# Online Appendix: not for print publication

### Appendix A: Additional Tables and Figures

Variable:		S.D.	Median	Min.	Max.	Obs.
Panel A: Subject Characteristics						
Female	0.58	0.49	1	0	1	478
Age	33.26	9.75	32	18	69	461
Completed primary school	0.95	0.23	1	0	1	478
Completed secondary school		0.50	1	0	1	478
Married or cohabitating		0.50	1	0	1	478
Has personal bank account	0.52	0.50	1	0	1	478
Has account with at least 1,000 shillings	0.24	0.43	0	0	1	478
Average daily expenditure (in shillings)		198.53	146.43	0.14	2857.14	478
Subject describes self as very-patient		0.48	1	0	1	494
Trusts that lab payments will be sent on time	0.97	0.16	1	0	1	478

 Table A1: Summary Statistics

	Experiment	Experimental Treatment:			
	Immediate Payouts	End-of-Day Payouts	Difference		
Female	0.60	0.55	0.04		
	[0.49]	[0.50]	(0.05)		
Age	32.79	34.35	-1.56		
	[9.42]	[10.43]	(0.99)		
Completed primary school	0.96	0.92	$0.04^{*}$		
	[0.20]	[0.28]	(0.02)		
Completed secondary school	0.55	0.59	-0.04		
	[0.50]	[0.49]	(0.05)		
Married or cohabitating	0.58	0.55	0.02		
	[0.49]	[0.50]	(0.05)		
Has personal bank account	0.53	0.51	0.01		
	[0.50]	[0.50]	(0.05)		
Has account with at least 1,000 shillings	0.27	0.17	$0.10^{**}$		
	[0.45]	[0.38]	(0.04)		
Average daily expenditure (in shillings)	201.54	201.37	0.16		
	[217.31]	[146.00]	(19.85)		
Subject describes self as very-patient	0.66	0.58	0.07		
	[0.47]	[0.49]	(0.05)		
Trusts that lab payments will be sent on time	0.98	0.97	0.01		
	[0.15]	[0.18]	(0.02)		

### Table A2: Summary Statistics by Experimental Treatment

Standard deviations in square brackets; standard errors in parentheses.

Specification:	ML	ML
	(1)	(2)
$\beta_{immediate}$	0.890***	0.905***
	(0.013)	(0.013)
$eta_{eod}$	$0.971^{***}$	$0.976^{***}$
	(0.023)	(0.021)
$\delta_{immediate}$	$0.914^{***}$	$0.913^{***}$
	(0.004)	(0.003)
$\delta_{eod}$	$0.940^{***}$	$0.940^{***}$
	(0.006)	(0.005)
$ ho_{immediate}$	$0.543^{***}$	0.840***
	(0.009)	(0.012)
$ ho_{eod}$	$0.590^{***}$	$0.886^{***}$
	(0.015)	(0.020)
ω	0	$\omega_i$
	—	_
$H_0: \beta_{immediate} = 1$	0.000	0.000
$H_0: \beta_{eod} = 1$	0.207	0.246
$H_0: \beta_{immediate} = \beta_{eod}$	0.002	0.004
$H_0: \delta_{immediate} = 1$	0.000	0.000
$H_0: \delta_{eod} = 1$	0.000	0.000
$H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} = \delta_{eod}$	0.000	0.000
$H_0: \rho_{immediate} = \rho_{eod}$	0.008	0.048
Observations	23712	23712
Subjects	494	494

Table A3: ML Estimates of Model Parameters in Immediate vs. End-of-Day Payment Treatments

Parameters estimated via maximum likelihood. Standard errors calculated using the inverse Hessian.  $\omega_i$  indicates self-reported average daily expenditure, which varies across subjects.

Specification:	Товіт (1)	Товіт (2)
$\beta_{immediate}$	$0.863^{***}$	$0.902^{***}$
$\beta_{eod}$	(0.030) $0.933^{***}$ (0.046)	(0.020) $0.958^{***}$ (0.036)
$\delta_{immediate}$	(0.010) $0.991^{***}$ (0.016)	(0.000) $0.998^{***}$ (0.014)
$\delta_{eod}$	(0.010) $0.980^{***}$ (0.018)	(0.014) $0.960^{***}$ (0.010)
$ ho_{immediate}$	$(1.739^{***})$	$(1.417^{***})$
$ ho_{eod}$	(0.051) $0.759^{***}$ (0.055)	(0.000) $1.321^{***}$ (0.110)
ω	0	$\bar{\omega}_i$
$H_0: \beta_{i_1,\ldots,i_{i_1},i_2} = 1$	0.000	0.001
Ho: $\beta_{immediate} = 1$ Ho: $\beta_{ood} = 1$	0.145	0.233
$H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} = \beta_{eod}$	0.208	0.221
$H_0: \delta_{immediate} = 1$	0.556	0.883
$H_0: \delta_{eod} = 1$	0.257	0.000
$H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} = \delta_{eod}$	0.662	0.031
$H_0: \rho_{immediate} = \rho_{eod}$	0.750	0.484
Observations	23712	23712
Subjects	494	494

