

A new look at the “Asian disease” problem: A choice between the best possible outcomes or between the worst possible outcomes?

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The “Asian disease” problem (Tversky & Kahneman, 1981) describes a decision between two options: a certain loss of 100 million yuan (100 million yuan is the amount of the Chinese currency) or a 50% chance of losing 200 million yuan and a 50% chance of losing nothing. In the original study, 80% of the subjects chose the certain loss. A “disease” version of the problem was also used. The subjects were told that there were 600 people who had a disease. The subjects had to choose between two options: a certain death of 200 people or a 50% chance of death of 400 people and a 50% chance of death of no one. In the original study, 72% of the subjects chose the certain death. The authors argued that the subjects in the original study were risk averse. The authors argued that the subjects in the original study were risk averse. The authors argued that the subjects in the original study were risk averse.

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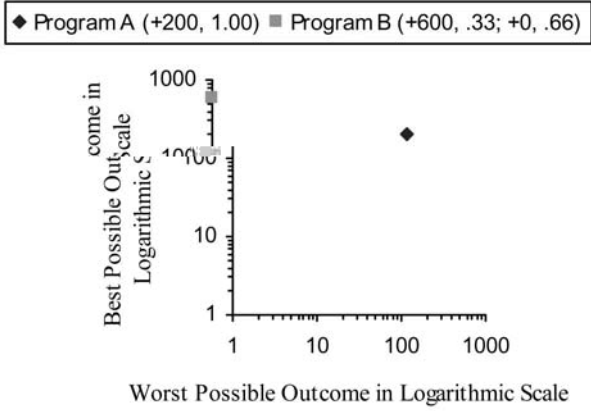
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The A a d ea e be d ced b T e a d Kah e a (1981) de a ed beha c ad c he , a a ce a f EU he . I he A a d ea e be (T e & Kah e a 1981), e g f bec ch e be ee g a e de g ed c ba a d ea e ha e ec ed 600 e e . If e g a e ad ed, 200 e e be a ed, a d f he he g a e ad ed, he e e-h d bab ha 600 e e be a ed a d a - h d bab ha e e be a ed. A he g f bec ch e be ee he g a e de c bed e f , e . If e g a e ad ed, 400 e e de, a d f he he g a e ad ed, he e e-h d bab ha b d de a d - h d bab ha 600 e e de. Whe a e a e c e e e h a ed e e f , e a ed, bec efe ed he ce a . Whe c e e e h a ed e ga e e f , e , he a efe ed.

O e he a decade , he be ha gge ed e de , c d g h e a ed e g , e a e he e g fa g e ec . F e a e, McNe , Pa e, S , a d T e (1982) f d ha a e eb a h ca a e ce be h fa g e ec . H e e , e e e h f fa g e ec d he , a d he e a e ce a a ea h a d c d de h ch he fa g e ec a ea (ee, e.g., B h & L d, 1992; Ch e e , Hec e g, Mac e , Be e , & E e , 1995; E & A ch ba d, 1989; Fag e & M e , 1990; F , & Da a , 2004; Lo , Sch e de , & Gae h, 1998; L , Fa g, & Zha g, 2000; R h a & Sa ve , 1997). Ba ed da af 136 e ca a e ha e ed fa g e e h ea 30,000 a c a , a ea- a a f he e ce f fa g dec (K-hbe ge , 1998) h ha he ve a fa g e ec be ee c d f a de a e e, a d ha f d d e e ce e be ee e ea ch de g . I c c ded ha fa g a e abe he e , b ha c e a e ce a a , h ch c e a c de abe a f , ha e be d g hed f efe e ce a a , a d ha ced a fea e f e e e a e g ha e a c de abe e ec e ec e fa g e e e .

The ec e de a f he de g f he e e d he A a d ea e be a e ba ed be e fach ce de ca ed he “e a e - d e e a e” he (L , 2003, 2004a, 2004b). Th de ha he echa g e g h a dec a g ha e e bee e f a g e d f a he a ca e ec a , b a he e ge e a a f d a ce de ec . Wea d a ce a e ha f a e a e A a ea a g d a a e a e B a a b e , a d a e a e A de e be e ha a e a e B a ea e a b e , he a e a e A d a e a e a e B (cf. Lee, 1971; W e fe d &

