

Evolution of Reference Points over Time

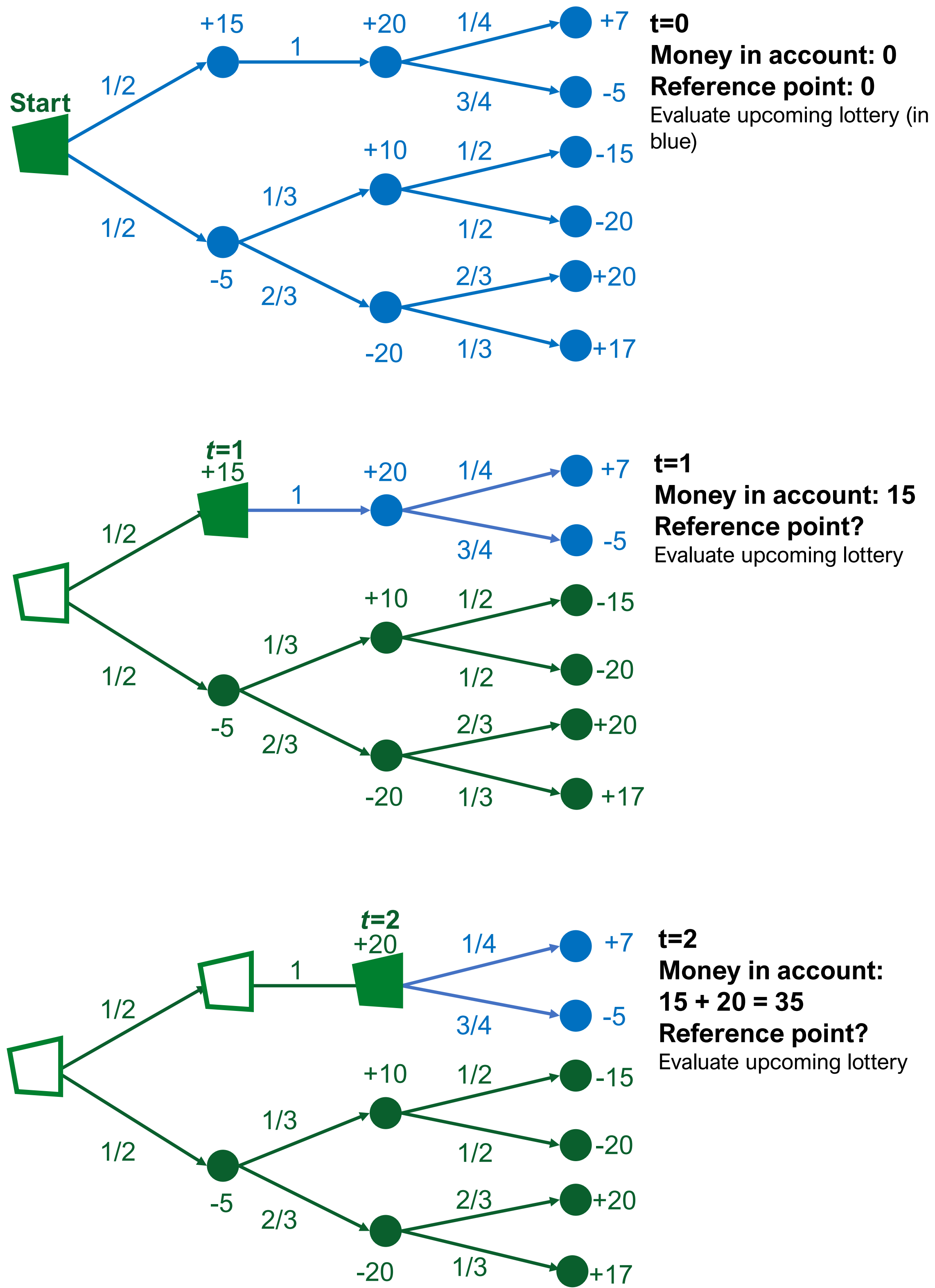
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1 Motivation

The formation and evolution of reference points in a dynamic setting are rare topics in discussions of reference-dependent preferences.

