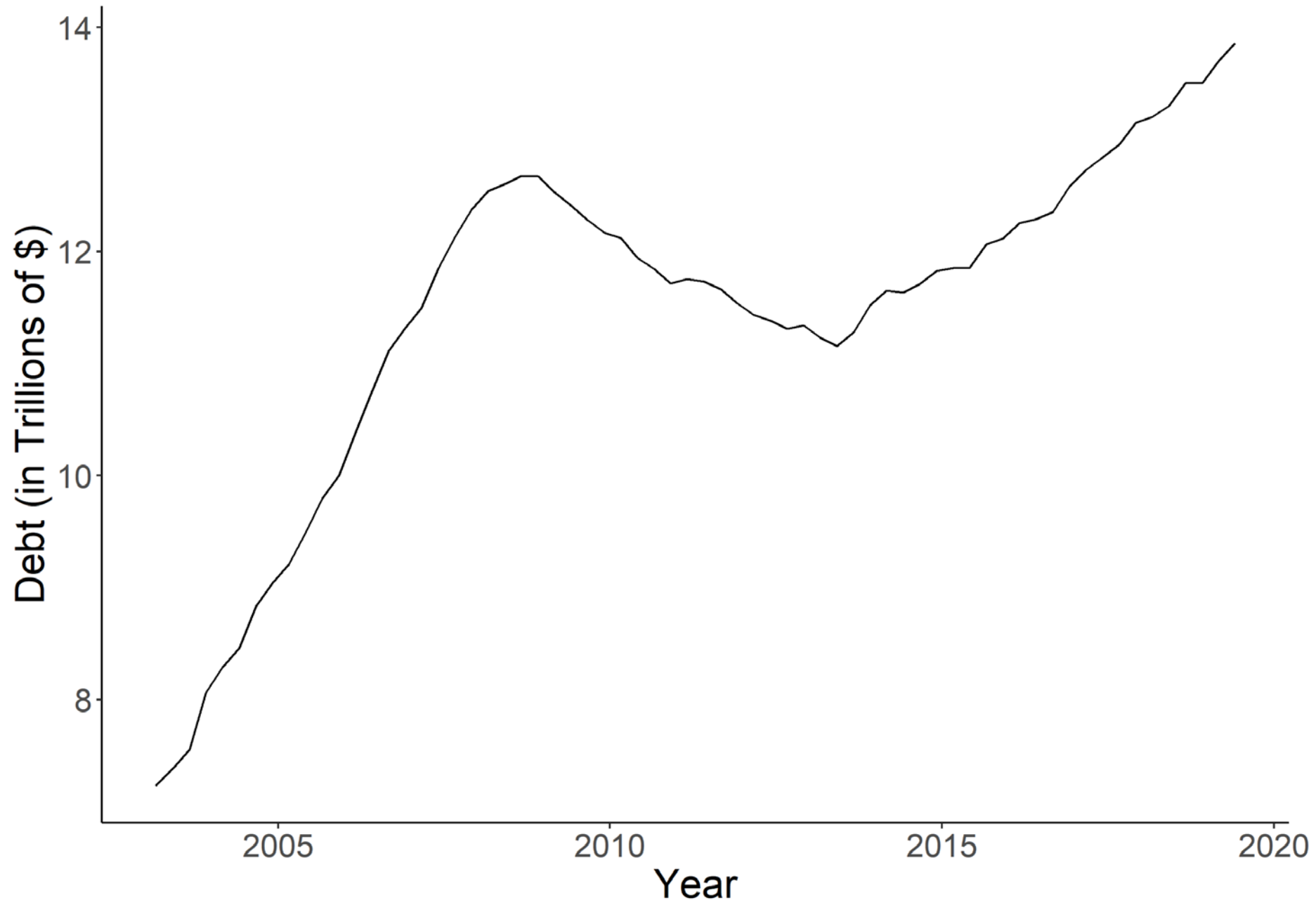


# **Semantic Similarity Underlies Multiple Mental Accounting Phenomena**

Daniel Wall

Gretchen Chapman



The set of cognitive operations used by individuals and households to organize, evaluate, and keep track of financial activities



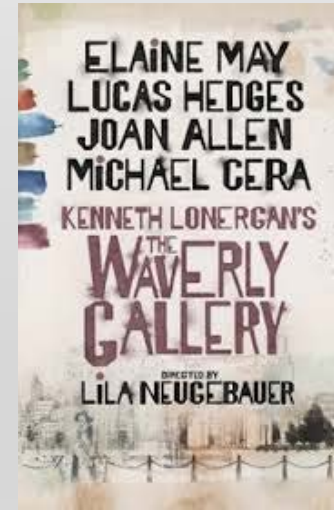
Thaler (1999)

**Where do mental  
accounts come from?**



**Mental Accounts are  
based on  
Categorization**

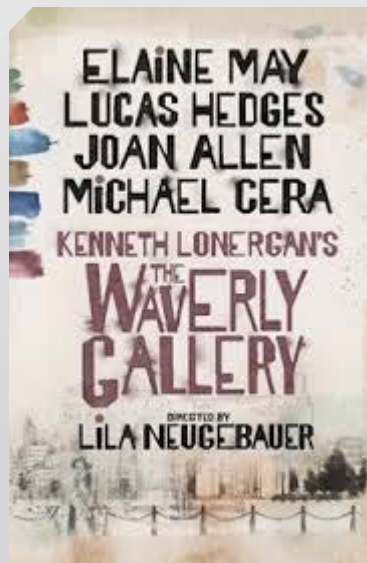








Entertainment



Food







# Mental Representation

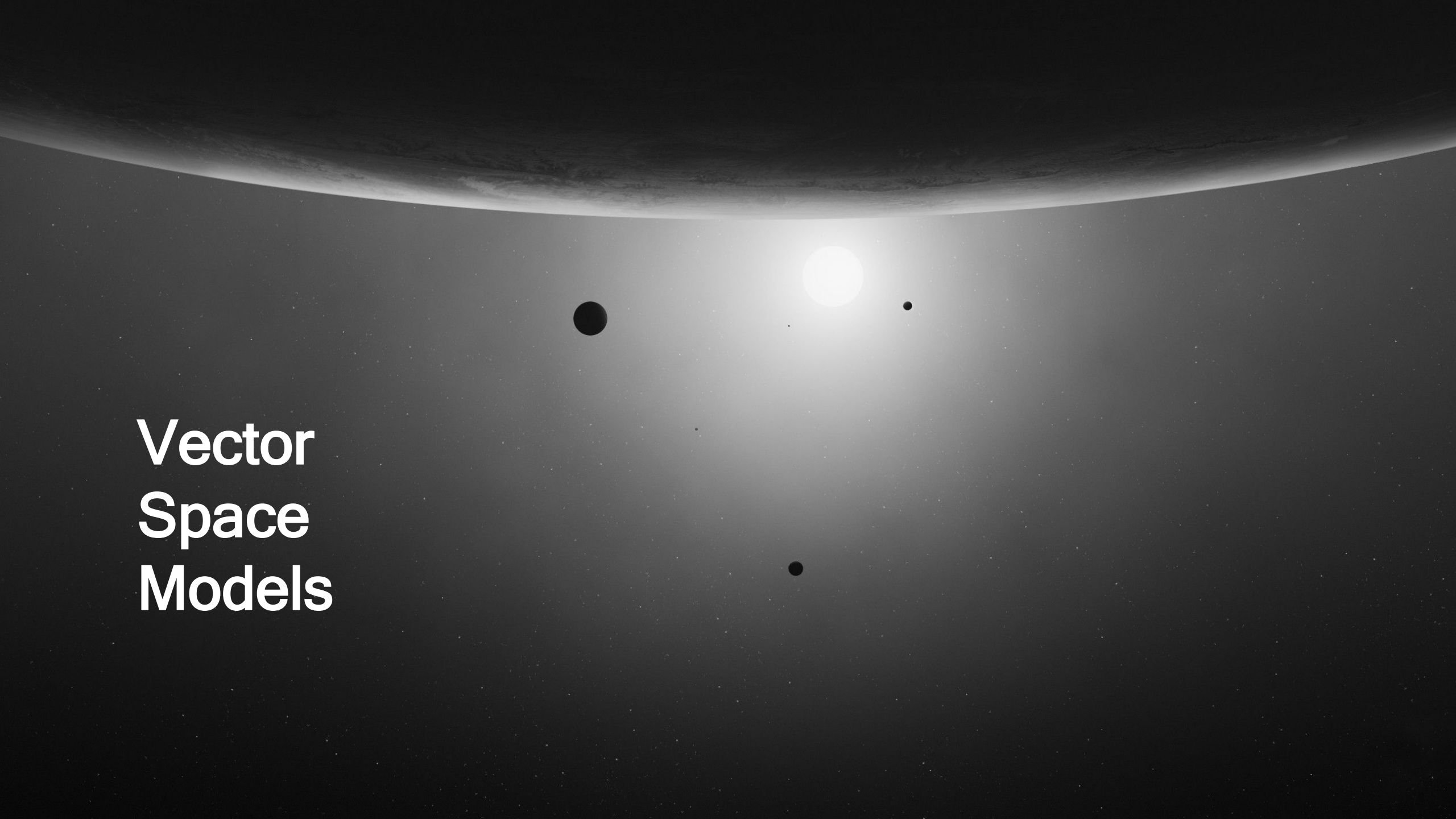
Informational structures in the mind  
which represent reality



# Building block for cognitive processes

A complete theory of mental  
accounts requires a theory of  
the underlying representations





# Vector Space Models





Predict  
structure of  
taxonomic  
categories



(Jones & Mewhort, 2007; Laham, 1996)