Table A4: Tobit Estimates of Model Parameters in Immediate vs. End-of-Day Payment Treatments

Robust standard errors clustered at the session level.  $\omega_i$  indicates self-reported average daily expenditure, which varies across subjects.

Specification:	NLS	NLS	NLS
	(1)	(2)	(3)
$\beta_{immediate}$	0.893***	0.921***	0.928***
	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.013)
$eta_{eod}$	0.970***	$0.981^{***}$	0.986***
	(0.029)	(0.023)	(0.025)
$\delta_{immediate}$	$0.950^{***}$	$0.942^{***}$	0.940***
	(0.011)	(0.009)	(0.008)
$\delta_{eod}$	$0.971^{***}$	0.963***	0.956***
	(0.015)	(0.012)	(0.010)
$ ho_{immediate}$	0.533***	0.860***	$1.226^{***}$
	(0.026)	(0.041)	(0.111)
$ ho_{eod}$	$0.559^{***}$	0.887***	1.112***
	(0.032)	(0.047)	(0.090)
$\omega_{immediate}$	0	$ar{\omega}_i$	522.753***
			(
	—	—	(80.083)
$\omega_{eod}$	0	$\bar{\omega}_i$	(80.083) $404.539^{***}$
$\omega_{eod}$	0	$\bar{\omega}_i$	$(80.083) \\ 404.539^{***} \\ (54.431)$
$\omega_{eod}$ $H_0: \beta_{immediate} = 1$	0 0.000	$\overline{\omega}_i$ $ 0.000$	$(80.083) \\ 404.539^{***} \\ (54.431) \\ 0.000$
$\omega_{eod}$ $H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} = 1$ $H_0: \ \beta_{eod} = 1$	- 0 - 0.000 0.317	$- \\ \bar{\omega}_i \\ - \\ 0.000 \\ 0.410$	$(80.083) \\ 404.539^{***} \\ (54.431) \\ 0.000 \\ 0.573$
$\begin{split} & \omega_{eod} \\ & H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} = 1 \\ & H_0: \ \beta_{eod} = 1 \\ & H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} = \beta_{eod} \end{split}$	- 0 - 0.000 0.317 0.026	$\bar{\omega}_i$ - 0.000 0.410 0.029	$(80.083) \\ 404.539^{***} \\ (54.431) \\ 0.000 \\ 0.573 \\ 0.045$
$\omega_{eod}$ $H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} = 1$ $H_0: \ \beta_{eod} = 1$ $H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} = \beta_{eod}$ $H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} = 1$	$\begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \\ - \\ 0.000 \\ 0.317 \\ 0.026 \\ 0.000 \end{array}$	- $\bar{\omega}_i$ - 0.000 0.410 0.029 0.000	$(80.083) \\ 404.539^{***} \\ (54.431) \\ 0.000 \\ 0.573 \\ 0.045 \\ 0.000$
$\omega_{eod}$ $H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} = 1$ $H_0: \ \beta_{eod} = 1$ $H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} = \beta_{eod}$ $H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} = 1$ $H_0: \ \delta_{eod} = 1$	$- \\ 0 \\ - \\ 0.000 \\ 0.317 \\ 0.026 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.052$	- $\bar{\omega}_i$ - 0.000 0.410 0.029 0.000 0.003	$(80.083) \\ 404.539^{***} \\ (54.431) \\ 0.000 \\ 0.573 \\ 0.045 \\ 0.000 $
$\begin{split} & \omega_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} = 1 \\ H_0: \ \beta_{eod} = 1 \\ H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} = \beta_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} = 1 \\ H_0: \ \delta_{eod} = 1 \\ H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} = \delta_{eod} \end{split}$	$\begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \\ - \\ 0.000 \\ 0.317 \\ 0.026 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.052 \\ 0.261 \end{array}$	- $\bar{\omega}_i$ - 0.000 0.410 0.029 0.000 0.003 0.161	$(80.083) \\ 404.539^{***} \\ (54.431) \\ 0.000 \\ 0.573 \\ 0.045 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.211 \\ (80.083) \\ $
