Results of Experiment 2

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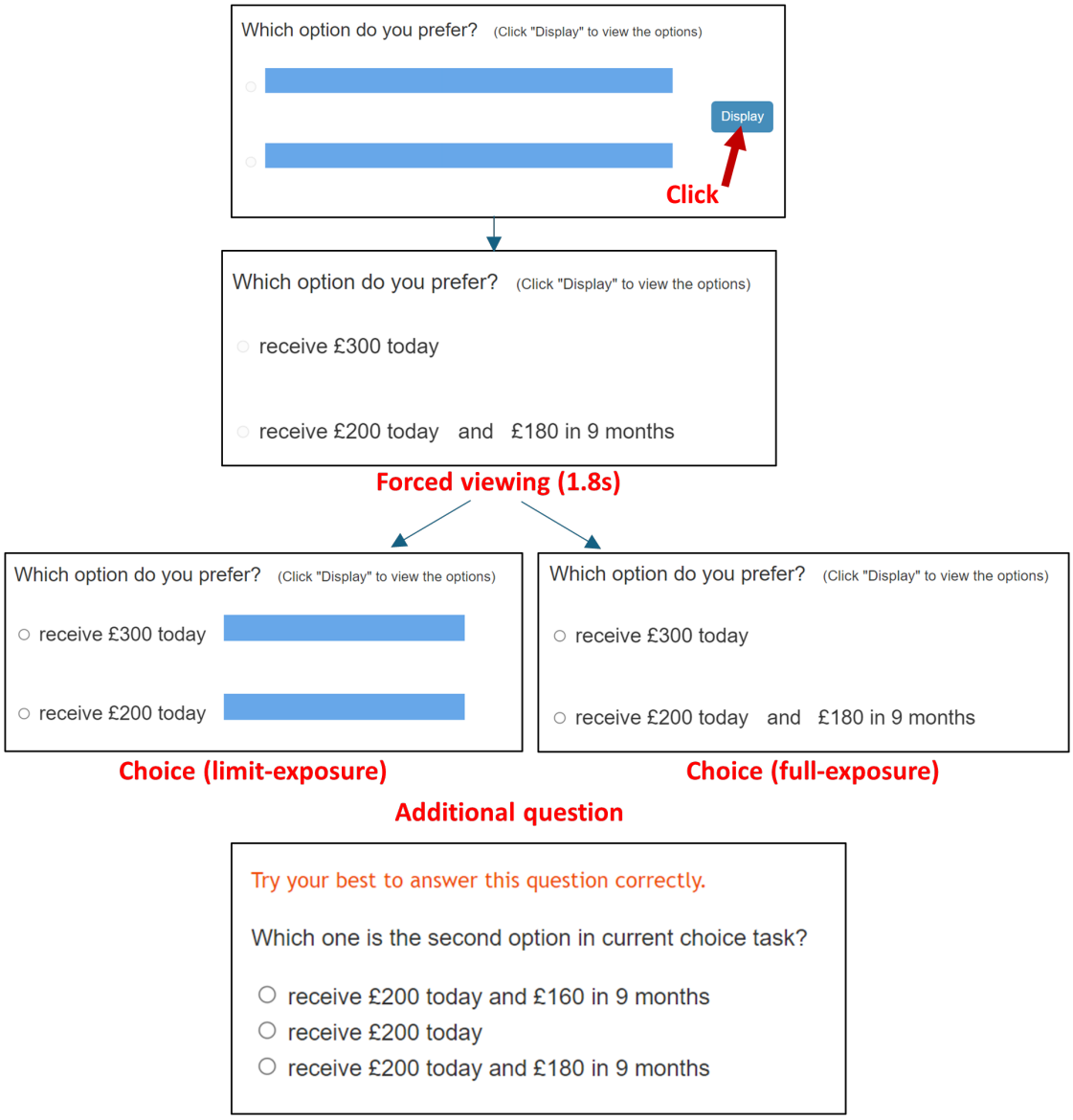
1 Experiment 3: Causal Manipulation of Attention

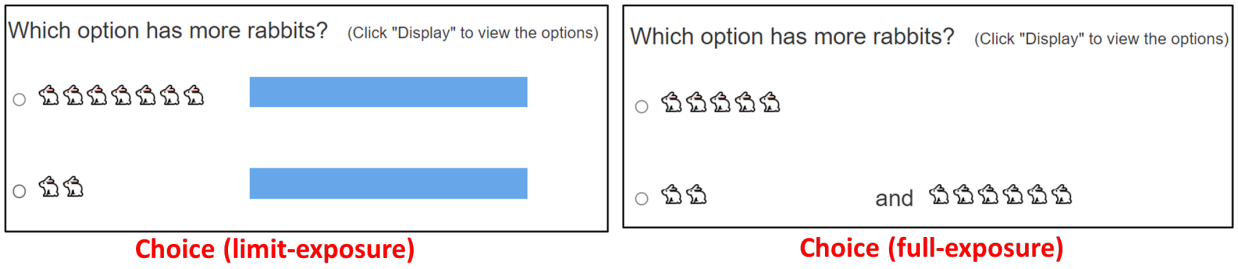
1.1 Procedure

We recruited 300 UK residents via Prolific. Participants are asked to complete a series of choice tasks. At each time there is only one task presented on the screen. These tasks are divided into four parts. Before each part begins, there are 2-3 example tasks to help participants get familiarized with the tasks in the corresponding part.