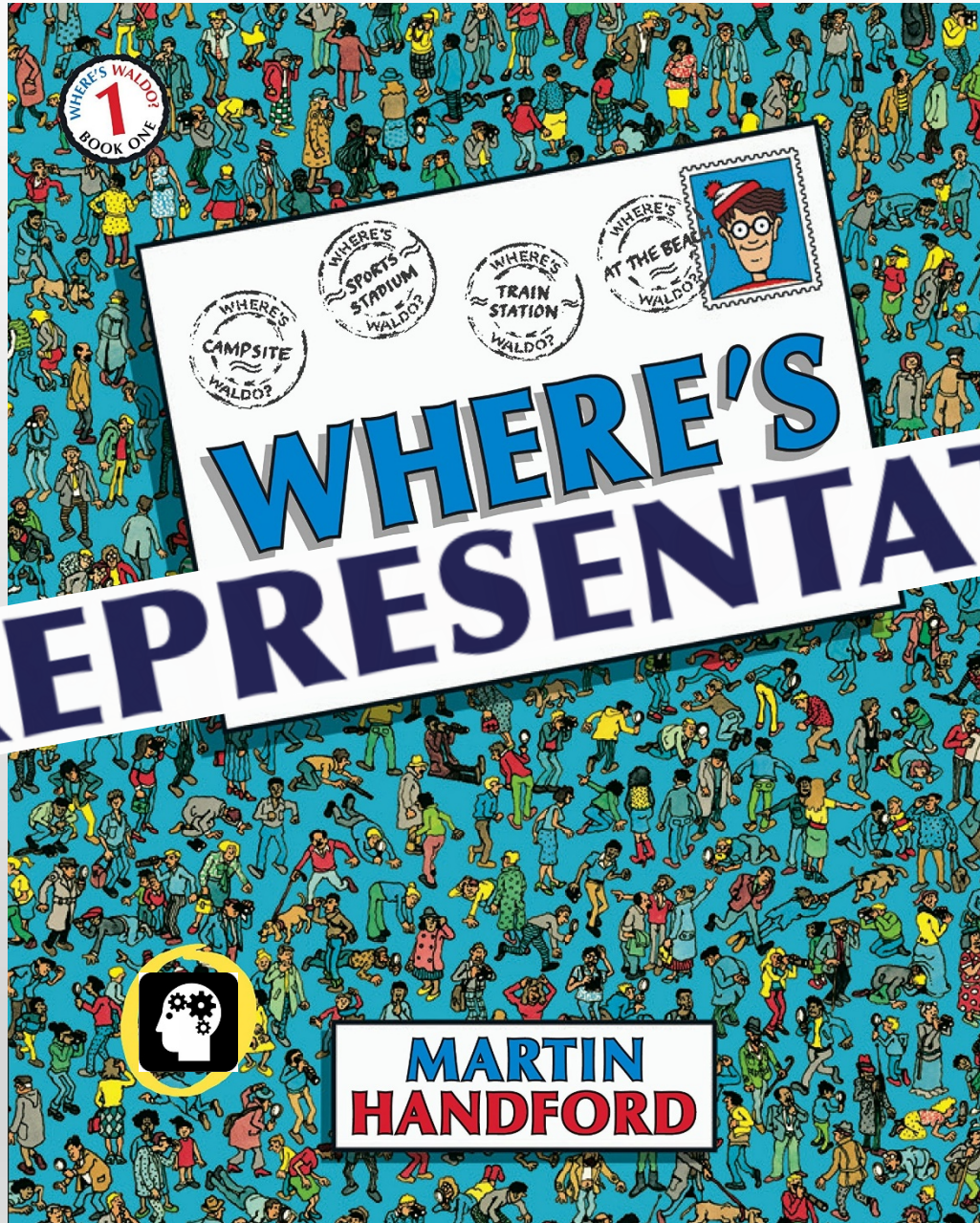
(Bhatia, 2017)



allrecipes



(Bhatia & Stewart, 2018)



WHERE'S WALDO?  
**1**  
BOOK ONE

WHERE'S  
CAMPSITE  
WALDO?

WHERE'S  
SPORTS  
STADIUM  
WALDO?

WHERE'S  
TRAIN  
STATION  
WALDO?

WHERE'S  
AT THE BEACH  
WALDO?



# WHERE'S REPRESENTATION



**MARTIN  
HANDFORD**

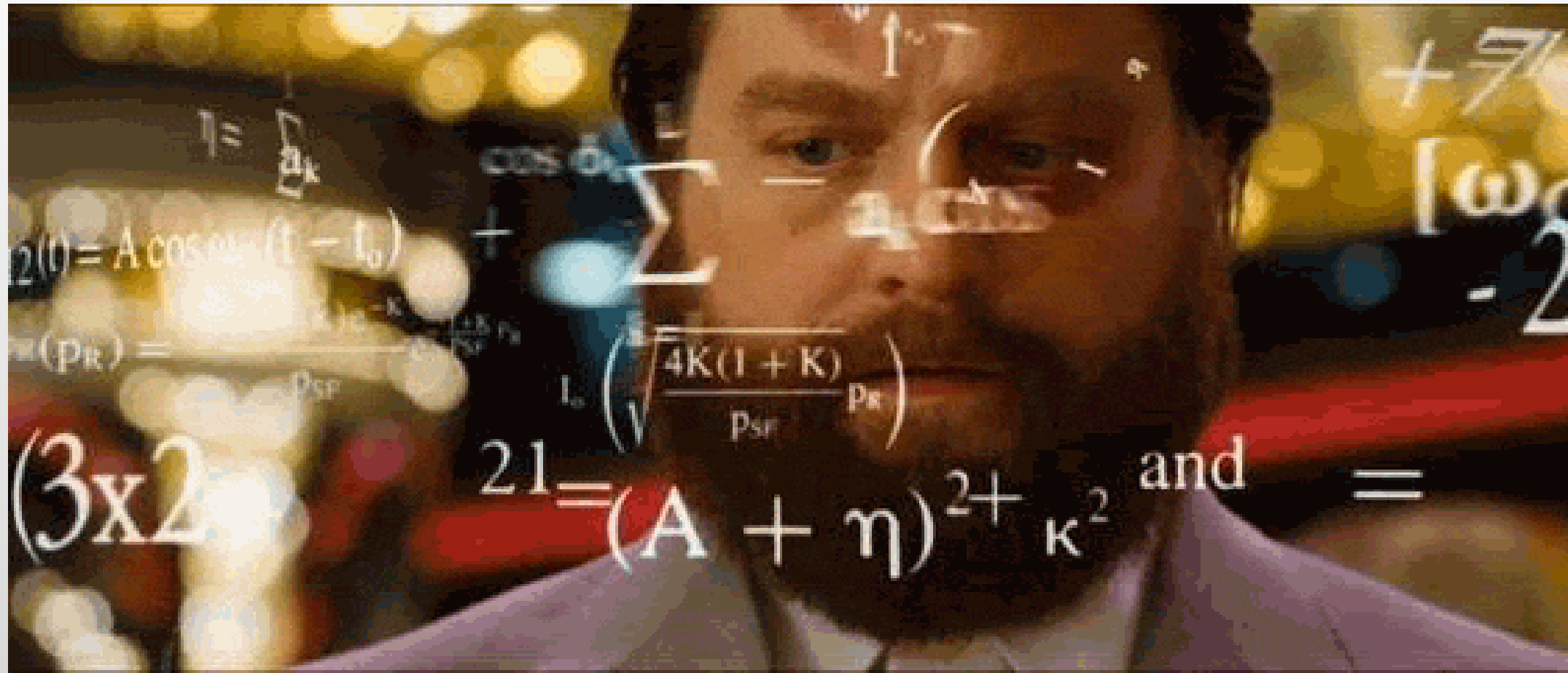
I pet the dog  
I pet the cat

I drive the van  
I drive the car

 I drive the dog  
I drive the cat

 I pet the van  
I pet the car





$$z(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$z(p_{sr}) = \frac{A e^{-kx}}{p_{sr}}$$

$$(3 \times 2)$$



$$L_0 \left( \sqrt{\frac{4K(1+K)}{p_{sr}}} p_{sr} \right)$$

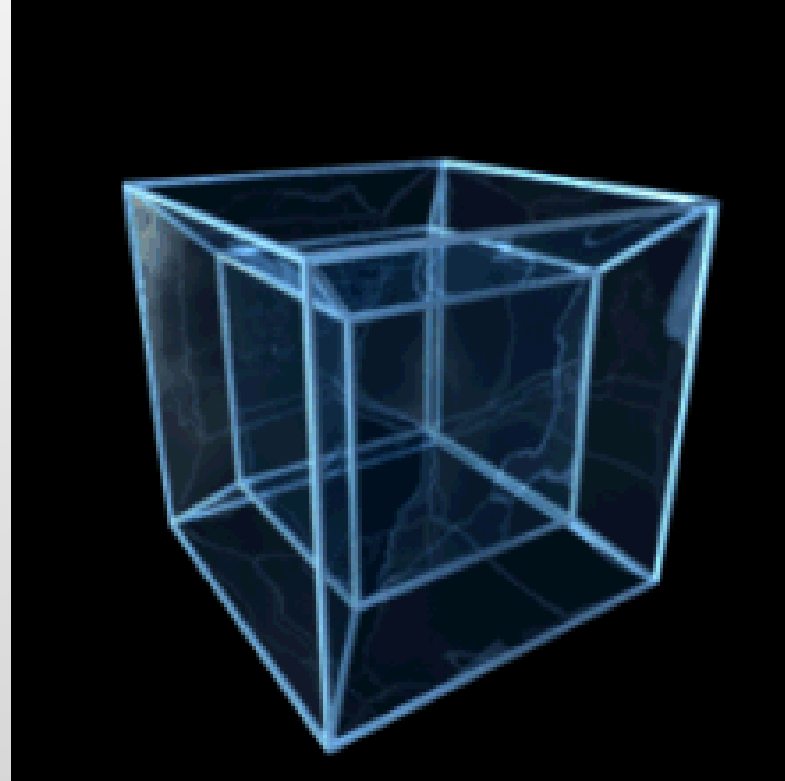
$$21 = (A + \eta)^2 + \kappa^2 \text{ and } =$$