$\begin{split} & \omega_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} = 1 \\ H_0: \ \beta_{eod} = 1 \\ H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} = \beta_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} = 1 \\ H_0: \ \delta_{eod} = 1 \\ H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} = \delta_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \rho_{immediate} + \rho_{eod} \end{split}$	$\begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \\ - \\ 0.000 \\ 0.317 \\ 0.026 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.052 \\ 0.261 \\ 0.537 \end{array}$	- $\bar{\omega}_i$ - 0.000 0.410 0.029 0.000 0.003 0.161 0.677	$(80.083) \\ 404.539^{***} \\ (54.431) \\ 0.000 \\ 0.573 \\ 0.045 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.211 \\ 0.429$
$\begin{split} & \omega_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} = 1 \\ H_0: \ \beta_{eod} = 1 \\ H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} = \beta_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} = 1 \\ H_0: \ \delta_{eod} = 1 \\ H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} = \delta_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \rho_{immediate} + \rho_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \omega_{immediate} + \omega_{eod} \end{split}$	$\begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \\ - \\ 0.000 \\ 0.317 \\ 0.026 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.052 \\ 0.261 \\ 0.537 \end{array}$	$\overline{\omega}_i$ - 0.000 0.410 0.029 0.000 0.003 0.161 0.677	$(80.083) \\ 404.539^{***} \\ (54.431) \\ 0.000 \\ 0.573 \\ 0.045 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.211 \\ 0.429 \\ 0.229 \\ 0.229$
$\begin{split} \omega_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} &= 1 \\ H_0: \ \beta_{eod} &= 1 \\ H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} &= \beta_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} &= 1 \\ H_0: \ \delta_{eod} &= 1 \\ H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} &= \delta_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \rho_{immediate} &+ \rho_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \omega_{immediate} &+ \omega_{eod} \\ Observations \end{split}$	- 0 0 0.000 0.317 0.026 0.000 0.052 0.261 0.537 14544	- $\bar{\omega}_i$ - 0.000 0.410 0.029 0.000 0.003 0.161 0.677 14544	$(80.083) \\ 404.539^{***} \\ (54.431) \\ 0.000 \\ 0.573 \\ 0.045 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.211 \\ 0.429 \\ 0.229 \\ 14544$
$\begin{split} \omega_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} &= 1 \\ H_0: \ \beta_{eod} &= 1 \\ H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} &= \beta_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} &= 1 \\ H_0: \ \delta_{eod} &= 1 \\ H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} &= \delta_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \rho_{immediate} &+ \rho_{eod} \\ H_0: \ \omega_{immediate} &+ \omega_{eod} \\ Observations \\ Subjects \end{split}$	$\begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \\ - \\ 0.000 \\ 0.317 \\ 0.026 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.052 \\ 0.261 \\ 0.537 \\ 14544 \\ 303 \end{array}$	- $\bar{\omega}_i$ - 0.000 0.410 0.029 0.000 0.003 0.161 0.677 14544 303	$(80.083) \\ 404.539^{***} \\ (54.431) \\ 0.000 \\ 0.573 \\ 0.045 \\ 0.000 \\ 0.211 \\ 0.429 \\ 0.229 \\ 14544 \\ 303 \\ (54.431) \\ $

