Task / Folder	File	Content	Label in Frey et al. (2017)	Variable	Description	Remarks
		Note that some of the variables containing sensitive information and / or variables that may permit identifying participants have been removed from the publicly available dataset. Please contact us in case you need access to these variables.				
OVERVIEW OF PARTICIPANTS						
participants/	partids.csv	List of all participant IDs in sample				
	participants.csv	Participant overview		location	Location of study (0=Basel, 1=Berlin)	
				partid	Participant ID	
				date	Date	
				showup	Did participant show up?	
				version	Version of Study	
				sex	Sex (0=female, 1=male)	
				dob_d	Date of birth (day)	
				dob_m	Date of birth (month)	
				dob_y	Date of birth (year)	
				age	Age at the the of the study	
				session	PHP session ID	
				done	Did participant finish?	
				retest	Is this a retest dataset?	
	participants_missing.csv	Table of missing tasks ("1" if missing)				
AFFECT						
affect/	affect.csv	Participants' affect ratings		gen_ + suffix	rating of [suffix]; in general	
				pre_ + suffix	rating of [suffix]; at the beginning of study	
				mid1_ + suffix	rating of [suffix]; before lunch break	
				mid2_ + suffix	rating of [suffix]; after lunch break	
				post_ + suffix	rating of [suffix]; at the end of the study	
	affect_long.csv	dito affect.csv long format				
BALLOON ANALOGUE RISK TASK						
bart/	bart.csv	Overview table	BART	pumps	Mean number of pumps	
				pumps_sh1	Mean number of pumps (split half, only uneven trials)	
				pumps_sh2	Mean number of pumps (split half, only even trials)	
				pumps_adj	Mean number of pumps (adjusted)	
				pumps1	Mean number of pumps (trials 1-10)	
				pumps2	Mean number of pumps (trials 11-20)	
				pumps3	Mean number of pumps (trials 21-30)	
	bart_pumps.csv	Pump data for each participant (30 trials)		trial	Trial number	
				block	Block of trials (1, 2, 3)	
				pumps	Number of pumps in trial	
				exploded	1 if balloon exploded in trial (0 otherwise)	
				payoff	Number of points earned in trial	
	bart_rts.csv	Reaction times for pumping		trial	Trial number	
				pump1 ...	RT in pump1	
				pump127	... pump127	
	bart_riskperc.csv	Risk perception		trial	Trial number	
				size	current size of balloon (out of 128max)	
				rating	riskperception [0-100] => Risk that balloon explodes in next trial?	
	bart.Rdata	Raw data for R				
DECISIONS FROM EXPERIENCE						
dfe/	dfe_perpers.csv	DFE data aggregated per person	DFEss	samples	Mean number of samples	
				switches	Mean number of switches	
				swrate	Mean switching rate	

				rt_sample	Mean RT for sampling	
				rt_decision	Mean RT for decisions	
				H	Proportion of H-choices (higher expected value)	
				Hexp	Proportion of Hexp-choices (higher experienced mean)	
				R	Proportion of R-choices (higher variance option)	
			DFEre	Rexp	Proportion of Rexp-choices (higher experienced variance option)	
	dfe_perprob.csv	DFE data aggregated per problem		gamble_lab	Label of the gamble	
				domain	Gains vs. losses	
				gamble_ind	Index of gamble (within participant)	
				samples	Number of samples	
				switches	Number of switches	
				swrate	Switching rate	
				A_mean	Experienced mean of A	
				A_var	Experienced mean of A	
				B_mean	Experienced mean of B	
				B_var	Experienced mean of B	
				rare_n	Number of rare event observations	
				rt_sample	RT for sampling	
				rt_decision	RT for decision	
				H	H-choice (higher expected value)?	
				Hexp	Hexp-choice (higher experienced mean)?	
				R	R-choice (higher variance option)?	
				Rexp	Rexp-choice (higher experienced variance option)?	
				decision	Decision	
	dfe_samples.csv	DFE data, trial by trial		color_rev	Colors of boxes reversed? (randomized)	
				gamble_ind	Index of gamble (within participant)	
				gamble_lab	Label of the gamble	
				gamble_rev	Gamble options reversed? (randomized)	
				sample_ind	Index of sample	
				sample_sid	Side of sampled option	
				sample_opt	Sampled option	
				sample_out	Observed outcome	
				sample_rts	RT of sample	
				decision	Decision	
DECISIONS FROM DESCRIPTION						
dfd/	dfd_perpers.csv	DFD data aggregated per person		rt_decision	Mean RT for decisions	
				H	Proportion of H-choices (higher expected value)	
			DFD	R	Proportion of R-choices (higher variance option)	
				R_sh1	Proportion of R (split half, only uneven trials)	
				R_sh2	Proportion of R (split half, only even trials)	
	dfd_perprob.csv	DFD data, trial by trial		gamble_lab	Label of gamble	
				domain	Gains vs. losses	
				gamble_ind	Index of gamble within participant	
				rt_decision	RT of decision	
				H	H-choice (higher expected value)?	