$$+ 7$$

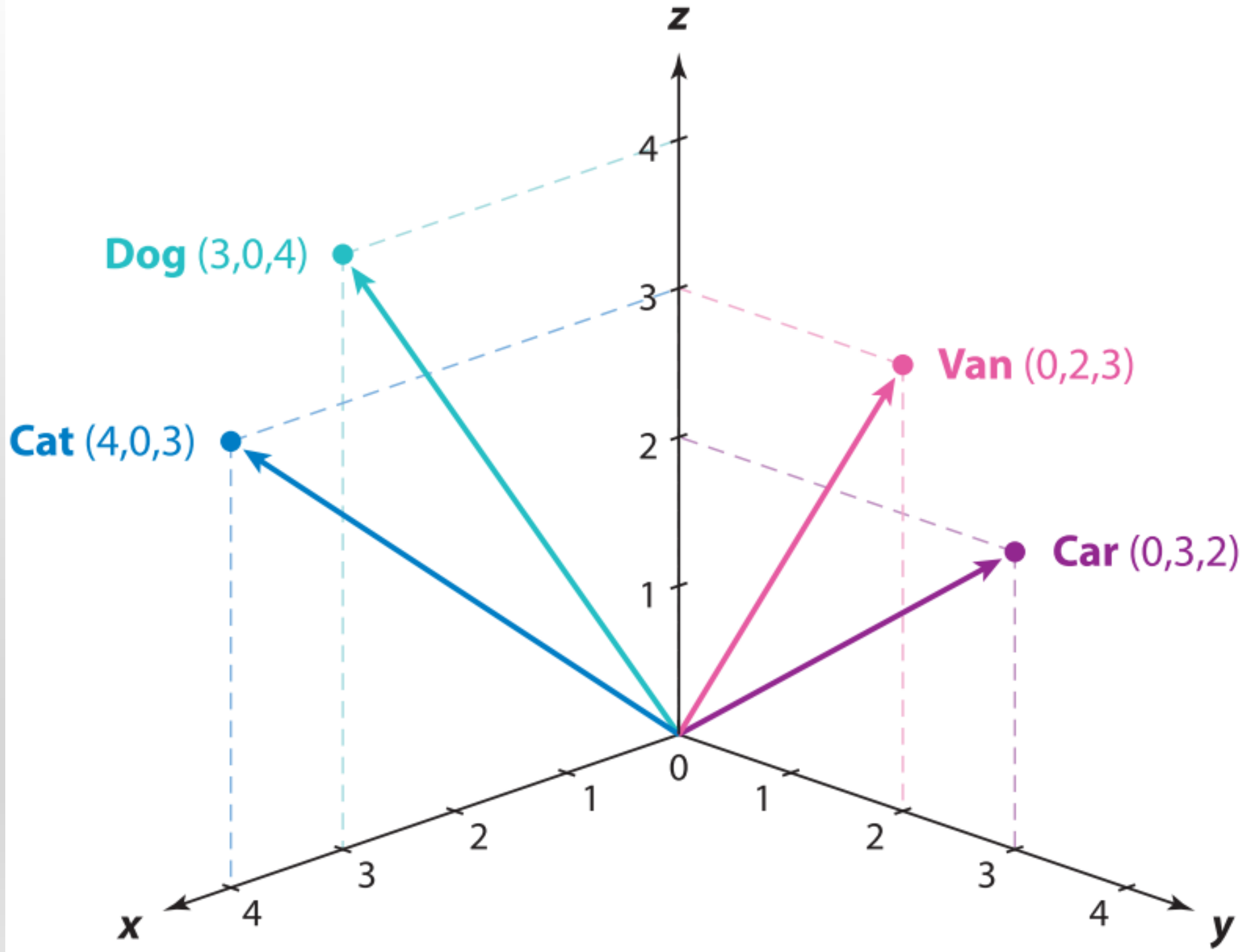
$$[\omega]$$

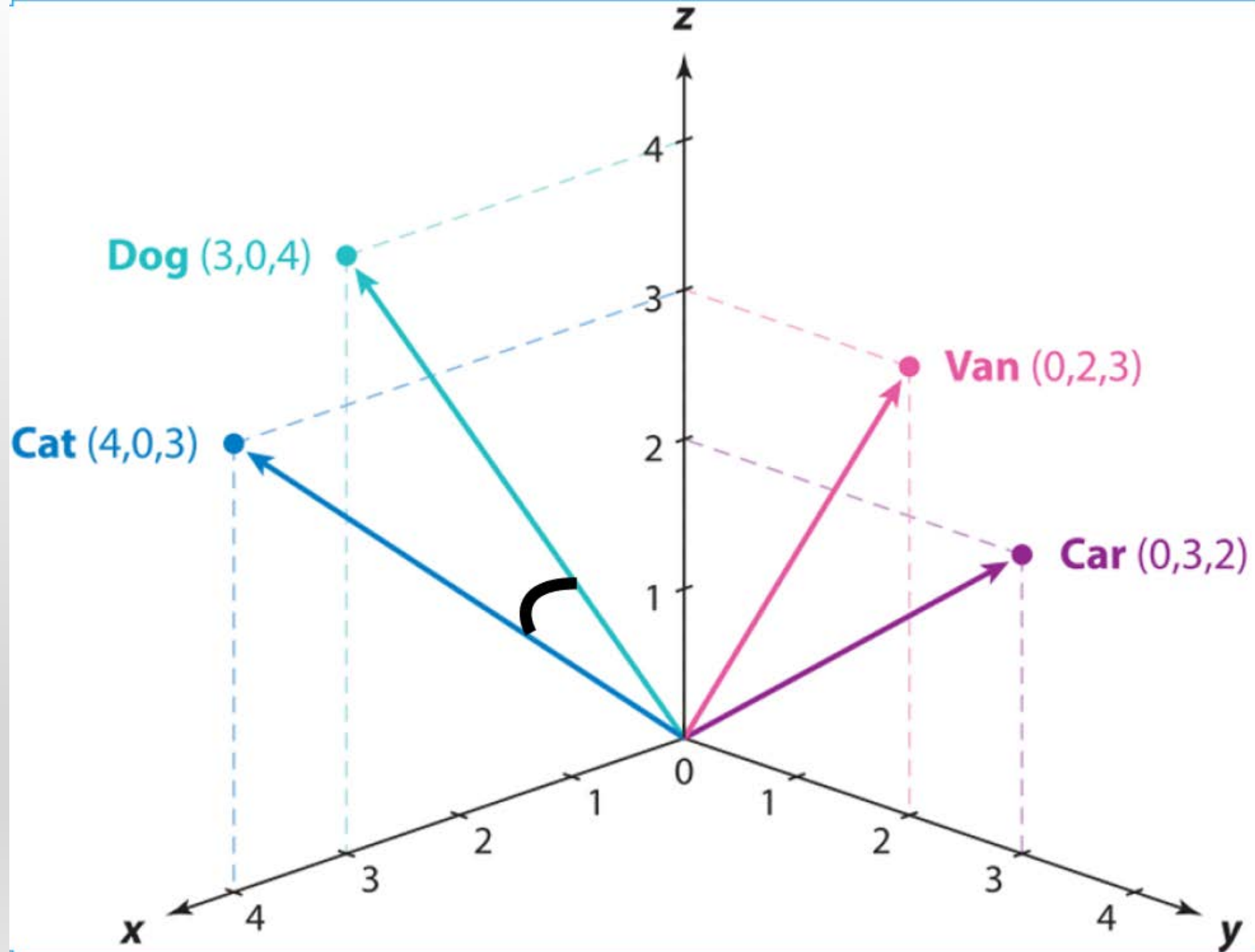
$$- 2$$

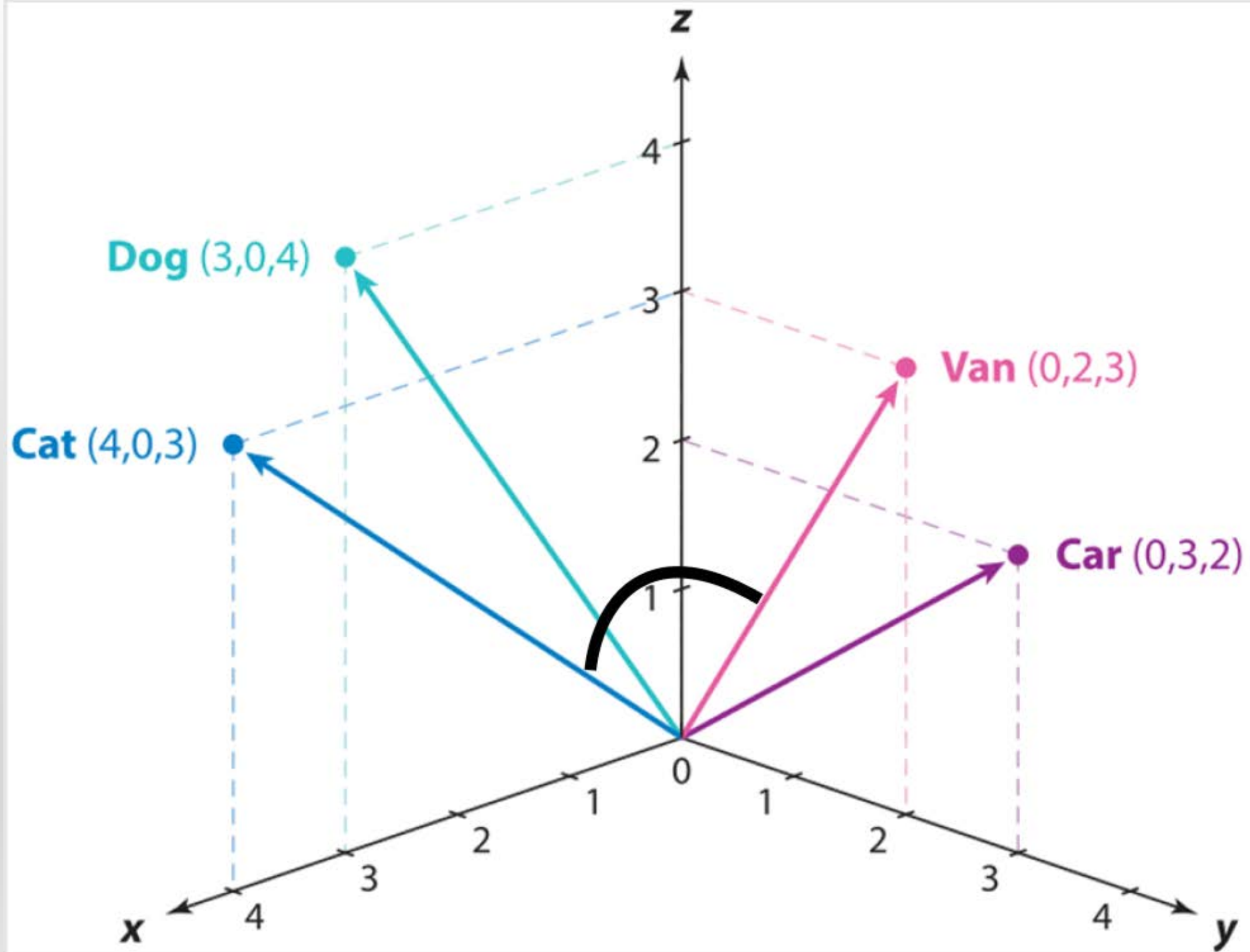
$$=$$





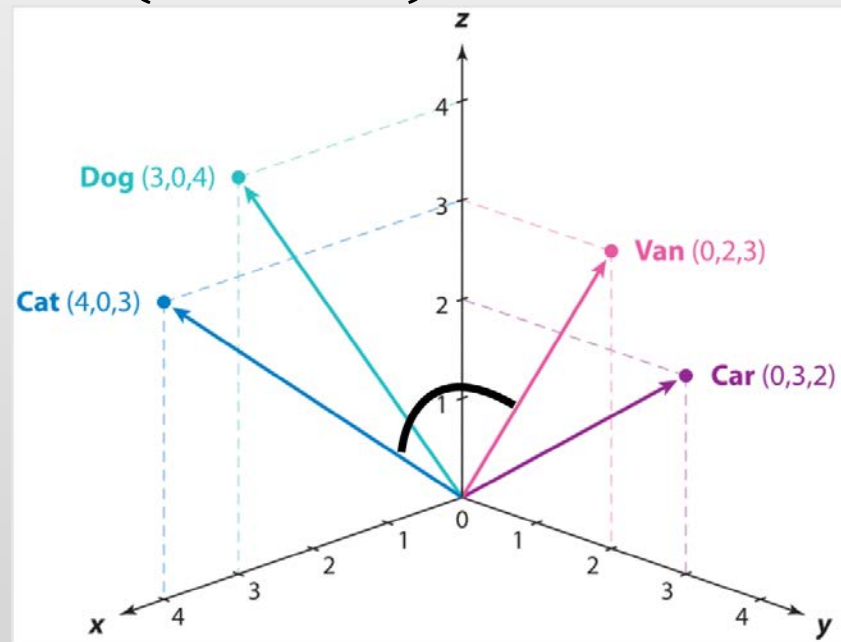
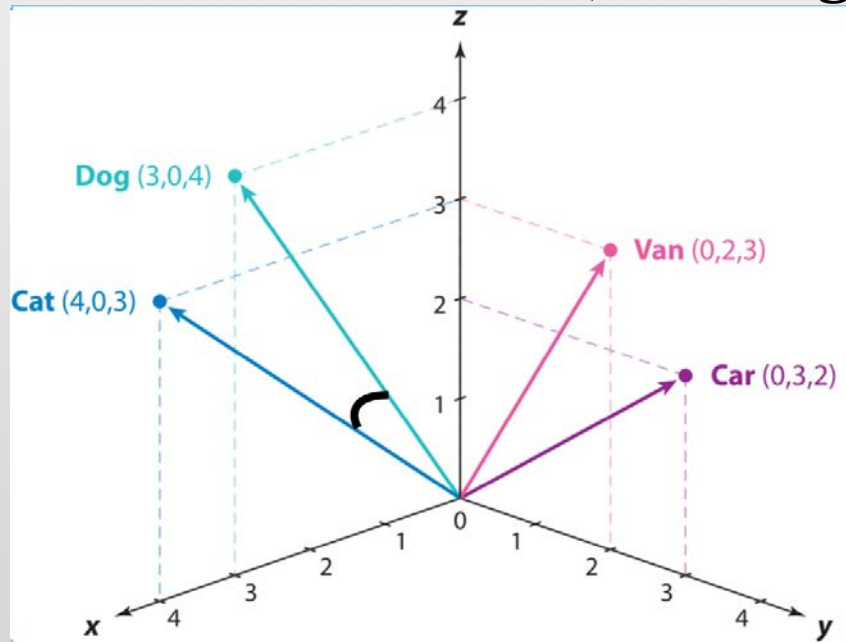






# Similarity

$$\cos(\text{Cat}, \text{Dog}) > \cos(\text{Cat}, \text{Van})$$



# Vector Space Models



(Jones & Mewhort, 2007; Bhatia, 2017)

# Literature Review

Mental Accounting is based on categorization

Vector space semantic models predict both category structures and higher-level judgments

Vector space semantic models should predict mental budgeting phenomena



DATA



The logo features a stylized orange 'j' shape that forms a partial circle around the text. A small black dot is positioned at the top left of the 'j' shape.

jupyter

GloVe vectors (Pennington, Socher,  
Manning, 2014)

300-dimensional vector for each word