Table A5: NLS Estimates of Model Parameters — Subjects with No GARP Violations

Robust standard errors clustered at the session level.  $\bar{\omega}_i$  indicates self-reported average daily expenditure, which varies across subjects.

Specification:	(1)	(2)	(3)
	(1)	(2)	( <b>0</b> )
$\beta_{immediate}$	0.918***	0.938***	0.905***
	(0.018)	(0.016)	(0.016)
$\beta_{eod}$	$0.999^{***}$	$1.012^{***}$	$0.958^{***}$
	(0.031)	(0.025)	(0.028)
$\delta_{immediate}$	$0.958^{***}$	$0.951^{***}$	$0.943^{***}$
ininicatate	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.009)
δ	0 977***	0 971***	0.967***
Seba	(0.016)	(0.013)	(0.015)
Oimme diete	0 463***	0 761***	0 193***
Pimmeatale	(0.018)	(0, 030)	(0.013)
	0 /01***	0.706***	0.227***
Peod	(0.431)	(0.021)	(0.016)
	(0.019)	(0.031)	(0.010)
$\omega_{immediate}$	0	$\omega_i$	$-114.747^{***}$
	_	—	(7.682)
$\omega_{eod}$	0	$\omega_i$	-103.761***
	—	_	(10.837)
$H_0: \beta_{immediate} = 1$	0.000	0.000	0.000
$H_0: \beta_{eod} = 1$	0.971	0.649	0.143
$H_0: \ \beta_{immediate} = \beta_{eod}$	0.029	0.019	0.115
$H_0: \delta_{immediate} = 1$	0.000	0.000	0.000
$H_0: \delta_{ood} = 1$	0.163	0.030	0.040
$H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} = \delta_{eod}$	0.299	0.200	0.184
$H_0: \rho_{immediate} + \rho_{eod}$	0.276	0.410	0.035
$H_0: \omega_{immediate} + \omega_{eod}$			0.413
Observations	15888	15888	15888
Subjects	331	331	331
Subjects	001	001	001

Table A6: NLS Estimates of Model Parameters — Subjects with Basic Consistency Indices  $\geq 0.85$ 

Robust standard errors clustered at the session level.  $\bar{\omega}_i$  indicates self-reported average daily expenditure, which varies across subjects.

Specification:	$\frac{\rm NLS}{(1)}$
$\beta_{immediate}$	0.941***
	(0.010)
$eta_{eod}$	$0.988^{***}$
	(0.020)
$\delta_{immediate}$	$0.937^{***}$
	(0.004)
$\delta_{eod}$	$0.949^{***}$
	(0.006)
$\alpha_{immediate}$	$0.001^{***}$
	(0.000)
$lpha_{eod}$	$0.001^{***}$
	(0.000)
$H_0: \beta_{immediate} = 1$	0.000
$H_0: \beta_{eod} = 1$	0.542
$H_0: \beta_{immediate} = \beta_{eod}$	0.038
$H_0: \delta_{immediate} = 1$	0.000
$H_0: \delta_{eod} = 1$	0.000
$H_0: \ \delta_{immediate} = \delta_{eod}$	0.092
$H_0: \rho_{immediate} = \rho_{eod}$	0.670
Observations	23712
Subjects	494

Table A7: NLS Estimates of Model Parameters Assuming CARA Utility

Robust standard errors clustered at the session level.

Specification:	OLS (1)	OLS (2)	$OLS \\ (3)$	Товіт (4)	Товіт (5)	Товіт (6)
Front-end delay $= 0$ days	$0.031^{***}$ (0.006)	$0.034^{***}$ (0.008)	$0.034^{***}$ (0.008)	$0.043^{***}$ (0.011)	$0.049^{***}$ (0.013)	$0.049^{***}$ (0.013)
End-of-day payment treatment	-0.003 (0.025)	-0.004 (0.026)	-0.004 (0.026)	-0.007 (0.042)	-0.008 (0.042)	-0.008 (0.043)
Front-end delay = 0 days $\times$ end-of-day treatment	$-0.025^{**}$ (0.012)	$-0.025^{**}$ (0.012)	$-0.024^{*}$ (0.013)	$-0.04^{**}$	$-0.04^{**}$	$-0.04^{*}$
Lower expected liquidity at later payment date		(0.012) $0.025^{**}$ (0.011)	(0.013) $0.023^{*}$ (0.013)		(0.010) $0.04^{**}$ (0.010)	(0.021) $0.041^{**}$ (0.021)
End-of-day treatment $\times$ lower liquidity at later date			(0.013) 0.004 (0.023)			(0.021) -0.003 (0.039)
$H_0$ : no impact of front-end-delay = 0 days in end-of-day treatment Observations Subjects	$\begin{array}{c} 0.556 \\ 15552 \\ 324 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.350 \\ 15552 \\ 324 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.352 \\ 15552 \\ 324 \end{array}$	$0.853 \\ 15552 \\ 324$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.595 \ 15552 \ 324 \end{array}$	$0.627 \\ 15552 \\ 324$

Table A8: Regressions of Fraction of Budget Allocated to Earlier Payment Date

Robust standard errors clustered at the session level. The dependent variable in all specifications is the fraction of the early-valued budget allocated to the earlier payment date. Tobit regressions (in Columns 4–6) adjust for censoring of the dependent variable at 0 and 1. All regressions include controls for the size of the early-valued budget, the interest rate, and the delay between payments.