				R	R-choice (higher variance option)?	
				decision	Decision	
LOTTERIES						
lotteries/						Note that in Pedroni et al. (2017), "AL" ("Adaptive Lotteries") is used to refer to these lotteries.
				partid		
	lotteries.csv	trial data		Dec_ID	Decision identifier	
				Stage		
				Substage		
				External_Dec_ID		
				V_Decision		
				X1	magnitude lottery X1	
				X2	magnitude lottery X2	
				PX1	probability of X1	

				Z1	magnitude lottery Z1	
				Z2	magnitude lottery Z2	
				PZ1	probability of Z1	
				Maxstage	maximal number of stages	
				Presentation_Order		
				Presentation_XZ	presentation left / right	
				Decision_Time		
				Decision_X	AV: Decision for X = 1	
				Inconsistent	Inconsistent trials	
				Change_X	adapt the X lottery (=1)	
				Threshold_Up	Boundary for iteration	
				Threshold_Lo	Boundary for iteration	
				R	Risky (= higher variance) choice	
	lotteriesOvert.csv	aggregated data		partid		
			LOT	R	Proportion of risky (=higher variance) choices	
				H	Proportion of higher expected value choices	
				CV	Proportion of higher coefficient of variance choices	
MULTIPLE PRICE LISTS						
mpl/	mpl.csv	trial data		dp	Decision problem	
				decision	Decision index (within problem)	
				choice	0 = left / 1 = right	
				R	Risky (= higher variance) choice	
	mplBehavior.csv	Overt behavior		vps	participant ID; NaN missing data	
				partid		
				CheckVps	checks if number of gambles is 66 (0) or more gambles have been saved (1) - in that case I assumed a block of gambles was duplicated	
				R	proportion of choices of the Holt and Laury gamble with the higher variance (0 to 10); excluding the additional gambles	
				CheckHolt	checks quality of Holt Data: 0 = fine; 1 = did not pay attention (prefer 1.60 to 3.85); 2 = unreliable as there are several switching points	
				SwitchAll	mean across the switching points of the six gamble types; for each gambles type the switching point gives the highest expected value where the reference gamble was still prefered. If there were several switches, the switching point is calculated as the mean between the highest expected value at which the reference gamble was preferred and the lowest expected value at which the experimental gamble was preferred; if the experimental gamble was always chosen the switching point is -10 (as -5 was the lowest expected value of the experimental gambles). i.e. -10 indicates a preferences for a gambles with a negative expected value (-5) over the references gambles with EV = +5	
				SwitchH	mean over the gambles with high values (+60; -60)	
				SwitchL	mean over the gambles with low values (+30 -30)	
				SwitchLH	switching point for high gambles where the losses were varied	
				SwitchLL	switching point for low gambles where the losses were varied	
				SwitchGH	switching point for high gambles where the gains were varied	
				SwitchGL	switching point for low gambles where the gains were varied	
				SwitchPH	switching point for high gambles where the probabilities were varied	
				SwitchPL	switching point for low gambles where the probabilities were varied	
				R_all	proportion of choices of experimental gambles over all 56 gambles; both 0 and 1 indicate unusual behavior	
				CheckGamb	checks quality of gamble responses: 0 = fine; 1 = did not pay attention (prefers reference gamble +15 -5 to gambles +30 -0.10); 2=unusually risk seeking, i.e. prefers gamble with neg EV with high losses; 3 = switches in one or more of the gamble blocks several times	
				swp	(1st) Switching point	
			MPL	MPLr	Switching point in the classic Holt and Laury price list (i.e., "dp" / decision problem 1)	Note that in Pedroni et al. (2017), "HL" refers to the classic Holt & Laury price list ("dp" = 1) and "MPL" refers to the newly implemented price lists ("dp" = 2-7).