Used cosine  
similarity to predict  
purchase decisions,  
typicality ratings,  
and semantic  
clustering

Only presenting 4  
of 7 studies

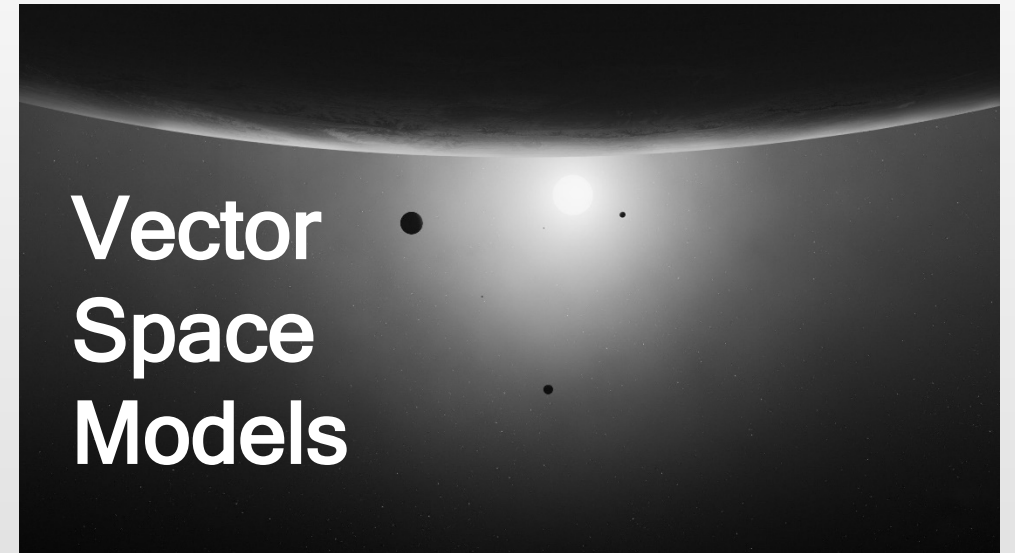


Predict how expenses are budgeted

Predict why exceptional expenses are grouped into more categories than ordinary expenses

Predict when people flexibly categorize expenses

Predict creation of topical mental account better than participant ratings of similarity.

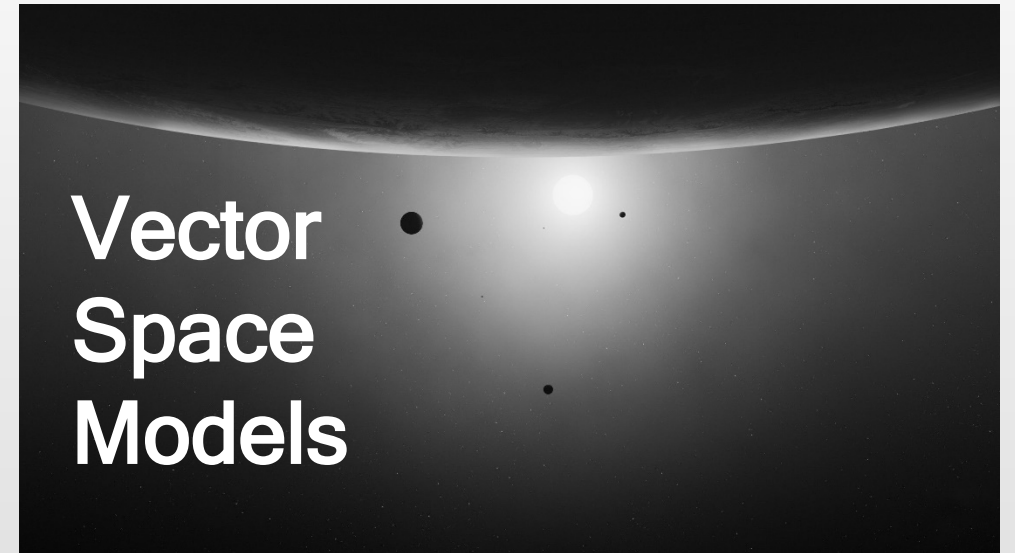


**Predict how expenses are budgeted**

Predict why exceptional expenses are grouped into more categories than ordinary expenses

Predict when people flexibly categorize expenses

Predict creation of topical mental account better than participant ratings of similarity.





Food



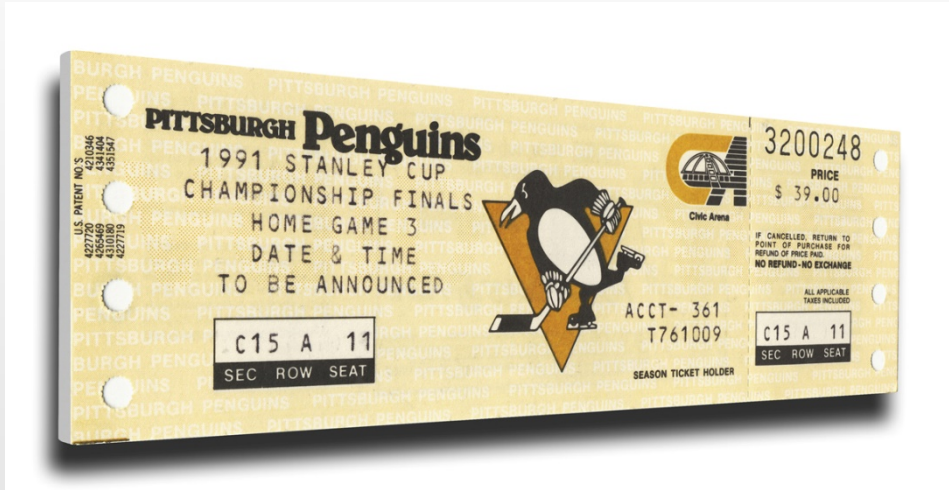
Entertainment



Clothes



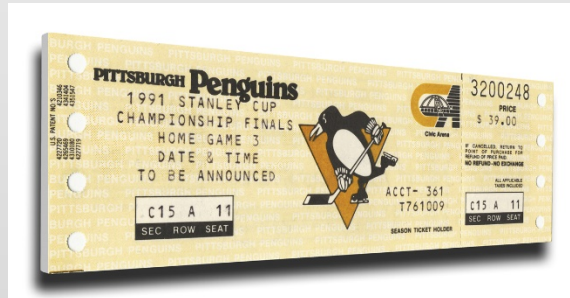
(Heath & Soll 1996)



