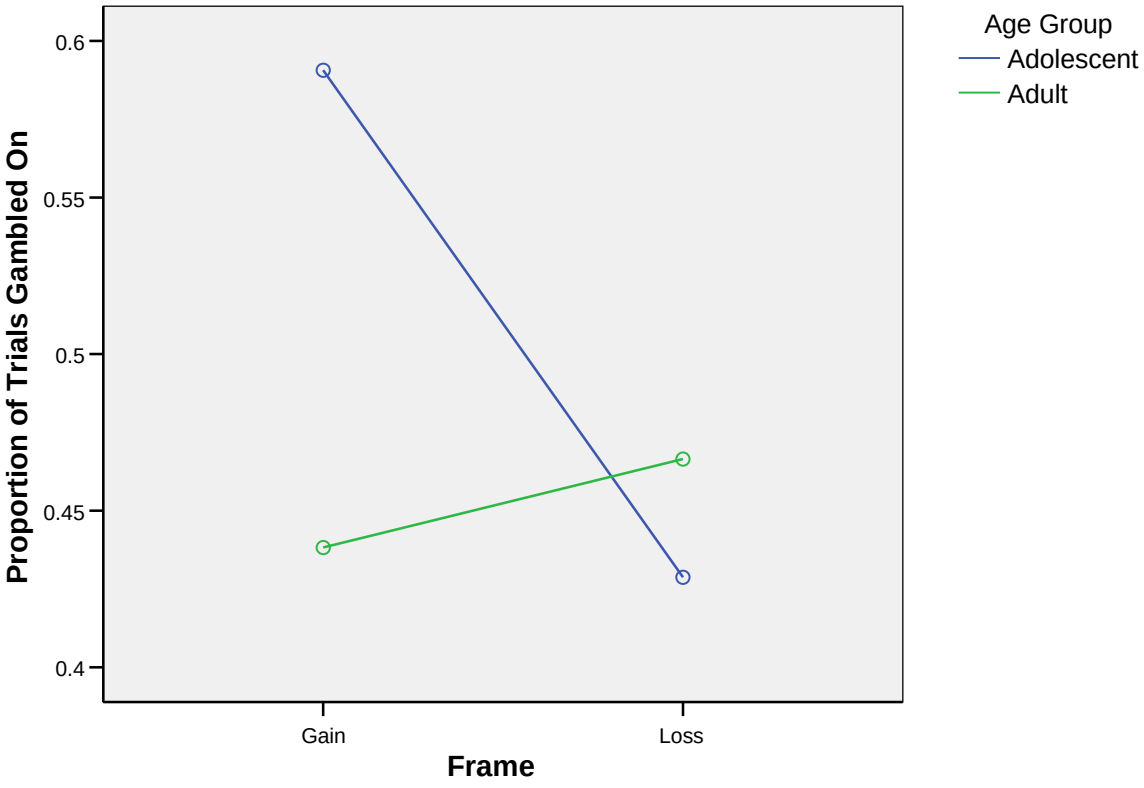

Age Group
Adolescent
Adult
Proportion of Trials Gambled On
0.6
0.55
0.5
0.45
0.4
Gain
Loss
Frame

Figure 11:

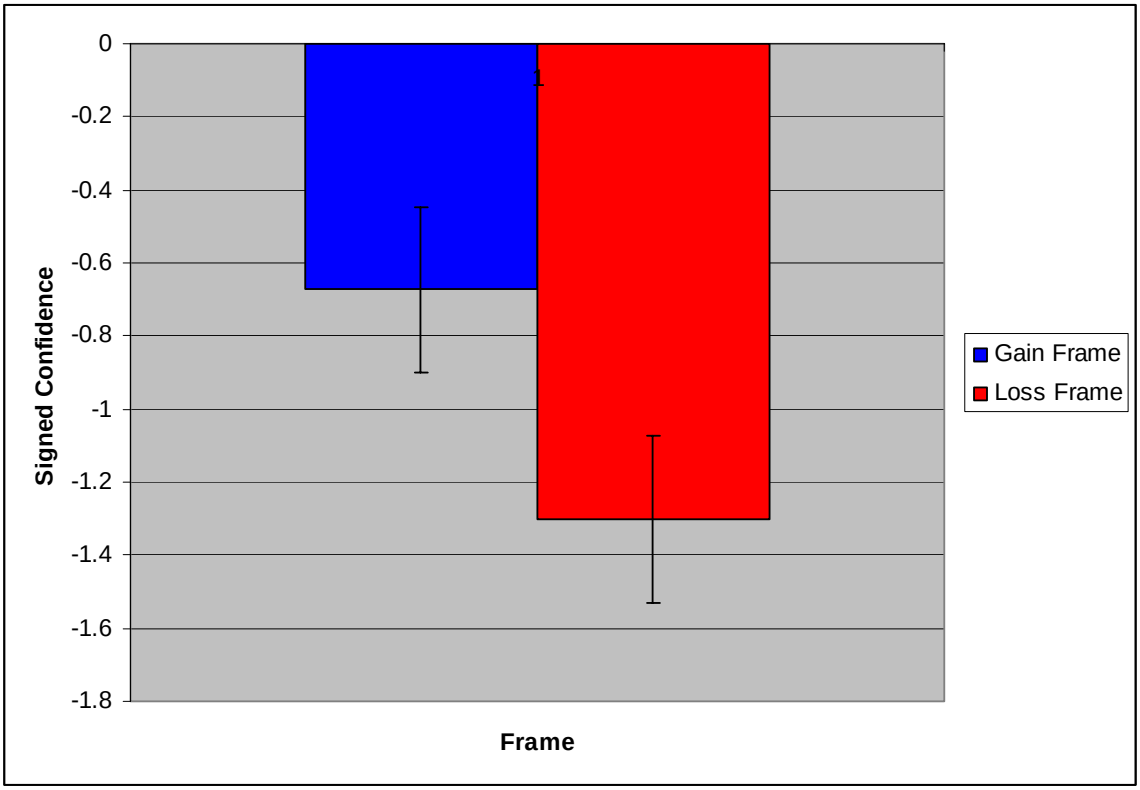

0
-0.2
-0.4
-0.6
-0.8
-1
-1.2
-1.4
-1.6
-1.8
Signed Confidence
Frame
Gain Frame
Loss Frame

Figure 12:

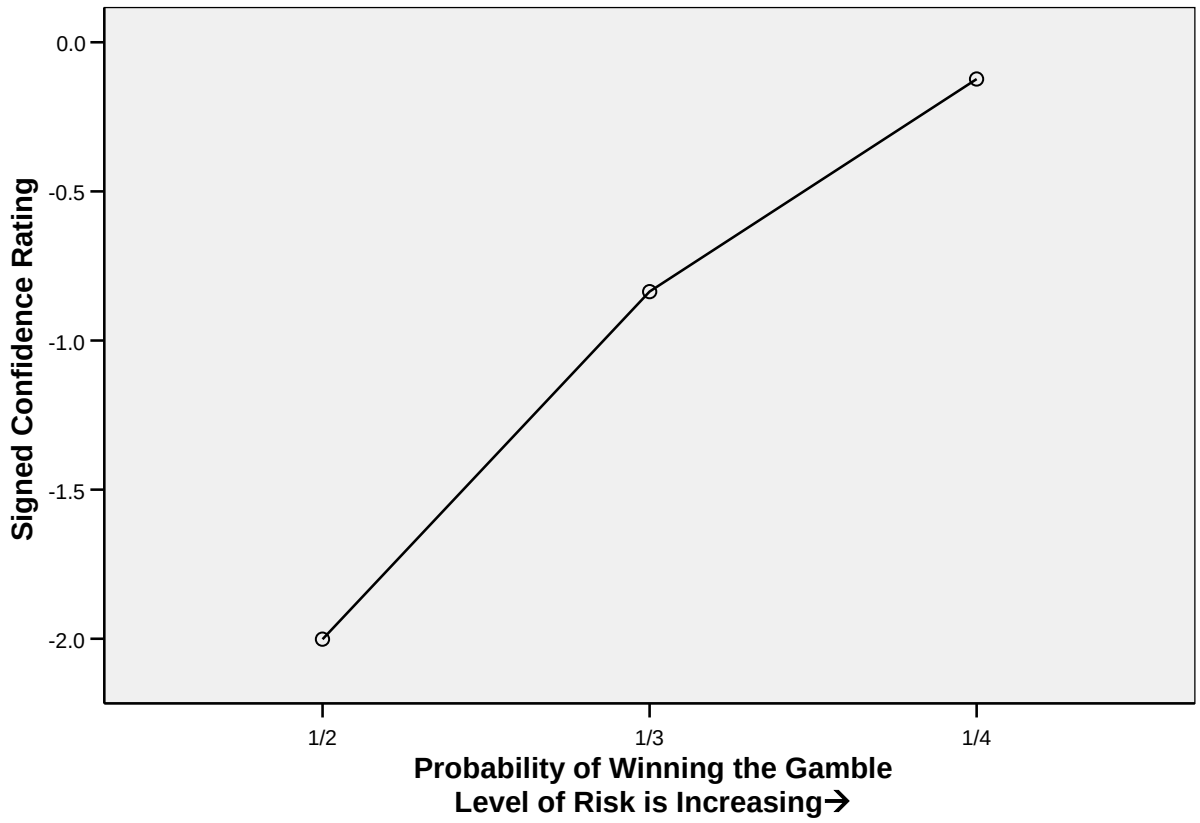

0.0
-0.5
-1.0
-1.5
-2.0
Signed Confidence Rating
1/2
1/3
1/4
Probability of Winning the Gamble
Level of Risk is Increasing→