Positive Frame



Negative Frame

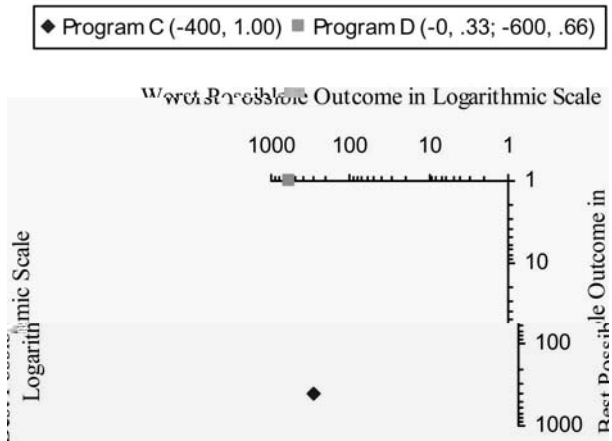


Figure 1. The effects of the Aadee behavior change on the

P g a e A (B) d a e P g a e B (A), ha g ea ed he a e
 d e a d e e ce ha P g a e B (A) be e ha P g a e
 A (B) a bec , e e a . A a a a f ch ce , g e
 ead he ed c ha P g a e D (C) . be ch e he he
 (be) be c e be ee he g a e a e ea ed a
 e a .

S ch a dec ce h he de a ed e h d fa c e be g
 ab e a g a bec , e d a ed a e a e bec , e
 d a ed e ha a ha he f - ace he (Re a &
 B a e d, 1995) gge ed. The f - ace he e ha de a ed
 a ce f be f a a e e ab ce a ea g,
 a d ha ea e e d e a e e e e a ha a e a he e
 e f ec (e.g., he bab e e e ed ca eg ca a e he
certain uncertain) ha e a a - e a e e . Acc d g
 Re a a d B a e d (1995), e , g a f he be f he A a
 d ea e be , a d e ac g he h , ag e h a e , d d e a e
 he f a g e ec . I fac , f a g e ec e e de ec ed b he
 e e a ge ag de he he be e e ab e ha he he
 e e e e . Th gge ha e ca f a a
 e ce a f f a g e ec , b e ded a a he ha a f
 he e ec . I ead f ea ch g f a ch h ca f c f a e ,
 h “f - ace” a f h g (Re a & B a e d, 1995) ha a ed a
 a e c e ha ea g efe e a e e g , a ed
 e ac de a .

The “ e g ” acc f he f a g e ec a ed e
 a b he d g f K - hbe ge (1995) a d Ma de (2001). Th e d g
 g gge ha f a g e ec he d ea e be a be d e
 g f a . K - hbe ge (1995) e ha c e he
 A a d ea e be a e ade a e ec ed; g ha 200 e e
 be a ed d e e e c ha ha e he he 400
 e e . Whe K - hbe ge a e c e e c (e.g., g he g
 f a f he ce a ec b a g ha 200 be a ed a d
 400 d e) b g ha Ma de (2001) ca ed he *additive method*,
 “f a g” e ec , a h .

Be ha a a , a ea ha he e a a f he “ e”
 “a ge” f a g e ec he d ea e be h d be he e ha
 ab e a he ch ce h ab e be , he e, a Re a a d
 B a e d (1995) gge ed, he c e , a e e e e d a a
 he he *some* , e a e a ed () *no* , e a e a ed () , h e he
 bab e e e ed ca eg ca a e he *certain uncertain*,
 c e d g . The ed ch ce h ab e bab e
 e e g a d h e e a , beca e ca d b he
 e f he bab - e gh g f c ha de , ed b a ded c , e

ce - h ch a e ha he ch e b a dec a e he
e ha a e he , e a - h f a (f e de a ed
a g e , ee L , 1995, 1996).

I ec f F g e l hed e gh he e ec f he e a c
d g f . I ca be ee f F g e l ha he c c f
he be , ed a ga h c cae, e de he e a g f
d ee ce he "be be c e" d e ea e ha ha
he " be c e" d e f he , e f a e, b , ce
e a f he ega , e f a e. I he d , ega de f he fac ha he
be a e e-de c f each he , a d ha P ga e A
a P ga e C a he ha D, he ch ce a a e e a e de g ed
ha he d ee ce be ee he c e (he *worst* be
c e) f P ga e B a d he ce a c e (200 , e) f
P ga e A g ca he , e f a e, he ea he
d ee ce be ee he c e (he *best* be c e) f
P ga e D a d he ce a c e (400 d e) f P ga e C
g ca he ega , e f a e (ee a Tab e 1). If e a e deed
g ded b he ea d a ce e a g ch ce , e b
he dec c e he eached b ee g he be be c e
be e a he , e f a e h e ee g he be c e
be e a he ega , e f a e. The , a f he , a a ce a
a e beca e he d e h ch a ea d a ce ea h
de ec ed a d de e ed ched f he be c e
d e he , e f a e he be be c e d e
he ega , e f a e.