# Food



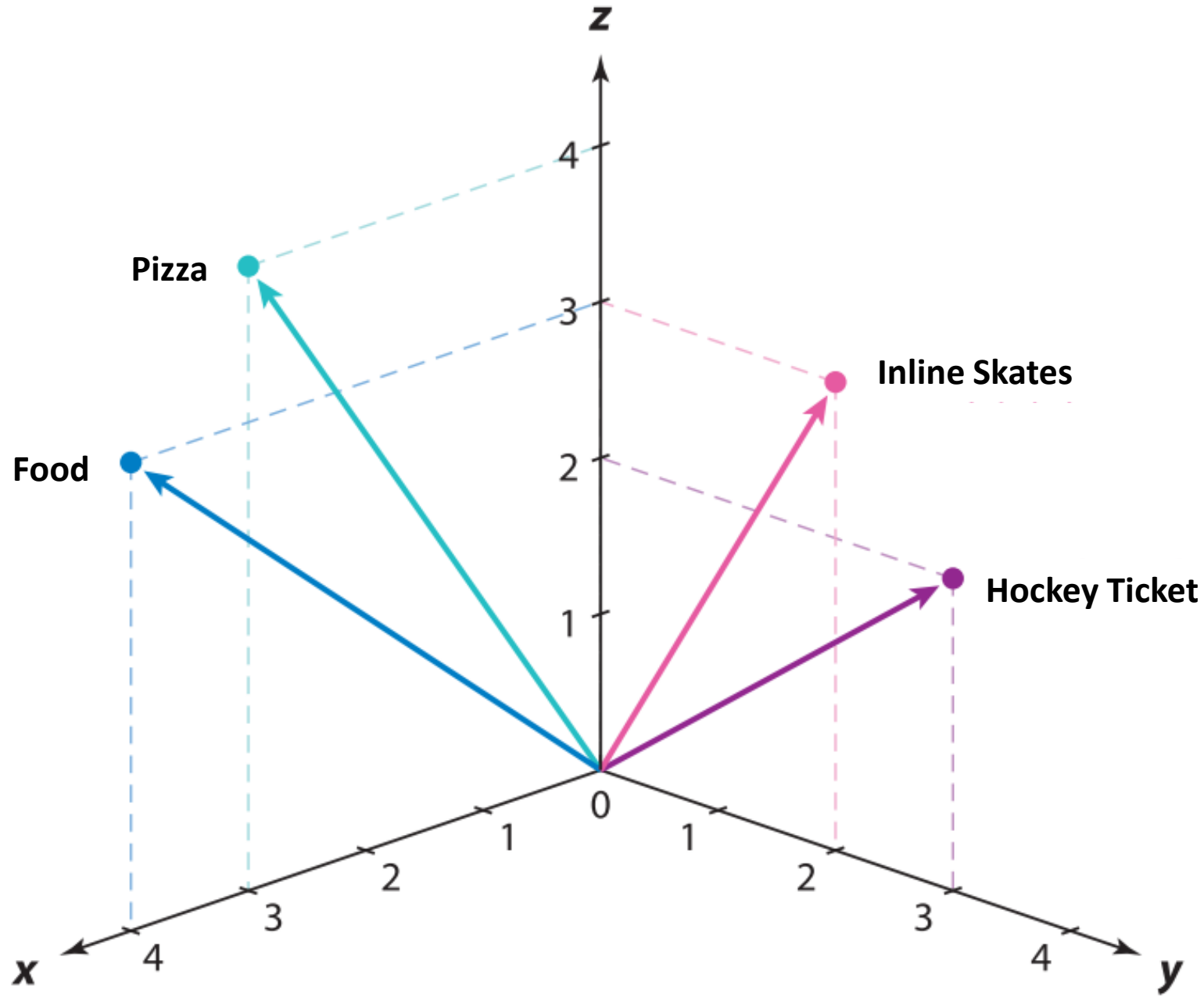
# Entertainment

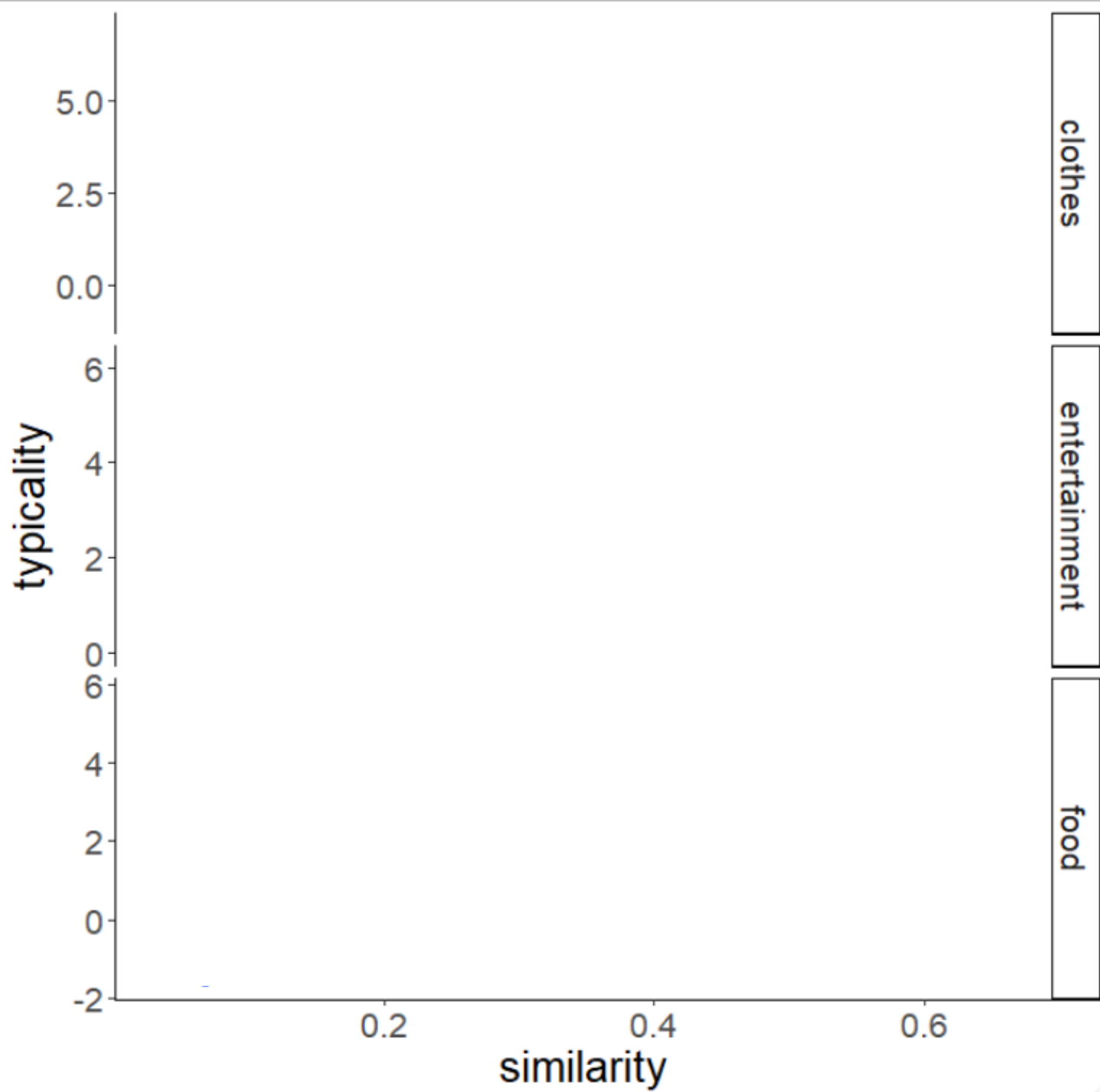


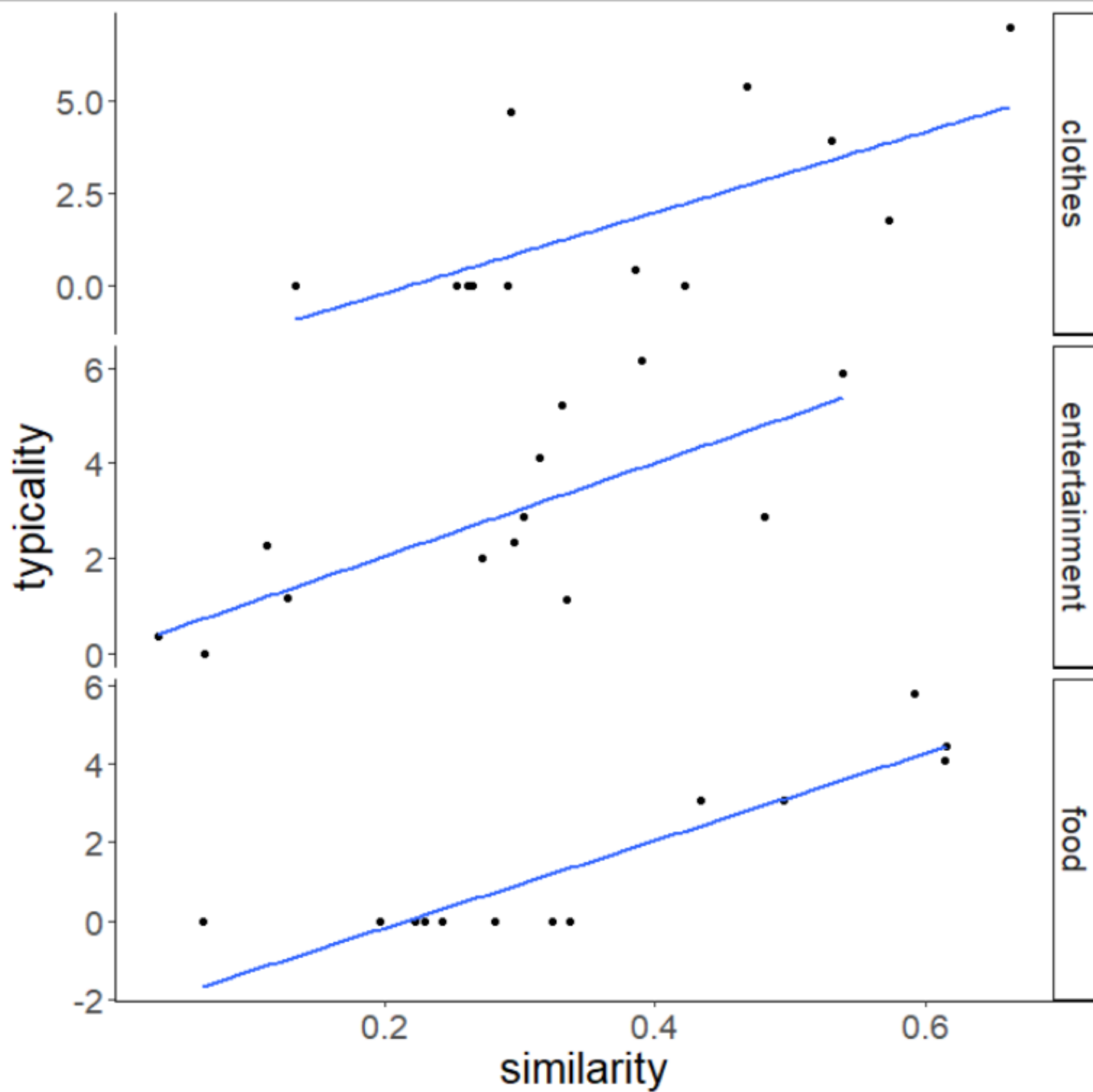
# Clothes



Heath & Soll 1996

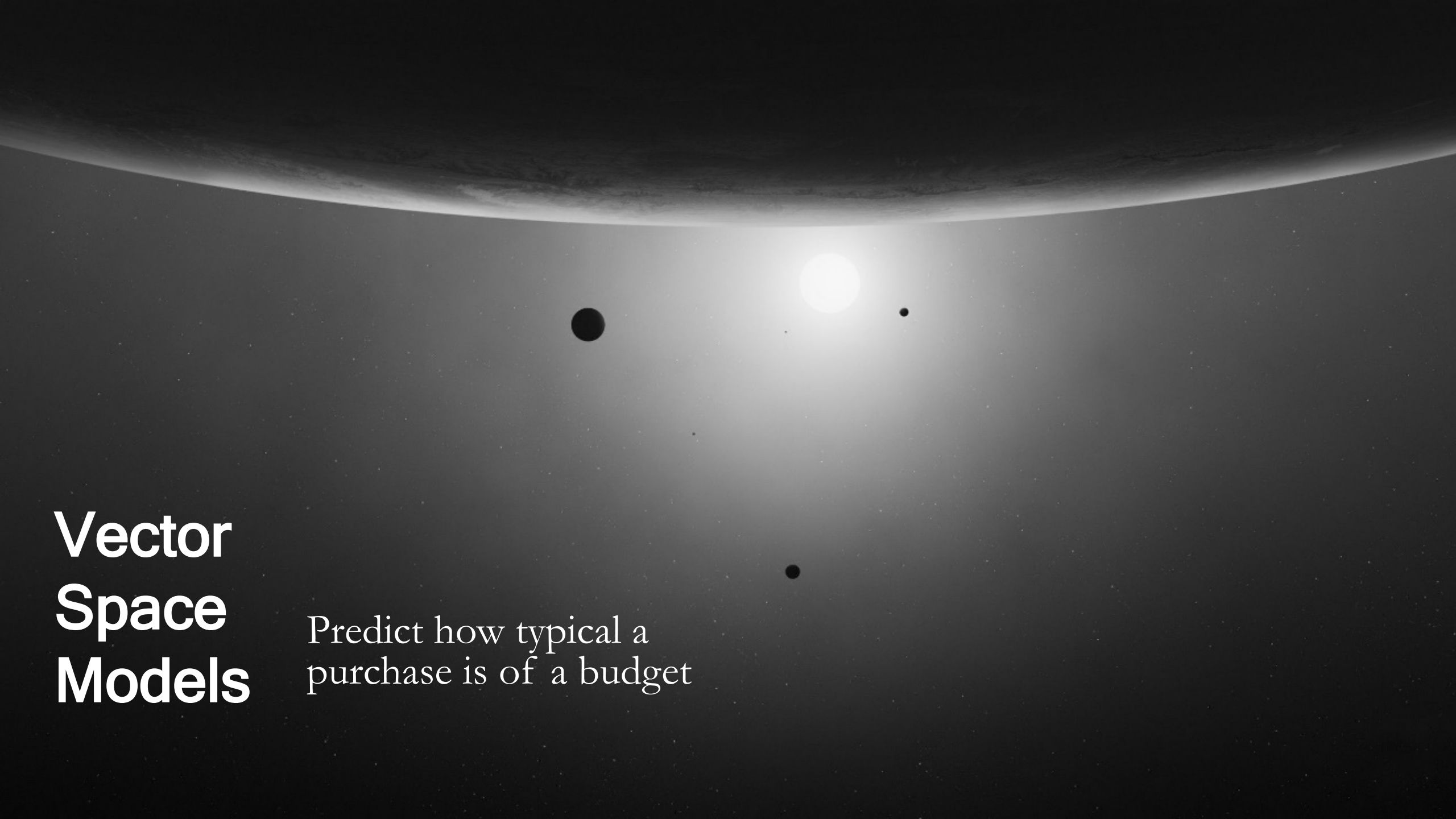






$\beta = 10.42, SE = 1.52, p < .0001$

$R^2 = .66$



# Vector Space Models

Predict how typical a  
purchase is of a budget

