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September 18, 2019

Dear Jerome R. Busemeyer,

Please consider our manuscript “A zero attraction effect in naturalistic choice” for publication as a Research Article in *Decision*. In this article, we describe the first truly rigorous experimental investigation of the attraction effect using complex, real-world stimuli.

Whether the attraction effect extends to real choices that involve options with naturalistic attributes is hugely important for the development of decision theory. One of the most significant implications of the attraction effect is that the utility of any option cannot be represented on a cardinal scale that is stable across choice sets. Accordingly, the attraction effect is one of the most widely researched decision biases, and it has contributed to the development of a wide variety of highly influential choice models in psychology and economics. If this cognitive bias was confined to choices where options have numerical attributes, that would cast serious doubt on the real world validity and usefulness of models that were developed using insights from attraction effect research.

The overwhelming majority of choice experiments that demonstrated the attraction effect have used stimuli presented in a numerical attribute-by-alternative format. Frederick, Lee, and Baskin (2014) have presented a series of experiments that aimed to test the attraction effect using a wide range of naturalistic choice options, and reported no evidence for the attraction effect. In two response articles, Huber, Payne, and Puto (2014) and Simonson (2014) have pointed out several shortcomings of Frederick et al.’s experimental approach, laying out the necessary criteria for conducting a rigorous test of the attraction effect. Consequently, the literature is still lacking a conclusive answer to the question whether the attraction effect extends to choices that involve naturalistic options. This paper provides this rigorous test, meeting all of Huber et al.’s criteria.

The results from our carefully designed experiment show a precisely zero attraction effect, challenging the prevalence of this decision bias in real-world consumer decision-making. We believe that our study can be informative for future studies exploring how the strength of attraction effect depends on the stimuli presentation format, which is key for understanding the exact cognitive processes underlying this choice bias.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Anna Trendl