Based on existing theories about the formation of reference points, we conduct a controlled economic experiment on a representative sample. **Our aim is to establish a unified framework describing reference points in dynamic settings.**

2 Intertemporal Lottery L



How do people formulate reference points? / How do they evolve?

3 Reference Points

Status quo ante

$$R^{SQ} = X_0$$

The starting point of the lottery (usually 0)

Partial adaptation to experienced payoffs

$$R^A(t) = \frac{\sum \delta^{t-i} Z_i}{\sum \delta^{t-i}}$$

Weighted average of the experienced **outcomes**
 δ = time discounter

Lagged expectations

$$R^{LE}(t) = \frac{\sum \delta^{t-i} \mathbb{E}[L_i]}{\sum \delta^{t-i}}$$

Weighted average of the expectations of experienced **lotteries**

Forward-looking expectations

$$R^{FE}(t) = \mathbb{E}[L_i]$$

Expectation of the upcoming lottery

Composite Reference Point

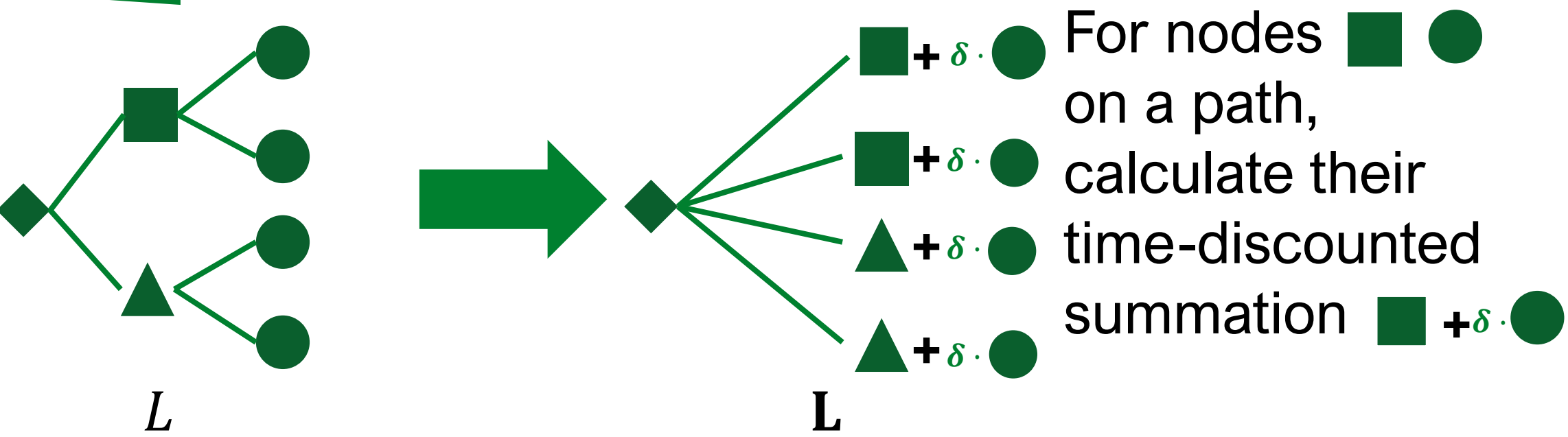
$$R = a_1 R^{SQ} + a_2 R^A + a_3 R^{LE} + (1 - \sum a_i) R^{FE}$$