Figure 13:

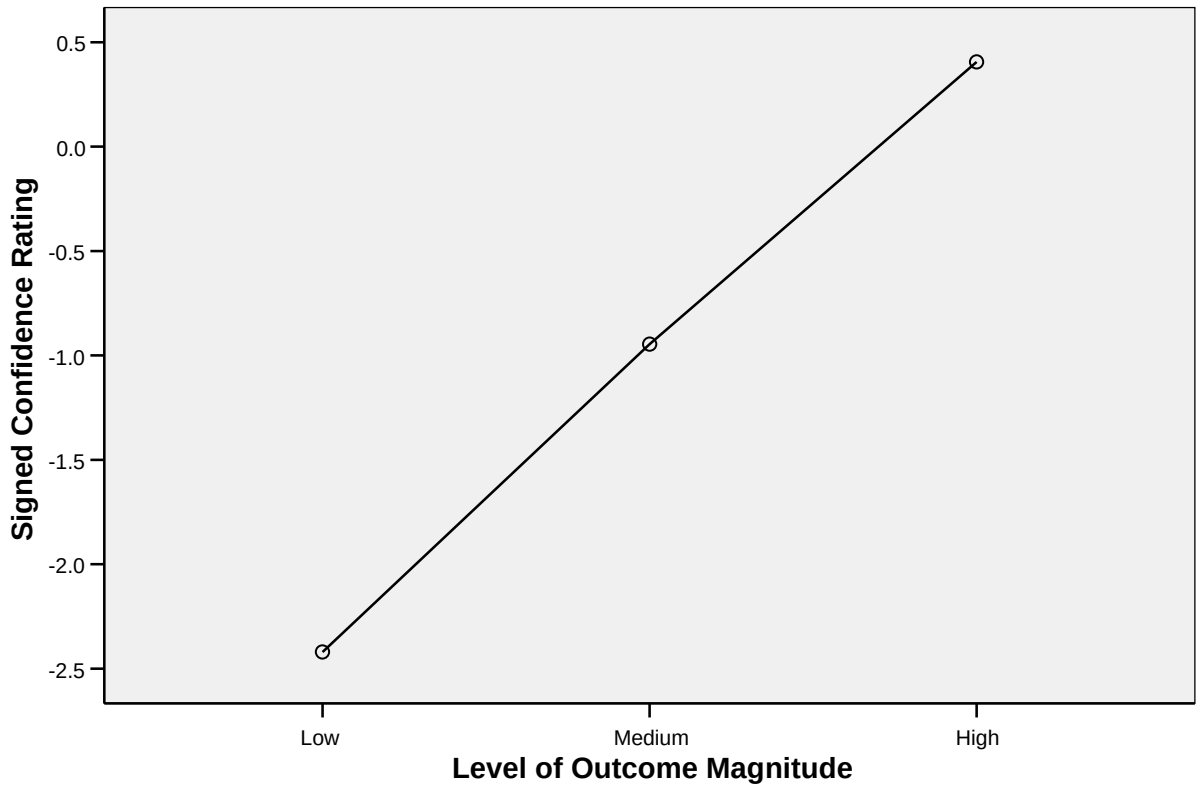

0.5
0.0
-0.5
-1.0
-1.5
-2.0
-2.5
Signed Confidence Rating
Low
Medium
High
Level of Outcome Magnitude

Figure 14:

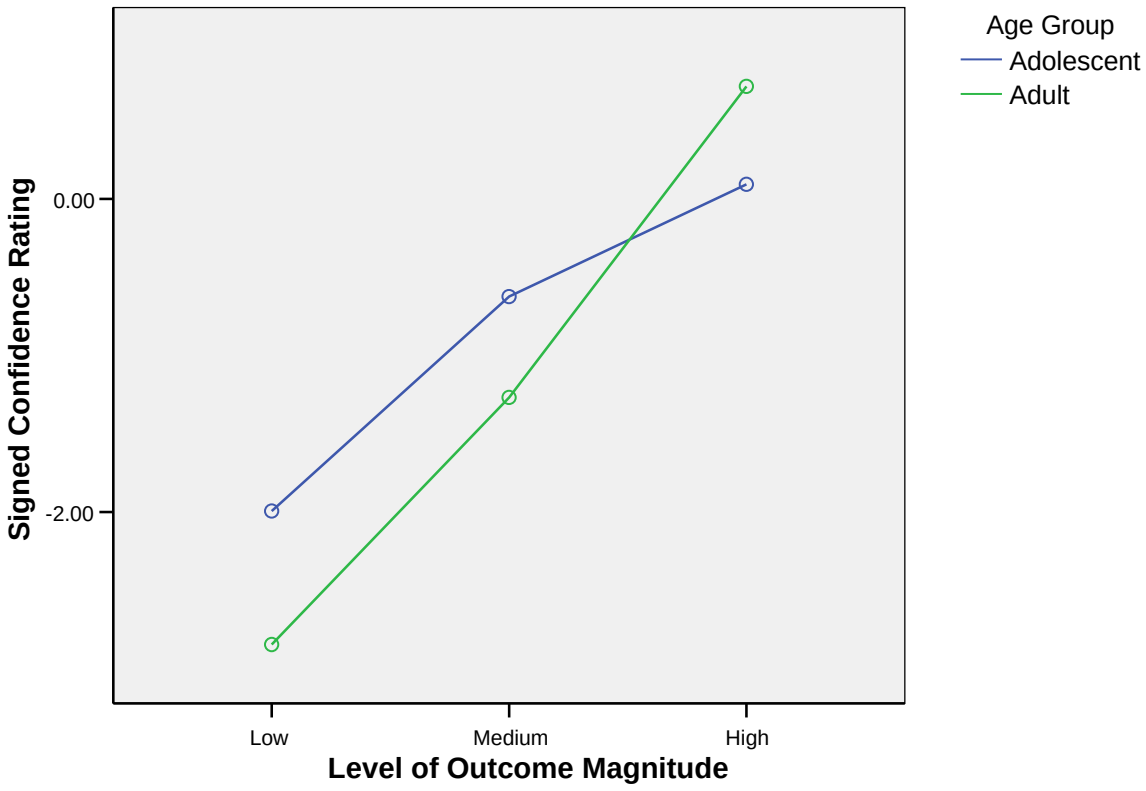
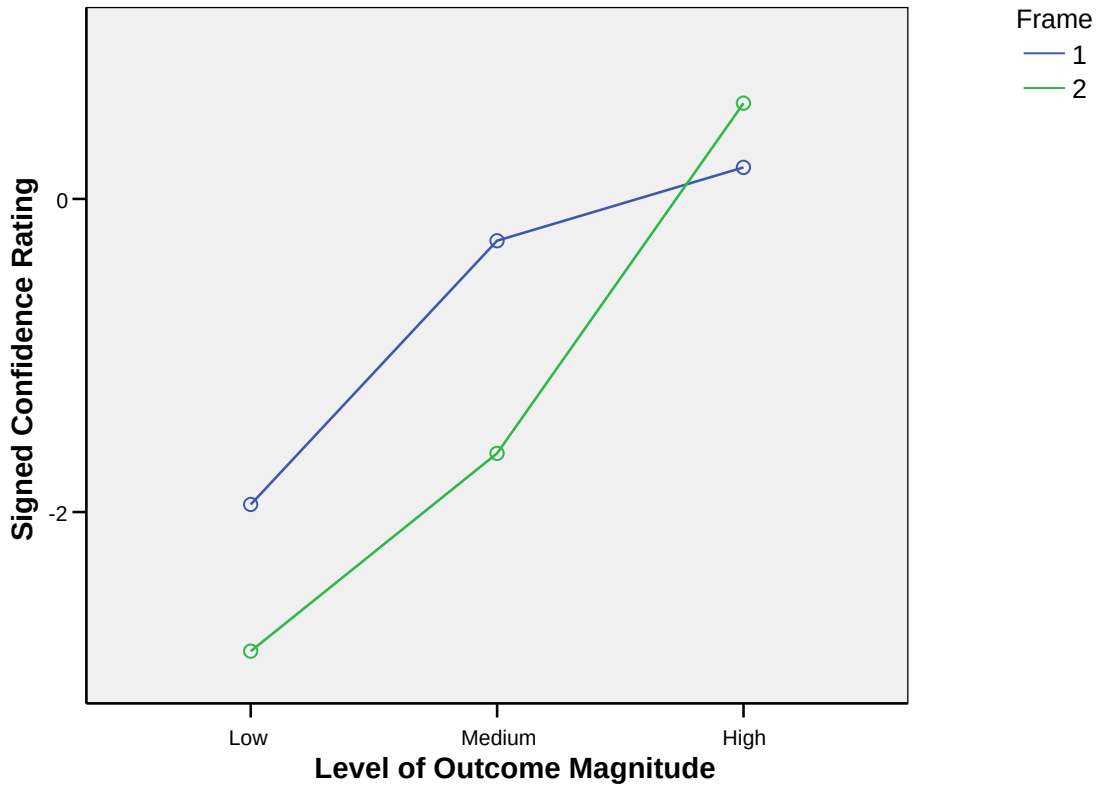

Age Group
Adolescent
Adult
Signed Confidence Rating
0.00
-2.00
Low
Medium
High
Level of Outcome Magnitude

Figure 15:



Note: Frame 1 (blue) = Gain; Frame 2 (green) = Loss