Set	Decision	Front-End Delay $(t)$	Early vs. Later Delay $(k)$	Early Max	Later Max	1 + r
1	1	14	14	400	440	1 1
1	2	14	14	400	500	1.1
1	2	14	14	400	300 700	1.20 1.75
1	3	14	14	400	800	2.10
1	5	14	14	400	1200	2
1	6	14	14	400	1200	5 4
2	7	0	28	400	440	11
2	8	ů 0	28 28	400	500	1.1
2	9	Ő	28	400	700	1.75
2	10	0 0	28	400	800	2
2	11	0	28	400	1200	3
2	12	0	28	400	1600	4
3	13	0	14	400	440	1.1
3	14	0	14	400	500	1.25
3	15	0	14	400	700	1.75
3	16	0	14	400	800	2
3	17	0	14	400	1200	3
3	18	0	14	400	1600	4
4	19	14	14	600	660	1.1
4	20	14	14	600	750	1.25
4	21	14	14	600	1050	1.75
4	22	14	14	600	1200	2
4	23	14	14	600	1800	3
4	24	14	14	600	2400	4
5	25	28	14	400	440	1.1
5	26	28	14	400	500	1.25
5	27	28	14	400	700	1.75
5	28	28	14	400	800	2
5	29	28	14	400	1200	3
5	30	28	14	400	1600	4
6	31	28	28	400	440	1.1
6 C	32	28	28	400	500	1.25
6 C	33	28	28	400	700	1.75
0 6	34 25	28	28	400	800	2
0	30 26	28	28	400	1200	3 4
0 7	30 27	28	28 14	400	1600	4
7	38	0	14	600 600	000 750	1.1
7	30	0	14	600	1050	1.20 1.75
7	40	0	14	600	1200	2.10
7	40	0	14	600	1200	2
7	42	0	14	600	2400	4
8	43	14	28	400	440	1 1
8	44	14	28	400	500	1.25
8	45	14	$\frac{2}{28}$	400	700	1.75
8	46	14	$\frac{-\circ}{28}$	400	800	2
8	$47^{-3}$	14	$\frac{-\circ}{28}$	400	1200	3
8	48	14	28	400	1600	4

Table A9: Convex Time Budget Decision Problems

Set	Decision	Front-End Delay $(t)$	$egin{array}{c} { m Early} & { m vs.} \\ { m Later} & { m Delay} \\ (k) \end{array}$	Early Max	Later Max	1 + r
1	1	14	14	400	440	1.1
1	2	14	14	400	500	1.25
1	3	14	14	400	700	1.75
1	4	14	14	400	800	2
1	5	14	14	400	1200	3
1	6	14	14	400	1600	4
2	7	0	28	400	440	1.1
2	8	0	28	400	500	1.25
2	9	0	28	400	700	1.75
2	10	0	28	400	800	2
2	11	0	28	400	1200	3
2	12	0	28	400	1600	4
3	13	0	14	400	440	1.1
3	14	0	14	400	500	1.25
3	15	0	14	400	700	1.75
3	16	0	14	400	800	2
3	17	0	14	400	1200	3
3	18	0	14	400	1600	4
4	19	14	28	400	440	1.1
4	20	14	28	400	500	1.25
4	21	14	28	400	700	1.75
4	22	14	28	400	800	2
4	23	14	28	400	1200	3
4	24	14	28	400	1600	4

Table A10: Multiple Price List Decision Problems

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### Figure A1: Timeline of Experimental Sessions

Official Start Time: 8:00 AM

8:00	Subjects arrive at Busara Lab
8:15	Informed consent obtained
8:30	Experimental instructions read aloud
8:45	Practice rounds
9:00	Subjects complete experimental tasks
$9{:}15$	Subjects complete experimental tasks
9:30	Subjects complete experimental tasks
9:45	Subjects complete post-experiment survey
10:00	Subjects depart Busara Lab, payments sent

Official Start Time: 10:00 AM

10:00	Subjects arrive at Busara Lab
10:15	Informed consent obtained
10:30	Experimental instructions read aloud
10:45	Practice rounds
11:00	Subjects complete experimental tasks
11:15	Subjects complete experimental tasks
11:30	Subjects complete experimental tasks
11:45	Subjects complete post-experiment survey
12:00	Subjects depart Busara Lab, payments sent







Figure A3: Screenshot of a CTB Decision

Figure A4: Screenshot of an MPL Decision



### **Appendix B: Experimental Instructions**



The st	udy ha	s two	parts.
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In the first part of the study you will make 48 decisions; in the second part you will make 24 decisions.