We estimate R given

$$V(CE) = V(L|R)$$

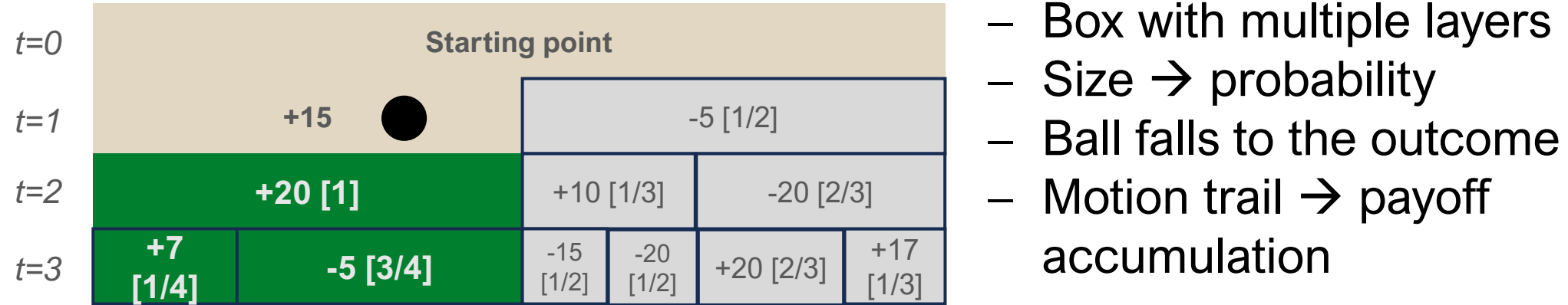
Using specification of PT (Tversky and Kahneman, 1992)
...in static and dynamic forms