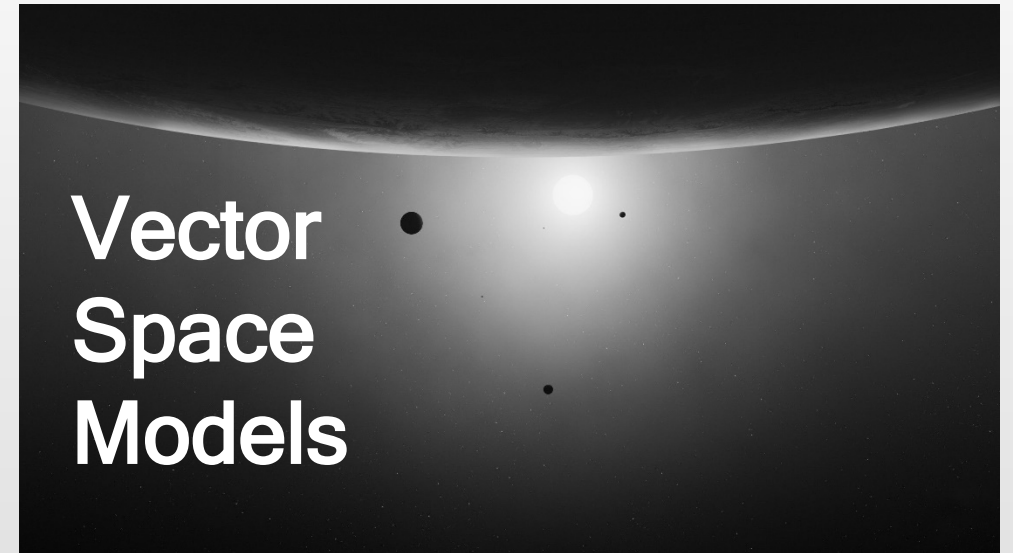


Predict how expenses are budgeted

**Predict why exceptional expenses are grouped into more categories than ordinary expenses**

Predict when people flexibly categorize expenses

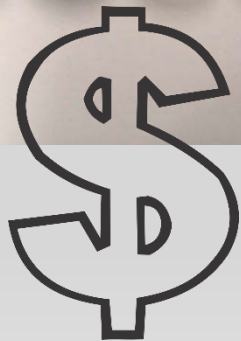
Predict creation of topical mental account better than participant ratings of similarity.