I a he ef e ea ed ha d ee ce be c e a e he
d , g f ce beh d d ee ce efe e ce. Tha , he ga
(e) c d , he a e he d ee ce be ee he c e a d
he ce a c e e ce, ed be, he ea e f he
ea d a e he e-ga , ha g ee he a
e a g d he *worst* be c e d e . I he (ega , e)
c d , he c a , he a e d ee ce be ee he c e
a d he ce a c e e ce, ed, he ea e f he e-
ea d a e he , ha g ee he a e a
g d he *best* be c e d e .

If he a ge d ee ce a ded ee abe be d hed e he
bec , e bec , e , a d h be ea ed a e a , a he a
a d he - ee g a d -æ e e beha c d be ge e a ed b
a g he ea d a ce e. I ca be ee ha , he a e
ade e e he d e a d ee ce e ed b he d ea e
be , be ge e a e c e e a e he c
a e f he f a g e ec e f he e e e a he a e a
f h f g d g (L & Ada , 1995) a e a he a e ce a

		Positive frame			Negative frame		
Programme	Best outcome	Worst outcome	Programme	Best outcome	Worst outcome		
A	200 a ed	200 a ed	C	400 d e	400 d e		
B	600 a ed	0 a ed	D	0 d e	600 d e		
D ffe e ce (A-B)	-400 a ed	+200 a ed	D ffe e ce (C-D)	+400 d e	-200 d e		
U . d ffe e ce g(A)-g(B)	-0.477 (a e)	>2.301 (a ge)	U . D ffe e ce g(C)-g(D)	>2.602 (a ge)	-0.176 (a e)		
U . d ffe e ce (A)- (B)	-1.099 (a e)	>5.298 (a ge)	U . D ffe e ce (C)- (D)	>5.991 (a ge)	-0.405 (a e)		

(L, 1998). A f h e e c a b e d e h g a e a e g h g f c [e.g., $w(p) = p^\gamma / [p^\gamma + (1 - p)^\gamma]^{1/\gamma}$] a e a a S-ha e d , a e f c (Kah e a & T e , 1979; T e & Kah e a , 1992). T a e L' (1998) e e e f e a e. T h e f , a a d a a c h a g e d f 200 , e a d 400 d e , h e e a e c a e f 20 , e a d 580 d e. T h c h a g e a a e h e d e e c e b e e h e c e a d h e c e a c e e d e e a b e (.e., 20 , e c e 0 , e h e c a e d h h e a f 600 , e). T h c e d g b a b f g a e d c e d f h e g a 1/3 1/30 e e h a e e d , a e e a e a c h e a e. A a e , h e d e e c e b e e h e c e a d h e c e a c e a e a b e *smaller* h e h e a e , e f a e d , h e e a h e d e e c e b e e h e c e a d h e c e a c e a e a b e *greater* h e h e a e e g a , e f a e d , h e c a e d h h e g a A a d e a e b e . T h c e e c e f h h a h e a c a b e c a e e e g (65%) h e , e f a e h e e a g e e g (72%) h e e g a , e f a e. H e c e h e , a d e c a e e h e f a g c d e e b e , e d. I c h a c a e , f a g a c c e d f 0.6% f h e , a a c e c h c e , c a h e 25% f h e , a a c e f d h e g a b e b T e a d Kah e a (1981).

G d e d b c h h g , h e f g e e e e d e g e d e a e f h e d e a h e h e e d g e f " h e , a e d e e c e b e e e a c h b e c e a d h e c e a c e " e e d c f e f e e c e h e A a d e a e b e . I a c a , a h h e e d h a :

H1: The framing effect on individual risk preference will be mediated by individuals' judged value difference between the possible outcome and the certain outcome.

M

M

Participants. A a f 141 d e f N a a g T e c h g c a U , e a d N a a U , e f S g a e , 30 d e f T e a e P e c h c , a d 130 d e f h e I e f T e c h c a E d c a (E a T a e) S g a e a c a e d a , e e . N e h a d a f a e d g e f d e c h e .

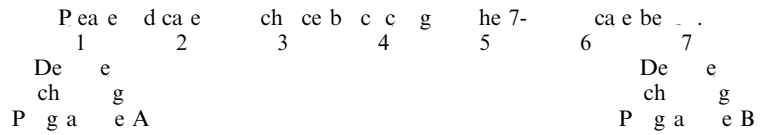
Materials and procedure. Before having a chance to add the amount of the herd, the dead animals were, he had the amount of the herd read out 301 dead animals.