	mplProblems.csv			id	trial number	
				dp	price list	
				decision	decision within price list	
				A_out1	Outcome 1 of lottery A	
				A_out2,	Outcome 2 of lottery A	
				A_p1	Probability 1 of lottery A	
				A_p2	Probability 2 of lottery A	
				B_out1	Outcome 1 of lottery A	
				B_out2	Outcome 2 of lottery A	
				B_p1	Probability 1 of lottery A	
				B_p2	Probability 2 of lottery A	
COLUMBIA CARD TASK						
cct/	cct_overt.csv	aggregated data	CCT	CCTncards	Number of cards drawn	
				CCTacards	Adjusted number of cards drawn	
				CCTratio	number of possible card draws / number of cards drawn	
				CCTaratio	number of possible card draws / adjusted number of cards drawn	
				CCTpayoff	mean payoff (if all trials would be paid out)	
	cct.csv	Preprocessed raw data		r_id	internal round id	
				r_pid	internal participant id	
				r_trialnum	trial number	
				r_block	block number	
				r_winvalue	gain value	
				r_lossvalue	loss value	
				r_lossnum	number of loss cards	
				r_cardschosen	number of cards chosen	
				r_censored	loss card encountered or not: 0 = not encountered	
				r_score	trial score	
				r_payout	relevant for payout; 0 = not	
				r_timespent	seconds taken in a game round	
MARBLES TASK						
				partid		
mt/	mt.csv		MT	MTr	"p.more.target.when.risky": the percentage choices for the target option when it has high risk minus that percentage when it has low risk. So, the higher the more risky behavior. Rescaled such that this are proper proportions again (instead of differences between proportions)	
				MTr.1	dito, block 1	
				MTr.2	dito, block 2	
				MTr.3	dito, block 3	
				dif.perc.bound	caution in perceptual task (the higher the higher the caution)	
				dif.amb.fx.bound	preferential (basic risk level) caution minus perceptual caution (or the effect on caution caused by the preferential task). Higher means more caution in preferential task, so that participants choose to sample relatively much in order to decrease ambiguity. Could be interpreted as ambiguity attitude: the higher the more ambiguity averse	
				dif.risk.fx.bound	How much more (if positive) cautious are people when risk level is increased. Could be interpreted, again, as ambiguity aversion.	
				dif.amb.fx.bias	If above .5, participants have a bias towards ambiguity. Clear interpretation: the higher the more ambiguity loving.	
				dif.risk.fx.bias	If above .5, participants have a bias towards risk. Clear interpretation: the higher the more risk seeking	
WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY						
wmc/	wmc.csv	Working memory data		MUpc	Memory updating, percentage correct	
				OSpcLet	Operation span (letters), percentage correct	
				OSrtLet	dito, reaction time	
				OSpcOp	Operation span (numeric), percentage correct	
				OSrtOp	dito, reaction time	
				SSpcLet	Sentence span (letters), percentage correct	
				SSrtLet	dito, reaction time	
				SSpcOp	Sentence span (numeric), percentage correct	

				SSrtOp	dito, reaction time	
				SSTM	Spatial short-term memory	
				WMC	WMC factor score (cf. Lewandowsky measurement model)	
VIENNA RISK-TAKING TEST: TRAFFIC						
vrttt/	vrttt.csv	Preprocessed data		duration	Test duration in minutes	
			VRTTT	raw	Raw test score (risk measure in seconds: the more, the riskier)	
				percentile	In relation to a normsample percentiles (see WRBTV-DEU.pdf)	
				t	In relation to a normsample t distribution	
				z	In relation to a normsample z distribution	
				iq	In relation to a normsample IQ scale	
				stanine	In relation to a normsample stanine scale	
				sten	In relation to a normsample sten scale	
				c11	In relation to a normsample	
QUESTIONNAIRES						
quest/	quest_raw.csv	Raw file. Consult PDFs in quest/				
quest/	quest_proc.csv	Processed raw file. WARNING: Variable names & values may have been overwritten and may not be in line with the raw file and / or the provided codebooks (PDFs) anymore!				
quest/	quest_scores.csv	Processed files with final scores. Should be used in most cases unless you need to construct your own scores. (Ordered) factors need to be read in as factors when using the CSV files (alernatively, use the object "measures.Rdata"). Some (skewed) variables were binned before being converted into factors (indiciated with "binned", see below), such that at least 50 participants fall into each bin and the number of bins is maximized to get the best resolution. For the ranges of values that are included in each bin, see the object "quest_levels" inside "quest_levels.Rdata".				