# Ordinary versus Exceptional Expenses



# Ordinary versus Exceptional Expenses



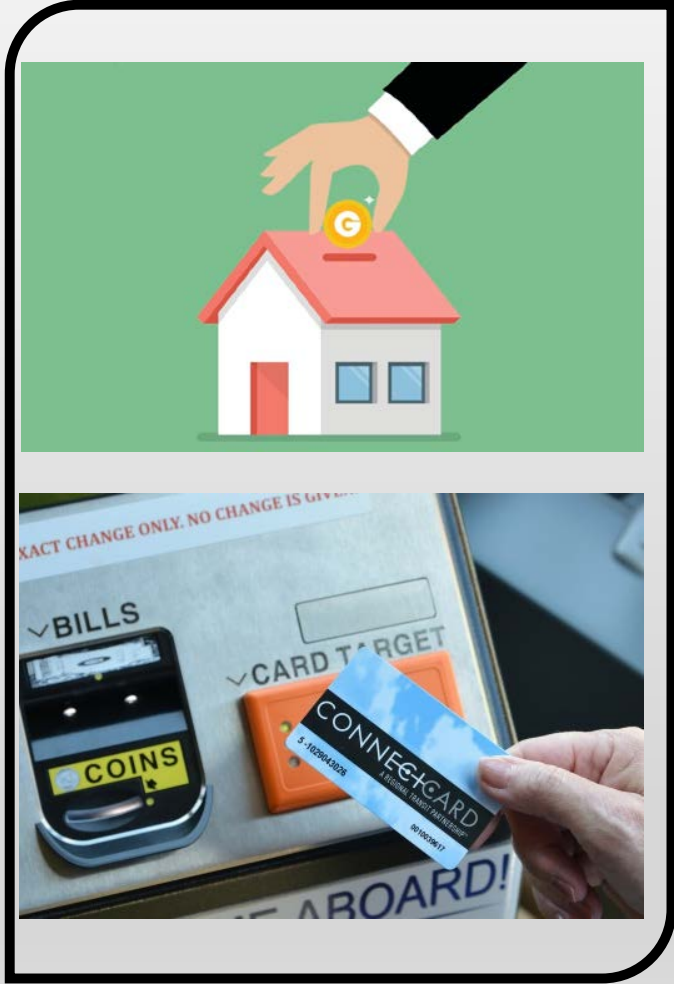






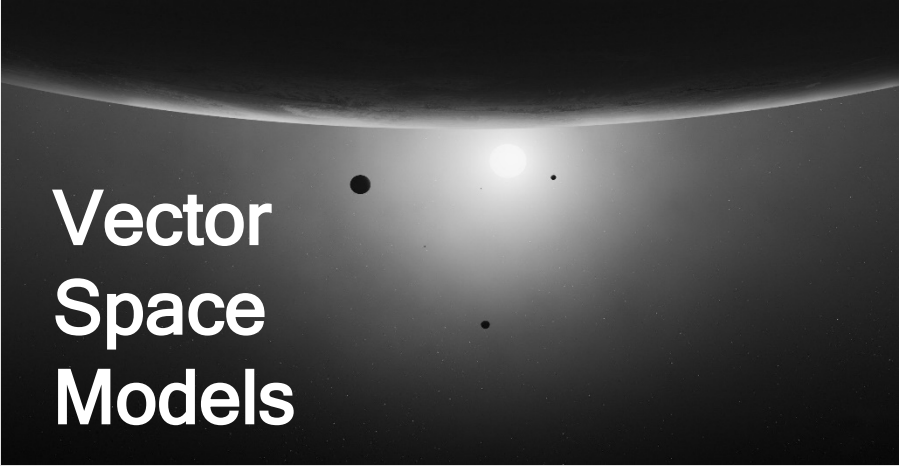
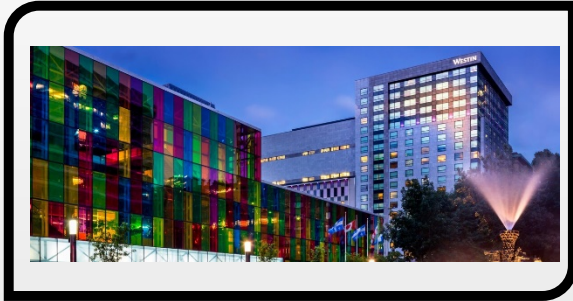
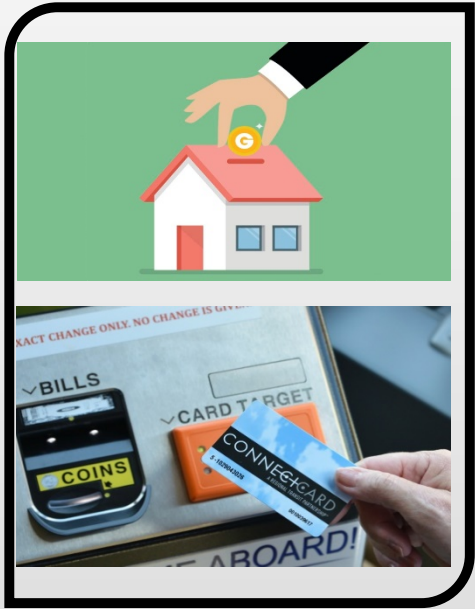