? Reduce L to L



4 Experimental Design

Representation of Lottery: Probability Cascade

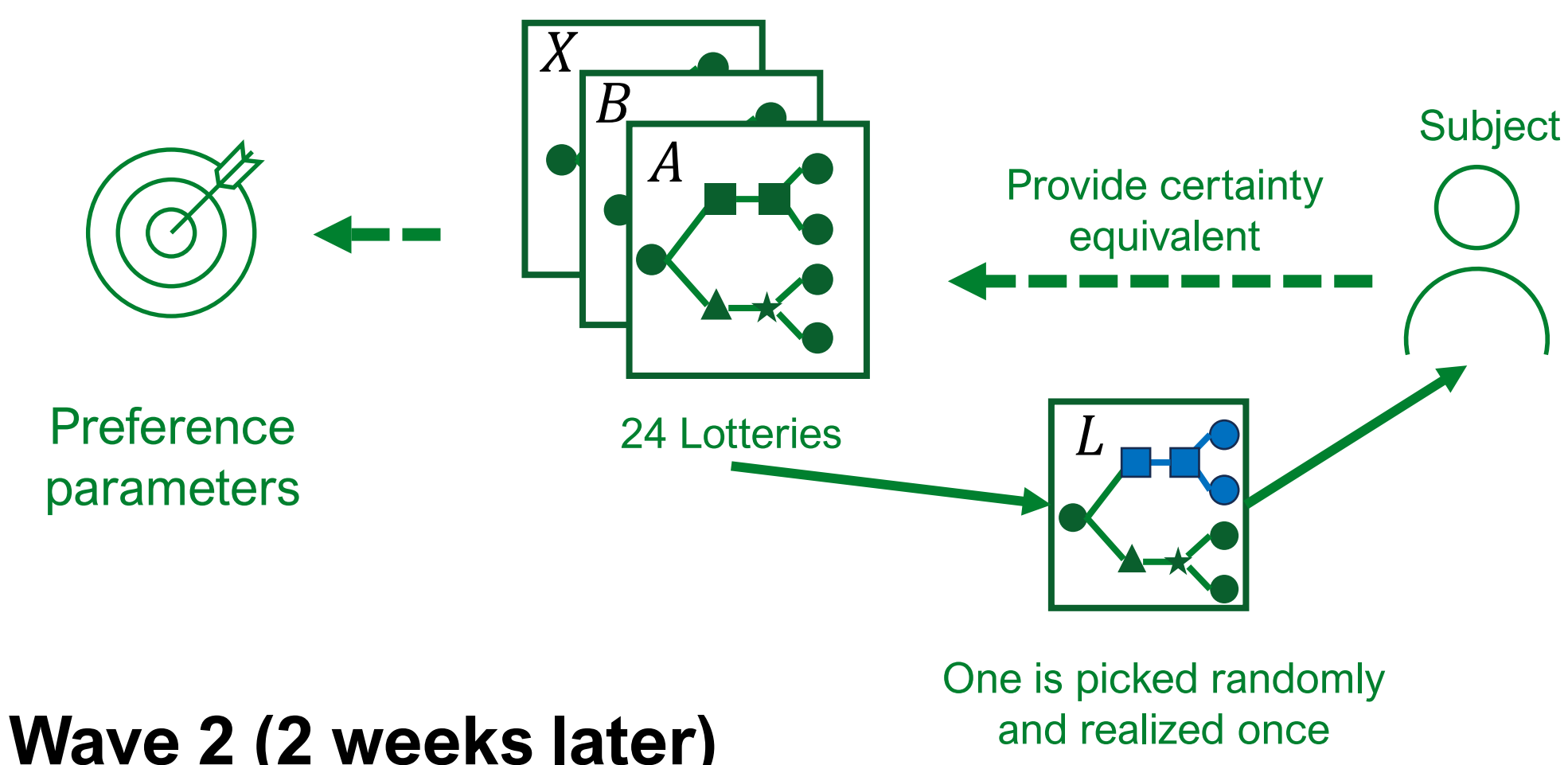


Design of Lottery: 24 Mixed Lotteries

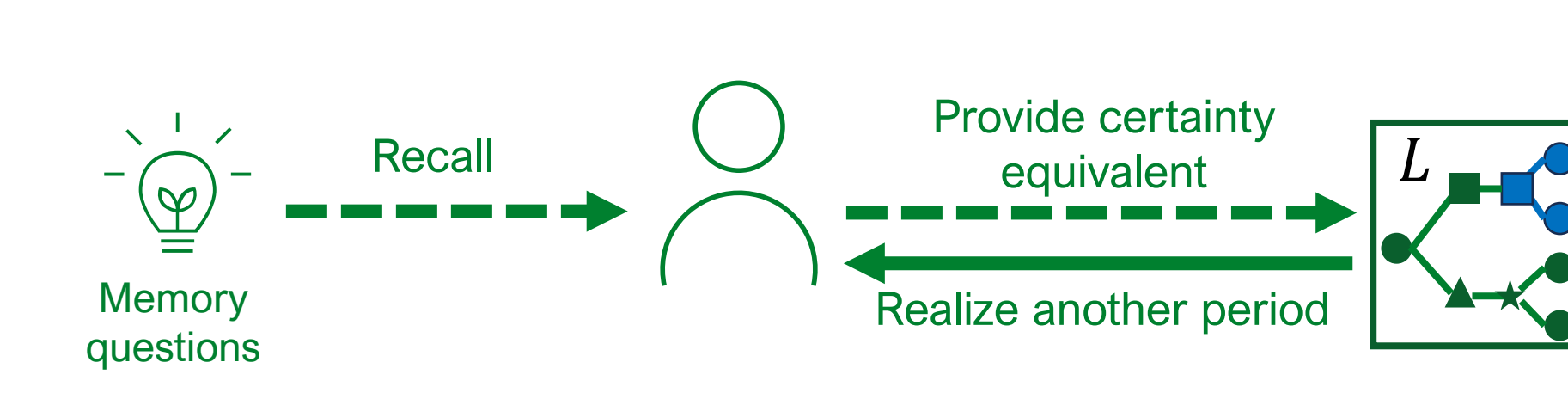
- High/low stake
- Early/late loading
- Four/six outcomes
- 3 periods
- EV = 0

Experiment: Longitudinal Design

Wave 1



Wave 2 (2 weeks later)



Wave 3 (another 2 weeks)

