

Table A4. Dummy Variable Definitions and Descriptive Statistics

| <i>Variable Name</i> Description | Value | Number of observations | Number of studies ^a |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Student</i> | 1 = College students | 35 | 11 |
| Subject pool | 0 = Non-college students | 48 | 21 |
| <i>Group</i> | 1= Group | 46 | 15 |
| Type of setting in which values were elicited | 0 = Individual | 37 | 13 |
| <i>Private</i> | 1 = Private good | 41 | 14 |
| Type of good | 0 = Public good | 42 | 14 |
| <i>Within</i> | 1 = Within group | 28 | 8 |
| Type of comparison | 0 = Between group | 55 | 24 |
| <i>Choice</i> | 1 = Dichotomous choice | 23 | 12 |
| Type of elicitation mechanism. | 1 = Referendum | 1 | 1 |
| | 1 = Payment card | 4 | 1 |
| 1=choice-based elicitation, | 1 = Polychot. choice | 3 | 2 |
| 0=non-choice based | 0 = Open-ended | 29 | 8 |
| elicitation | 0 = Vickrey | 16 | 6 |
| | 0 = First price sealed bid | 1 | 1 |
| | 0 = Random price auction | 4 | 1 |
| | 0 = BDM | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Calibrate</i> | 1= Ex ante or ex post calibration | 17 | 10 |
| | 0 = No calibration used | 66 | 27 |
| TOTALS | | 83 | 28 |

^a For each variable, the sum could exceed the total number of studies because some studies generate multiple types of observations.