After you've made all 72 decisions, the computer will choose one of the decisions to be the payment decision.

We will use the payment decision to determine how much money you are paid in this study.

All 72 decisions have the same chance of being chosen as the payment decision. So, you should make each decision as if it were the payment decision. At the end of the study, your computer will choose the payment decision.

Because of the payment decision, you may receive more than 150 shillings on the EARLIER date, the LATER date, or both.

We will add any money from the payment decision to your two payments of 150 shillings.

So, you will receive at least 150 shillings by XXXX o'clock on each of the two dates (EARLIER and LATER).

Both of these payments will be sent via M-Pesa.

So, you will make how many decisions?

LAB ASSISTANT: WAIT FOR A RESPONDENT TO ANSWER IF NO ONE RESPONDS, READ: How many decisions will you make?

72, yes. You will make 72 decisions, and one of them will decide how much you are paid for this study.

And, you will receive how many payments?

LAB ASSISTANT: PAUSE TO ALLOW SUBJECTS TO ANSWER IF NO ONE RESPONDS, READ: How many payments will you receive?

Yes, you will receive two payments - one at an EARLIER date and one on a LATER date.

Both of these payments will be sent via M-Pesa.

Are there any questions so far?

OK, let's continue.

#### THE COMPUTER INTERFACE

### LAB ASSISTANT: START 0\_CPR\_TestMouse.ztt PROGRAM. WALK AROUND TO CONFIRM THAT TEST MOUSE PROGRAM HAS LOADED ON EVERY SUBJECT'S SCREEN.

Now, we will learn to use a computer. In this study, you should touch the "screen" using the fleshy part of your finger. Please don't hit or push the computer. If the computer doesn't respond the first time, touch again or raise your hand to be assisted.

On your screen there is a green box. Please touch it now to see how the touch screen works. It has changed to what colour?

LAB ASSISTANT: PAUSE TO ALLOW SUBEJCTS TO ANSWER. IF THEY DO NOT ANSWER, READ: Which color?

Red.

Touch it again.

After the box has disappeared there is an "OK" button. We'll use this button several times in today's study. To learn how to use it, please touch it. The box should disappear when you touch it.

## LAB ASSISTANT: WALK AROUND TO CONFIRM THAT THE OK BUTTON HAS DISAPPEARED FROM EVERY SUBJECT'S SCREEN.

You will see the screen "Please wait till the study continues." You will see this screen many times in the study today. Are there any questions on using the computer? OK, let's start with the first part of the study

#### THE CTB DECISION PROBLEM

#### LAB ASSISTANT: START 1\_CTB\_Single\_Example.ztt PROGRAM.

Does everyone see an "OK" button in the center of the screen? Please do not touch the "OK" button until I tell you.

#### LAB ASSISTANT: CONFIRM THAT THE PROGRAM HAS STARTED ON ALL COMPUTERS.

Now please click the "OK" button in the center of the screen to move to the next screen.

#### LAB ASSISTANT: CONFIRM THAT EVERYONE HAS TOUCHED THE "OK" BUTTON

Please do not touch the "OK" button and move forward to the next screen until I tell you

In this part of the study, you will make 48 decisions about how to divide money between two times, one is on an EARLIER date and one is on a LATER date.

So, you will decide how much money you want to be sent to you at the EARLIER date and how much you want at the LATER date.

The easiest way to explain how you will make decisions in this study is to show you an example.

For each decision that you will make, you will see a screen like the one that you have in front of you now.

These two boxes show you when you will receive the two payments.

#### LAB ASSISTANT: WALK AROUND AND POINT OUT THE 2 BOXES ON EACH SUBJECT'S SCREEN.

The box on the left shows the date of the EARLIER payment, and the box on the right shows the date of the LATER payment.

In this example, you will receive the EARLIER payment by XXXX o'clock today (before you leave the Busara Center), and you will receive the LATER payment in two weeks later - on XXXX.

The boxes also show you the amount you will receive on each date. The box on the left shows the amount of money in the EARLIER payment, and the box on the right shows the amount of the LATER payment.

The amounts are in red.

'ou will be paid this money in addition to the 150 shillings that you will receive on each date (EARLIER and LATER) or participating in this study.

For now, you can see that the two amounts are 0.

Next, notice a thick blue and green line on the center of the screen. Touch anywhere on that thick line – what do you see?

LAB ASSISTANT: PAUSE TO LET SUBJECTS ANSWER.

