

309 | 8 | 0
Views | CrossRef citations to date | Altmetric

ARTICLE


Is Satisficing Absorbable? An Experimental Study

Werner Güth, M. Vittoria Levati & Matteo Ploner

Pages 95-105 | Published online: 14 Jun 2008

🗨️ Cite this article 🔗 <https://doi.org/10.1080/15427560802107389>

Sample our Behavioral Sciences Journals



>> [Sign in here](#) to start your access to the latest two volumes for 14 days

Full Article Figures & data References Citations Metrics

Reprints & Permissions Read this article Share

We Care About Your Privacy

We and our 874 partners store and access personal data, like browsing data or unique identifiers, on your device. Selecting "I Accept" enables tracking technologies to support the purposes shown under "we and our partners process data to provide," whereas selecting "Reject All" or withdrawing your consent will disable them. If trackers are disabled, some content and ads you see may not be as relevant to you. You can resurface this menu to change your choices or withdraw consent at any time by clicking the ["privacy preferences"] link on the bottom of the webpage [or the floating icon on the bottom-left of the webpage, if applicable]. Your choices will have effect within our Website. For more details, refer to our Privacy Policy. [Here](#)

We and our partners process data to provide:

.....

I Accept

Reject All

Show Purpose



Notes

^a N denotes the number of observations.

^a N has the same interpretation as in [Table 2](#).

¹ Choices were elicited in a random order so as to exclude ordering effects.

² These observations are kept in the analysis. Dropping them does not alter results.

³ To check whether the different aspirations and investments in the second phase of the two-state treatment are due to the use of the decision aid, we performed Wilcoxon rank sum tests (two-sided) comparing aspirations and portfolio choices in case of $\delta = 0$ and $\delta = 1$. No significant influence of the aid on any of the considered variables was observed ($p > 0.140$ for each comparison).

⁴ For the three-state scenario, variables b and i are found to differ significantly when participants require the decision aid ($p = 0.004$ for both i when $\delta = 1$ vs. i when $\delta = 0$ and j when $\delta = 1$ vs. j when $\delta = 0$).

⁵ In the three-state treatment, the frequency of $A1 = A2$, $A2 = A3$ and $A1 = A3$ was 10.67%, 16.66% and 3.64%, respectively.

⁶ The dif 0.001, two-
sided Wi

⁷ Since u refer to the
full samp those who
willingly keep on
(volunta vely change
result

⁸ Althou promote
performe ements.

Relate



Information for

- Authors
- R&D professionals
- Editors
- Librarians
- Societies

Opportunities

- Reprints and e-prints
- Advertising solutions
- Accelerated publication
- Corporate access solutions

Open access


- Overview
- Open journals
- Open Select
- Dove Medical Press
- F1000Research

Help and information

- Help and contact
- Newsroom
- All journals
- Books

Keep up to date

Register to receive personalised research and resources by email

 Sign me up



Copyright

Accessib

Registered
5 Howick Pl

or & Francis Group
orma business

