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|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 44 | 861 | 15.3 | (12.9) | 2 / 3 | 4 / 5 | [.2607,.5] | .369 |
| 55 | 1009 | 18.0 | (17.4) | 4 / 5 | 9 / 10 | [.1329, .2607] | .193 |
| 66 | 1741 | 31.0 | (44.5) | 9/10 | None | [0,.1329] | .062 |
| 12 | 5 | .1 | | | 1 / 2 | [1, Infinity] | 3.619 |
| 13 | 15 | .3 | | | 2 / 3 | [.5, Infinity] | 2.424 |
| 46 | 20 | .4 | | 2 / 3 | | [0,.5] | .171 |
| 56 | 9 | .2 | | 4 / 5 | | [0,.2607] | .107 |
| 00(d) | 2903 | | | | | | |

Notes:

- (a) Percentage found in HRS WAVE II.
- (b) Reject income being reduced to this proportion.
- (c) Accept income being reduced to this proportion.
- (d) Respondents not working at the time of survey, M1-M5 not asked.

A [risk tolerance file](#) is available which shows the difference between the risk tolerance estimates and the tolerances after measurement errors have been corrected. The first variable in the comparison file is the 1996 Family ID. The second variable, Risk Tolerance, is estimated from 1996 PSID questions M1-M5 without correcting for measurement error. In the third variable, Risk Tolerance 1, measurement errors are corrected based on both HRS waves I and II. Data for Risk Tolerance 1 are taken from the last column of Table 1 in Barsky, Juster, Kimball and Shapiro (*Quarterly Journal of Economics*, May 1997). Fields without numbers indicate that the head was not in the labor force, or that the question was unanswered.