				partid	Participant ID	
				ses	Socioeconomic status (Cantril's ladder / life evaluation Scale)	
				ses_moth	Socioeconomic status of mother	
				ses_fath	Socioeconomic status of father	
				famstat	Family status	factor: 1=single, 2=married, 3=separated, 4=divorced, 5=widowed
				sibl	Number of siblings	
				sibl_y	Number of younger siblings	
				sibl_o	Number of older siblings	
				birthrank	Birthrank	
				edu	Education	factor: 0=none, 1=secondary school, 2=high school (or equivalent), 3=college (or equivalent)
				household	Household type	factor: 1=alone, 2=partner / children, 3=friends / shared flat, 4=assisted living
				birthplace	Birthplace	factor: CH=Switzerland, DE=Germany, OTH=Other
				income	Income class	ordered factor; we determined the quantiles (three groups), seperately for the Basel and Berlin subsamples, and then merged the resulting values: 1=low income, 2=medium income, 3=high income
				location	location	factor: Basel vs. Berlin
			AUDIT	AUDIT	Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (Saunders et al., 1993)	we added 0 for participants who indicated to never drink; then we added 1 to the scores and took the log
			FTND	FTND	Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (Heatherton et al. 1991)	ordered factor, binned (before, we added 0 for participants who indicated to never smoke)
			GABS	GABS	Gambling Attitude and Belief Scale (Strong et al., 2004)	ordered factor, binned
			PG	PG	Pathological gambling (Brodbeck et al., 2009)	ordered factor, binned
			DAST	DAST	Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST-20)	ordered factor, binned

				NUM	Berlin Numeracy Test (Cokely et al., 2012)	ordered factor [0-4, according to original scale]
			SOEP	SOEP	Socioeconomic panel, risk questions (Dohmen et al., 2011)	
			SOEPdri	SOEPdri	SOEP; driving	
			SOEPfin	SOEPfin	SOEP; financial	
			SOEPrec	SOEPrec	SOEP; recreational	
			SOEPocc	SOEPocc	SOEP; occupational	
			SOEPhea	SOEPhea	SOEP; health	
			SOEPsoc	SOEPsoc	SOEP; social	
			CAREa	CAREaggr	Cognitive Appraisal of Risky Events (CARE), aggressive beh.	ordered factor, binned
			CAREs	CAREsex	dito, sexual behavior	ordered factor, binned
			CAREw	CAREworkacad	dito, work & academic situations	ordered factor, binned
			Deth	Deth	DOSPERT, likelihood of behavior... ethical	
			Dinv	Dinv	investment	
			Dgam	Dgam	gambling	
			Dhea	Dhea	health	
			Drec	Drec	recreational	
			Dsoc	Dsoc	social	
				Deth_r	DOSPERT, perceived risks... ethical	
				Dinv_r	investment	
				Dgam_r	gambling	
				Dhea_r	health	
				Drec_r	recreational	
				Dsoc_r	social	
				Deth_b	DOSPERT, expected benefits... ethical	
				Dinv_b	investment	
				Dgam_b	gambling	
				Dhea_b	health	
				Drec_b	recreational	
				Dsoc_b	social	
				Dy	Sum of various real-life risky behaviors in the past year.	sum was computed from the following values in each item: 0=never, 1=once or twice, 2=several times
			Dm	Dm	Sum of various real-life risky behaviors in the past month.	sum was computed from the following values in each item: 0=never, 1=once or twice, 2=several times
			PRI	PRI	Propensity for risk inventory (Hockey et al, 2000)	
				BIS1att	BARRAT_1st_Attention (Patton et al., 1995)	
				BIS1mot	BARRAT_1st_Motor	
				BIS1ctr	BARRAT_1st_SelfControl	
				BIS1com	BARRAT_1st_CognitiveComplexity	
				BIS1per	BARRAT_1st_Perseverance	
				BIS1ins	BARRAT_1st_CognitiveInstability	
			BISa	BIS2att	BARRAT_2nd_Attentional	
			BISm	BIS2mot	BARRAT_2nd_Motor	
			BISn	BIS2npl	BARRAT_2nd_Nonplanning	