#### IF NO ONE ANSWERS, READ:

What do you see above the thick line?

You should see a black pointer above the thick line and two buttons at the bottom part of the screen.

Now you also see that the two amounts are not zero anymore.

LAB ASSISTANT: WALK AROUND AND POINT OUT THE AMOUNT ON EACH SUBJECT'S SCREEN.

You can change the position of the pointer – moving it from right to left, or left to right – by touching anywhere on the thick line.

You will see (in the two boxes) that you are moving money between the EARLIER payment and the LATER payment by touching different parts on the thick line.

Thus, touching more towards the right side moves more money to the LATER payment from the EARLIER payment.

Please try this yourself.

Touch anywhere on this thick line.

As you touch more towards the left side, the amount of the EARLIER payment increases and the amount of the LATER payment decreases.

As you touch more towards the right side, the amount of the EARLIER payment decreases and the amount of the LATER payment increases.

# LAB ASSISTANT: PAUSE FOR ONE MINUTE TO ALLOW SUBJECTS TO TRY THIS THEMSELVES LAB ASSISTANT: WALK AROUND AND POINT THIS OUT ON THE SCREEN OF EACH SUBJECT

Now please touch to the end of the line on the right side. **LAB ASSISTANT: IF SUBJECTS DO NOT DO THIS, READ:** Truly - please touch the end of the line on the right side now. What do you see? How much is the EARLIER payment?

LAB ASSISTANT: PAUSE TO ALLOW SUBJECTS TO ANSWER IF NO ONE ANSWERS, READ: The earlier payment is how much?

That is correct! The EARLIER payment is now 0. And how much is the LATER payment?

LAB ASSISTANT: PAUSE TO ALLOW SUBJECTS TO ANSWER
That is correct! The LATER payment is now 600 KSH.
Are there any questions so far?
LAB ASSISTANT: PAUSE TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS.
LAB ASSISTANT: ALSO, WALK AROUND TO CONFIRM THAT EVERYONE HAS TOUCHED NEAR THE RIGHT ENE THE THICK LINE (THE LATER PAYMENT SHOULD BE VERY CLOSE TO 600).
OK, now please touch the "OK" button to go to the next screen.
Now please touch to the end of the line on the left side.
Now, how much is the EARLIER payment?
LAB ASSISTANT: PAUSE TO ALLOW SUBJECTS TO ANSWER
IF NO ONE ANSWERS, READ:
The earlier payment is how much?
Yes, the EARLIER payment is now 400 KSH.
And how much is the LATER payment?
LAB ASSISTANT: PAUSE TO ALLOW SUBJECTS TO ANSWER
That is correct! The LATER payment is now 0.
Touching more towards the right side moves more money to the LATER payment from the EARLIER payment
OK, now please touch the "OK" button to go to the next screen.
In this part of the study, you will make 48 decisions.
Each decision will be different.
In the boxes on the screen, you will see the highest amounts of money that you can receive at the EARLIER a LATER dates in that decision.
The highest amounts of money will not be the same in all decisions.
We just saw that, in these examples, if we touch to the end of the line on the left side, the EARLIER payment 400 KSH and the LATER payment is 0.
We just saw that, in these examples, if we touch to the end of the line on the left side, the EARLIER payment 400 KSH and the LATER payment is 0. In other words, 400 KSH is the highest amount that you can be paid on the EARLIER date in these examples.
We just saw that, in these examples, if we touch to the end of the line on the left side, the EARLIER payment 400 KSH and the LATER payment is 0. In other words, 400 KSH is the highest amount that you can be paid on the EARLIER date in these examples. We can see that the highest amount is indicated here.
We just saw that, in these examples, if we touch to the end of the line on the left side, the EARLIER payment 400 KSH and the LATER payment is 0. In other words, 400 KSH is the highest amount that you can be paid on the EARLIER date in these examples. We can see that the highest amount is indicated here. LAB ASSISTANT: WALK AROUND AND POINT THIS OUT.

So, in these examples, the highest amount that you can be paid on the LATER date is 600 KSH.

We can see that the highest amount is indicated here.

#### LAB ASSISTANT: WALK AROUND AND POINT THIS OUT.

If you touch in the middle of the line, you will see that the EARLIER and LATER payments are both bigger than 0, but smaller than the highest amounts.

Now practice touching different parts of the line and changing the size of the payments. I will walk around to make sure everyone understands.