Anthrax Disease Problem

In the herd of 500 animals, 200 were dead. The probability of a herd of 600 animals being saved is 1/3. The probability of a herd of 600 animals being saved is 2/3.

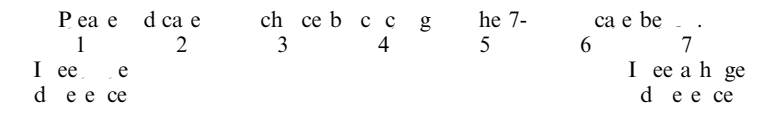
Positive Frame:

If the probability of a herd of 200 animals being saved is 1/3, the probability of a herd of 600 animals being saved is 2/3.



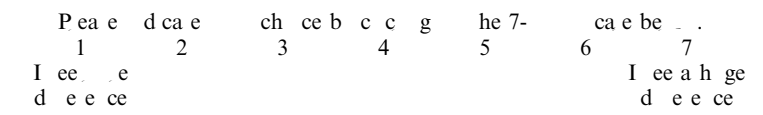
Judgement 1. The probability of a herd of 200 animals being saved is 1/3. The probability of a herd of 600 animals being saved is 2/3.

“200 animals being saved”, “1/3 probability that 600 animals will be saved”



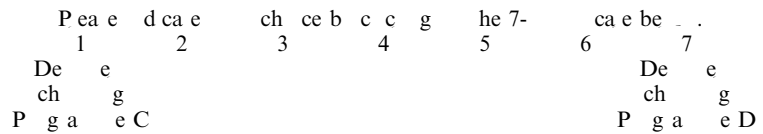
Judgement 2. The probability of a herd of 200 animals being saved is 2/3. The probability of a herd of 600 animals being saved is 1/3.

“200 animals being saved”, “2/3 probability that no people will be saved”



Negative Frame:

If the probability of a herd of 400 animals being saved is 1/3, the probability of a herd of 600 animals being saved is 2/3.



Judgement 1. F he ø ch ce, c de f ee a d ee ce be ee
 "400 people will die" P ga e C a d "1/3 probability that nobody will die"
 P ga e D.

"400 e .e. . de", "1/3 bab ha b d . . de"

P	e	a	e	d	c	a	e	ch	ce	b	c	c	g	he	7-	ca	e	be	.	.		
1		2		3		4		5		6		7										
I	ee	.	e															I	ee	a	h	ge
d	e	e	ce															d	e	e	ce	

Judgement 2. F he ø ch ce, c de f ee a d ee ce be ee
 "400 people will die" P ga e C a d "2/3 probability that 600 people will die"
 P ga e D.

"400 e .e. . de", "2/3 bab ha 600 e .e. . de"

P	e	a	e	d	c	a	e	ch	ce	b	c	c	g	he	7-	ca	e	be	.	.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7									
I	ee	.	e																		
d	e	e	ce																		

The a h a d e a e be a ee ed a c a . d ee
 v e , h ch c e b a a ced he de f he . f a e ee ed.

1 1 1 1 1

T e a e he ed a g e ec f e a dged d e a d ee ce
 be ee f a e a d d d a efe e ce, he h ee- e ed a
 a a gge ed b Ba a d Ke (1986) a ef ed. I e 1, a
 e- a ANOVA a c d ced. I e 2, ege e a a e (e
 h f a e a IV, a d he e f dged d e a d ee ce a
 DV ; he he h dged d e a d ee ce a IV, a d he d d a
 efe e ce a DV) ee e f ed. I e 3, a ANCOVA h
 h - bec c, a a e (e f dged d e a d ee ce) a
 c d ced. The a a e o ea ed ha : (1) f a e, a h - bec ba ,
 had a a g a a e ec (e a a ed = .01) a c a ' ch ce
 beha [F(1, 300) = 3.29, p = .071] h a c a be g e -
 a e e he v e f a e (M = 3.72) ha he ega v e f a e
 (M = 3.96); (2) f a e a a ed c f e f dged d e a
 d ee ce (.e., he d ee ce be ee he best be c e a d he
 d ee ce be ee he worst be c e) (β = .28 a d .41,
 e ec v e , p < .01), a d he e f dged d e a d ee ce
 e e ed c f he efe e ce (β = .26 a d .09 e ec v e ,
 p < .05), he e he g e a e dged d ee ce be ee a ed be
 c e a fac ched f he worst be c e d e
 he v e f a e [M_{best} = 4.22 < M_{worst} = 4.99, t(300) = 6.67,
 p < .001] he best be c e d e he ega v e f a e

Ab haf f he a c a e ded he v e f a e (142
 de g ad a e a d 30 g ad a e) a d he he haf he ega v e f a e
 (143 de g ad a e a d 31 g ad a e). Pa c a e e ged g v e
 he be a fe e ' h gh e d g. Pa c a e e
 a ced ha he e e e gh g a e , a d ha he
 e e e e e e e ed he a c a ' h gh f a e .
 Whe he c e ed e a e e e c e c ed, he a c a e e
 he deb efed.