In Part 1-2, each choice is between a single immediate monetary reward and a sequence of two monetary rewards. Participants have to choose the option they prefer.



(a) Intertemporal Choice Task



(b) Count-the-Rabbits Task

Figure 1: Screenshot of Experiment 3

Table 1: Regression Results for Intertemporal Choice Tasks

	(1) Pooled	(2) FE	(3) FE
Group	0.082	0.034	-0.1
	(0.189)	(0.102)	(0.096)
Question·1{Group = 0}	0.084	0.289	0.289
	(0.059)	(0.185)	(0.183)
Question·1{Group = 1}	0.223***	0.535***	0.535***
	(0.067)	(0.162)	(0.161)
$1\{\rho = 0.2\}$	-0.276***	-0.756***	-0.756***
	(0.051)	(0.135)	(0.133)
$1\{\rho = 0.3\}$	-0.333***	-0.915***	-0.915***
	(0.059)	(0.156)	(0.155)
$1\{\rho = 0.4\}$	-0.254***	-0.688***	-0.688***
	(0.061)	(0.166)	(0.164)
$1\{\rho = 0.5\}$	-0.193**	-0.516**	-0.516**
	(0.071)	(0.194)	(0.192)
$1\{\rho = 0.6\}$	-0.468***	-1.281***	-1.281***
	(0.081)	(0.22)	(0.218)
$1\{s = 240\}$	0.191***	0.53***	0.53***
	(0.044)	(0.119)	(0.118)
$1\{s = 280\}$	0.665***	1.795***	1.795***
	(0.058)	(0.126)	(0.125)
$1\{s = 320\}$	0.475***	1.293***	1.293***
	(0.053)	(0.124)	(0.123)
observations	7056	4416	7056
aic	9621.97	4294.947	4303.619

Note: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Standard errors are clustered at the subject level and are reported in the parentheses. The p-values are calculated based on Wald tests. FE denotes fixed effects. Subject-specific dummies are omitted in this table.

Table 2: Regression Results for Count-the-Rabbit Tasks

	(1) Pooled	(2) FE	(3) FE	(4) FE
Group	-0.73*	-4.379***	-4.379***	-0.757
	(0.33)	(1.114)	(1.114)	(0.392)
Question·1{Group = 0}	0.574*	1.378*	1.378*	2.005**
	(0.226)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.744)
Questsion·1{Group = 1}	0.062	0.152	0.152	0.145
	(0.318)	(0.368)	(0.368)	(0.344)
$1\{r_2 + r_3 > r_1\}$	7.797***	11.71***	11.71***	6.181***
	(0.377)	(1.091)	(1.091)	(0.552)
$1\{r_2 = 2\}$	0.106	0.183	0.183	0.217
	(0.274)	(0.378)	(0.378)	(0.393)
$1\{r_2 = 3\}$	-0.655***	-0.95**	-0.95**	-0.991***
	(0.228)	(0.338)	(0.338)	(0.35)
$1\{r_1 = 8\}$	0.145	0.192	0.192	0.191
	(0.166)	(0.241)	(0.241)	(0.252)
observations	3504	3504	3504	810
aic	878.752	1100.636	1100.636	583.857

Note: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Standard errors are clustered at the subject level and are reported in the parentheses. The p-values are calculated based on Wald tests. FE denotes fixed effects. Subject-specific dummies are omitted in this table.

Table 3: The Relationship Between Response Time, Choice and Intervetions

	Intertemporal Choice	Rabbit
Group	-0.706***	-2.438***
	(0.144)	(0.118)
Question·1{Group = 0}	-0.102	0.787***
	(0.166)	(0.15)
Questsion·1{Group = 1}	0.414***	0.784***
	(0.108)	(0.109)
Choice	0.434	0.499***
	(0.336)	(0.063)
Choice×Group	-0.69*	-1.17***
	(0.3)	(0.199)
Choice×Question·1{Group = 0}	-0.133	-0.122
	(0.233)	(0.214)
Choice×Question·1{Group = 1}	-0.011	0.313*
	(0.207)	(0.153)
observations	4393	3486
aic	18552.742	14236.621
adj-R^2	0.378	0.569

Note: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Both models are estimated through 2SLS method. Standard errors are clustered at the subject level and are reported in the parentheses. The p-values are calculated based on t-tests. Intercept, subject-specific dummies, reward (rabbit) numbers and their interactions with predicted choice are omitted in this table.