### LAB ASSISTANT: WALK AROUND THE ROOM AND MAKE SURE EVERYONE IS ABLE TO DO THIS, SHOWING THEM HOW IF THEY ARE CONFUSED.

OK, now please touch the "OK" button to go to the next screen. In each of the decisions in this study, you will see a screen like this one. You will decide how you want to divide the money that you will be paid between the EARLIER payment and the LATER payment.

You will indicate your decision by touching anywhere you want on the line.

In the boxes on the screen, you will see the highest amounts of money that you can receive at the EARLIER and LATER dates in that decision.

The highest amounts of money will not be the same in all decisions.

The highest amount that you can receive on the LATER date is always the same or more than the highest amount that you can receive on the EARLIER date.

Can someone tell me the highest payment you can recieve on the EARLIER date in this example?

# LAB ASSISTANT: CALL ON SOMEONE TO GIVE YOU THE ANSWER. IF NO ONE ANSWERS, POINT OUT THE HIGHEST PAYMENT ON ONE SUBJECT'S SCREEN AS YOU REPEAT THE QUESTION, AND HAVE THAT SUBJECT ANSWER OUT LOUD.

That is correct, you highest amount you can receive on the EARLIER date is 450 KSH in this example.

Now, can someone tell me can the highest payment you can recieve on the LATER date in this example?

LAB ASSISTANT: CALL ON SOMEONE TO GIVE YOU THE ANSWER. IF NO ONE ANSWERS, POINT OUT THE HIGHEST PAYMENT ON ONE SUBJECT'S SCREEN AS YOU REPEAT THE QUESTION, AND HAVE THAT SUBJECT ANSWER OUT LOUD.

That is correct, the highest amount you can receive on the LATER date is 675 KSH in this example.





After each decision, touch the "OK" button to move forward.

#### LAB ASSISTANT: START 5\_CTB Single\_Set3.ztt PROGRAM NOW.

#### Now touch "OK"

ound 3: Now, the date of the earlier payment is XXXX and the date of the later payment is XXXX.

Please touch the "OK" button and start making your decision. Remember, you have 6 decisions to make in each round. After each decision, touch the "OK" button to move forward.

#### LAB ASSISTANT: START 6\_CTB Single\_Set4.ztt PROGRAM NOW.

Now touch "OK"

Please touch the "OK" button and start making your decision. Remember, you have 6 decisions to make in each round. After each decision, touch the "OK" button to move forward.

#### LAB ASSISTANT: START 7\_CTB Single\_Set5.ztt PROGRAM NOW.

Now touch "OK"

#### ound 5: The date of the earlier payment is XXXX and the date of the later payment is XXXX.

Please touch the "OK" button and start making your decision. Remember, you have 6 decisions to make in each round. After each decision, touch the "OK" button to move forward.

#### LAB ASSISTANT: START 8\_CTB Single\_Set6.ztt PROGRAM NOW.

Now touch "OK"

Round 6: The date of the earlier payment is XXXX and the date of the later payment is XXXX Please touch the "OK" button and start making your decision. Remember, you have 6 decisions to make in each round.

After each decision, touch the "OK" button to move forward.

#### LAB ASSISTANT: START 9\_CTB Single\_Set7.ztt PROGRAM NOW.

Now touch "OK"

Round 7: The date of the earlier payment is XXXX and the date of the later payment is XXXX

Please touch the "OK" button and start making your decision. Remember, you have 6 decisions to make in each round.

After each decision, touch the "OK" button to move forward.

LAB ASSISTANT: START 10\_CTB Single\_Set8.ztt PROGRAM NOW.

Now touch "OK"

#### bund 8: The date of the earlier payment is XXXX and the date of the later payment is XXXX.

Please touch the "OK" button and start making your decision. Remember, you have 6 decisions to make in each round. After each decision, touch the "OK" button to move forward.

#### LAB ASSISTANT: START 11\_CTB Single SUMMARY.ztt PROGRAM NOW

NOTE TO LAB ASSISTANT: RESPONDENTS SCREENS WILL BE BLANK WHEN THIS SUMMARY PROGRAM IS RUNNING

NOTE TO LAB ASSISTANT: SHUT CTB ZTREE AND SAVE DATA

#### NOTE TO LAB ASSISTANT: THE SCREEN OF THE RESPONDENTS WILL BE BLANK WHEN THE SUMMARY PROGRAM IS RUNNING

The computer will now choose one of your 72 decisions for payment.

You will first answer some questions. After the questions, we will tell you how much money you will receive and when you will receive your payment.