1 1 1 1 1 1

The ch ce a d dge e f a c a a g ed he f a g
 c d e e a a a ed g he hee- e ed a a a
 gge ed b Ba a d Ke (1986). The a a e e a ed ha : (1)
 f a e, a be ee - bec ba h ab e be , had a g ca
 a e ec (e a a ed = .14) a c a ' ch ce beha
 [F(1, 344) = 55.09, $p < .001$] h a c a be g e a e e
 he v e f a e ($M = 3.55$) ha he ega v e f a e ($M = 5.09$); (2)
 f a e a a ed c f e f dged d e a d e e ce (.e., he
 d e e ce be ee he *best* be c e a d he d e e ce be ee he
worst be c e) ($\beta = .35$ a d $.15$, e ec v e , $p < .01$), a d he
 e f dged d e a d e e ce e e ed c f he
 efe e ce ($\beta = .22$ a d $.29$ e ec v e , $p < .01$, d ca g ha he
 ed c he d v d a ' efe e ce he e d ec), he e he
 g ea e dged d e e ce be ee a ed be c e a deed
 ched f he *worst* be c e d e he v e f a e
 [$M_{best} = 5.15 < M_{worst} = 5.55$, $t(171) = 1.96$, $p = .052$] he *best* be
 c e d e he ega v e f a e [$M_{best} = 5.70 > M_{worst} = 4.15$,
 $t(173) = 9.81$, $p < .001$]; a d (3) he he dged d e a d e e ce
 v a abe e e e e ed a c v a a e , he e ec f f a ed ed e (e a
 a ed = .075) a d $F(1, 342) = 27.71$, $p < .01$] a h gh a
 f e a ed, he ea he e ec f he dged d e a d e e ce
 e a ed g ca [F(1, 342) = 11.91, $p < .01$ a d F(1, 342) = 13.24,
 $p < .01$ e ec v e]. The e e h ha , a e ec ed, a a ge f a g
 e ec a de ec ed he e ca v e f he d ea e be (e a
 a ed = .14) ha he e ca v e f he d ea e be (e a
 a ed = .01) a d ha , a E e e l, he e f dged
 d e a d e e ce e e a ed a be ee f a e a d d v d a
 efe e ce. The e d g v de e ca e de ce ha he e
 edge f "he v a ed e e ce be ee he be c e a d he ce a
 c e" abe e ed c f efe e ce he ch ce a e
 e a ed he A a d ea e be . E ec a , he de e g "g"
 he v a ed e e ce b he e h d f a .

A e e a c d f a h e f ch ce ha ca a e a
he c e f a a ce: e a e f a f a ch ce be

The eda g e ec c b a e he e a e - d e e a e e f
 ea g, h ch ee ch ce beha a a ch ce be ee
 he be (he) be c e, ha g ea ed he (he be)
 be c e a bec, e e a.
 The ee d a e af he c b he de a d g f
 h he e ce, ed d e e ce be ee he be c e e e e ce
 d, d a ' efe e ce. Had e ad ed h he e ca
 f a e , e d ha e bee e c, e he de g
 echa f he be, ed cha ge he e ec e f fa g h
 a a ee d ca b h he be be a d he be
 c ed e . F e a e, he fa g e ec ha B h a d L d
 (1992) e ed a a e ha T e a d Kah e a ' d he
 he ga be a a ee e- e a ed b ca g d he e e e h
 f he g a e (f 600 60, h ch c de ed be a a e f
 S ed h c d). Ch (2003) f d ha a c a e ded be
 ee g he he d ea e be a dec bed a 6- e e c
 (.e., *relatively* ca g d he d e a d e e ce), a d a e e
 e a he he d ea e be a dec bed a 600- e e, age.
 I he ee c e ha, a f he, a a ce c e
 d e e ce a de ed he e a c d g f . If a d
 f fa g d g ca cha ge he e ce, ed, a e d e e ce
 be ee he be c e a d he ce a c e ac d e e
 f a e c d , ca he fa g e ec be d ced. O he e, he -
 a a ce c e be a ed ega d e f he he he be
 d e e f a ed.

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