				BIS	Barrat, Total Score	
			SStas	SStas	Zuckerman, Sensation Seeking Thrill and Adventure Seeking	
			SSexp	SSexp	Zuckerman, Experience seeking	
			SSdis	SSdis	Zuckerman, Disinhibition	
			SSbor	SSbor	Zuckerman, Boredom susceptibility	
				SSSV	Zuckerman, Total Score	
				BMI	Body mass index	ordered factor, binned
MODEL PARAMETERS						
modelpars/	modelpars.csv	Lotteries		ABCTEU_OS	Outcome sensitivity	Expected Utility model
				ABCTEU_CS	Choice sensitivity	
				ABCTEU_DEV	Deviance	
				ABCTEU_BIC	BIC	
				ABCT4P_OS	Outcome sensitivity	
				ABCT4P_PW	Probability Distortion	4 parameter CPT
				ABCT4P_LA	Loss aversion	
				ABCT4P_CS	Choice sensitivity	
				ABCT4P_DEV	Deviance	

				ABCT4P_BIC	BIC		
				ABCT6P_OSg	Outcome sensitivity Gains	6 parameter CPT
				ABCT6P_OSl	Outcome sensitivity Losses	
				ABCT6P_PWg	Probability Distortion Gains	
				ABCT6P_PWl	Probability Distortion Losses	
				ABCT6P_LA	Loss aversion	
				ABCT6P_CS	Choice sensitivity	
				ABCT6P_DEV	Deviance	
				ABCT6P_BIC	BIC	
				ABCTRN_DEV	Deviance	baseline model
		Multiple Price Lists		MPLEU_OS	Outcome sensitivity	EUT
				MPLEU_CS	Choice sensitivity	
				MPLEU_DEV	Deviance	
				MPLEU_BIC	BIC	
				MPL4P_OS	Outcome sensitivity	4 parameter CPT
				MPL4P_PW	Probability Distortion	
				MPL4P_LA	Loss aversion	
				MPL4P_CS	Choice sensitivity	
				MPL4P_DEV	Deviance	
				MPL4P_BIC	BIC	
				MPL6P_OSg	Outcome sensitivity Gains	6 parameter CPT
				MPL6P_OSl	Outcome sensitivity Losses	
				MPL6P_PWg	Probability Distortion Gains	
				MPL6P_PWl	Probability Distortion Losses	
				MPL6P_LA	Loss aversion	
				MPL6P_CS	Choice sensitivity	
				MPL6P_DEV	Deviance	
				MPL6P_BIC	BIC	
				MPLRN_DEV	Deviance	baseline
		Columbia Card Task		CCTEU_OS	Outcome sensitivity	EUT
				CCTEU_CS	Choice sensitivity	
				CCTEU_DEV	Deviance	
				CCTEU_BIC	BIC	
				CCT3P_OS	Outcome sensitivity	3 parameter CPT
				CCT3P_PW	Probability Distortion	
				CCT3P_LA	Loss aversion	
				CCT3P_DEV	Deviance	
				CCT3P_BIC	BIC	
				CCT4P_OS	Outcome sensitivity	4 parameter CPT
				CCT4P_PW	Probability Distortion	
				CCT4P_LA	Loss aversion	
				CCT4P_CS	Choice sensitivity	
				CCT4P_DEV	Deviance	
				CCT4P_BIC	BIC	
				CCT6P_OSg	Outcome sensitivity Gains	6 parameter CPT
				CCT6P_OSl	Outcome sensitivity Losses	
				CCT6P_PWg	Probability Distortion Gains	
				CCT6P_PWl	Probability Distortion Losses	
				CCT6P_LA	Loss aversion	
				CCT6P_CS	Choice sensitivity	
				CCT6P_DEV	Deviance	
				CCT6P_BIC	BIC	
				CCTRN_mp	probability to take card	baseline model
				CCTRN_DEV	Deviance	
				CCTRN_BIC	BIC	
				BARTRN_pm	probability to pump	BART baseline
				BARTRN_DEV	Deviance	

				BIC	
			BARTRN_BIC		
			BART1_OS	Outcome sensitivity	BART BSR 1 Wallsten et al., 2005
			BART1_alpha	learning alpha	
			BART1_mu	learning mu	
			BART1_LA	Loss aversion	
			BART1_CS	Choice sensitivity	
			BART1_DEV	Deviance	
				BIC	
			BART1_BIC		
			BART3_OS	Outcome sensitivity	BART BSR 3 Wallsten et al., 2005
			BART3_alpha	learning alpha	
			BART3_mu	learning mu	
			BART3_CS	Choice sensitivity	
			BART3_DEV	Deviance	
				BIC	
			BART3_BIC		
PERSONALITY MEASURES (only for a subsample of 297 participants, collected ~ 2 years ealier)					
perso/	perso.csv		NEO_A	NEO-FFI Agreeableness	
			NEO_C	NEO-FFI Conscientiousness	
			NEO_E	NEO-FFI Extraversion	
			NEO_N	NEO-FFI Neuroticism	
			NEO_O	NEO-FFI Openness to experience	
			STAI_trait	Trait anxiety	
			t_diff	Unix time stamp (difference between personality assessment and main session)	