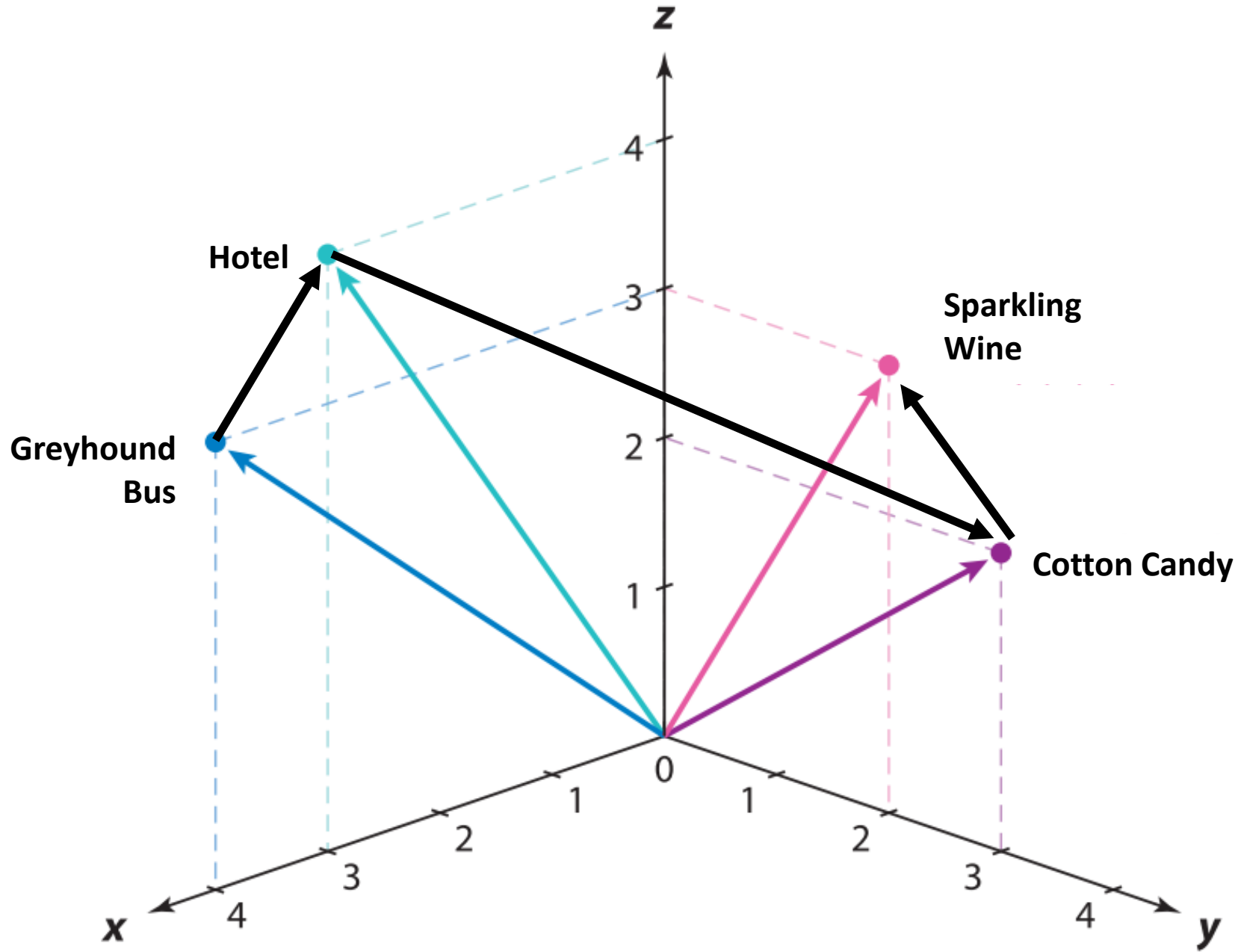


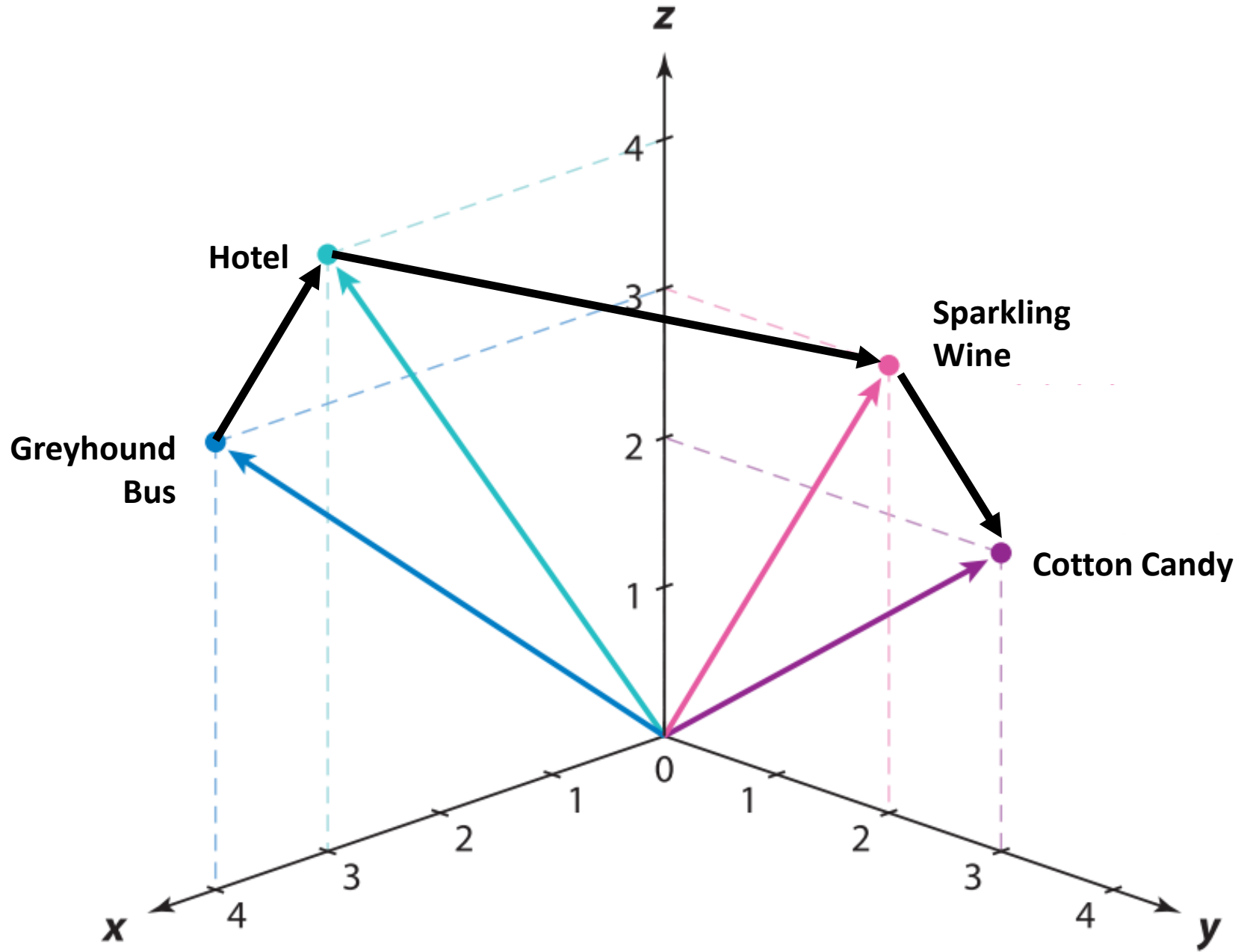


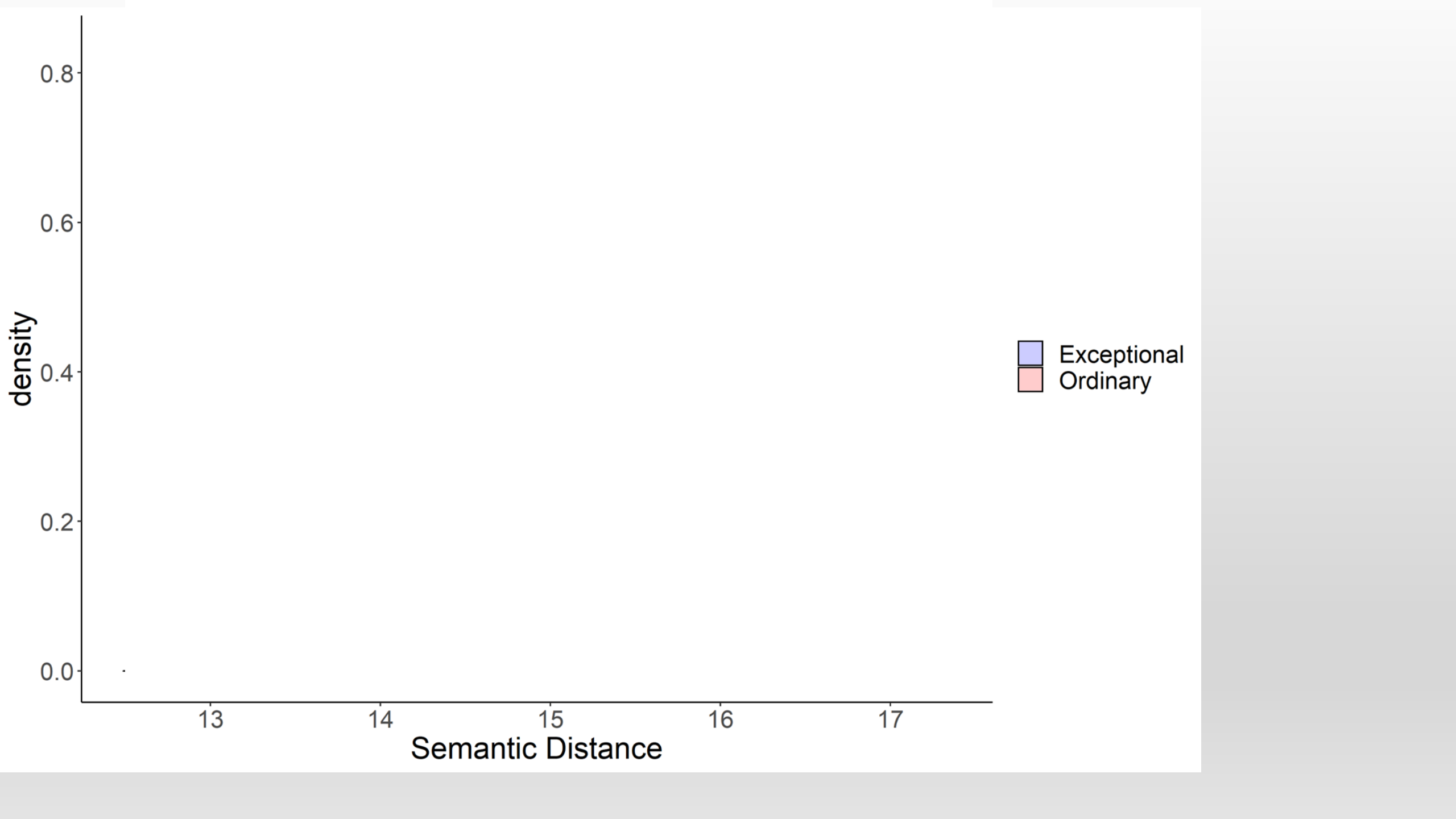


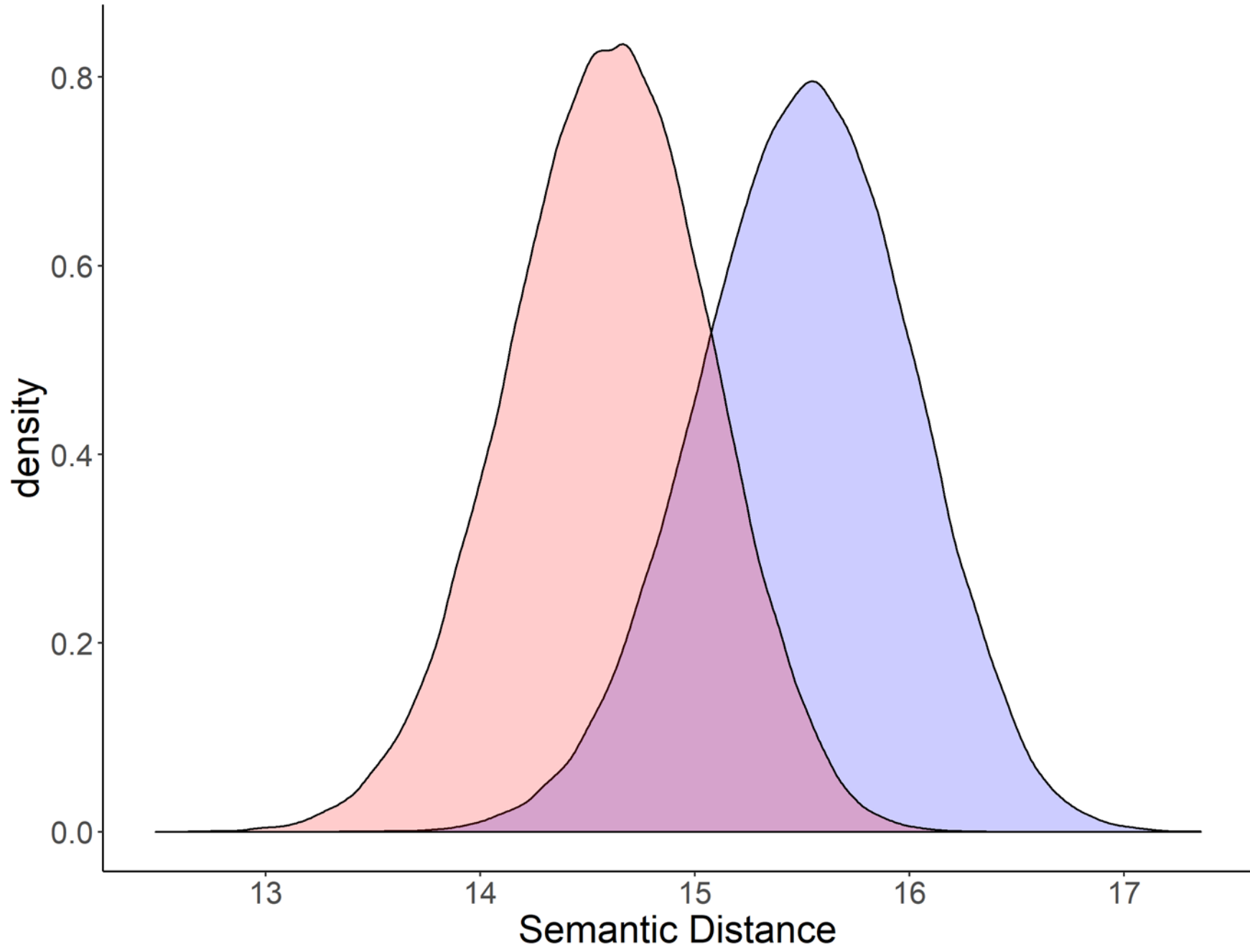












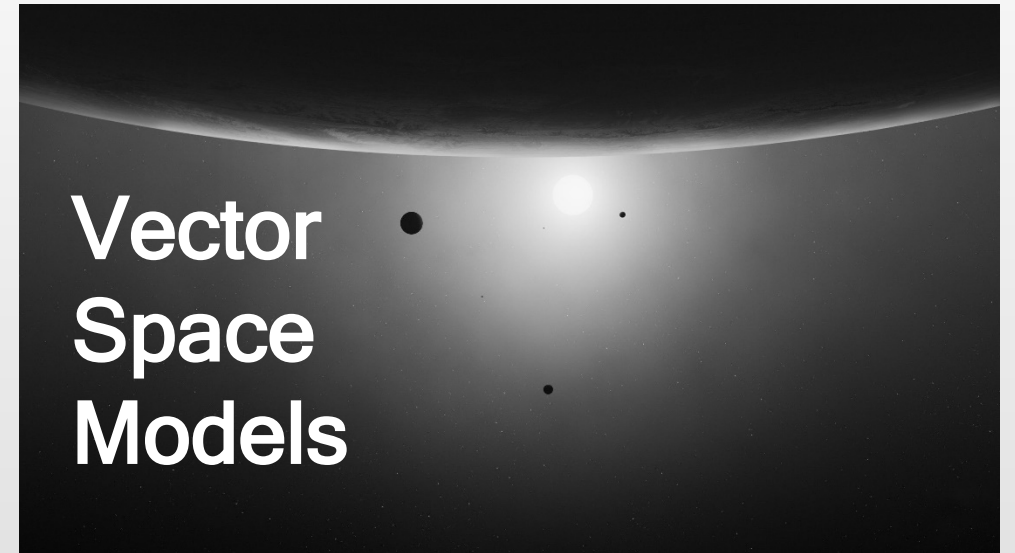
$t(199397) = 420.95$   
 $p < .0001$   
 $D = 1.88$

Predict how expenses are budgeted

Predict why exceptional expenses are grouped into more categories than ordinary expenses

**Predict when people flexibly categorize expenses**

Predict creation of topical mental account better than participant ratings of similarity.







# Malleable Mental Budgeting

(Soman & Cheema, 2006)



Food

Entertainment



Food

Entertainment



Food

Entertainment



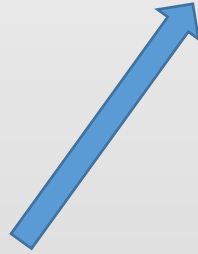
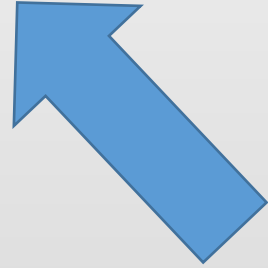
Food

Entertainment

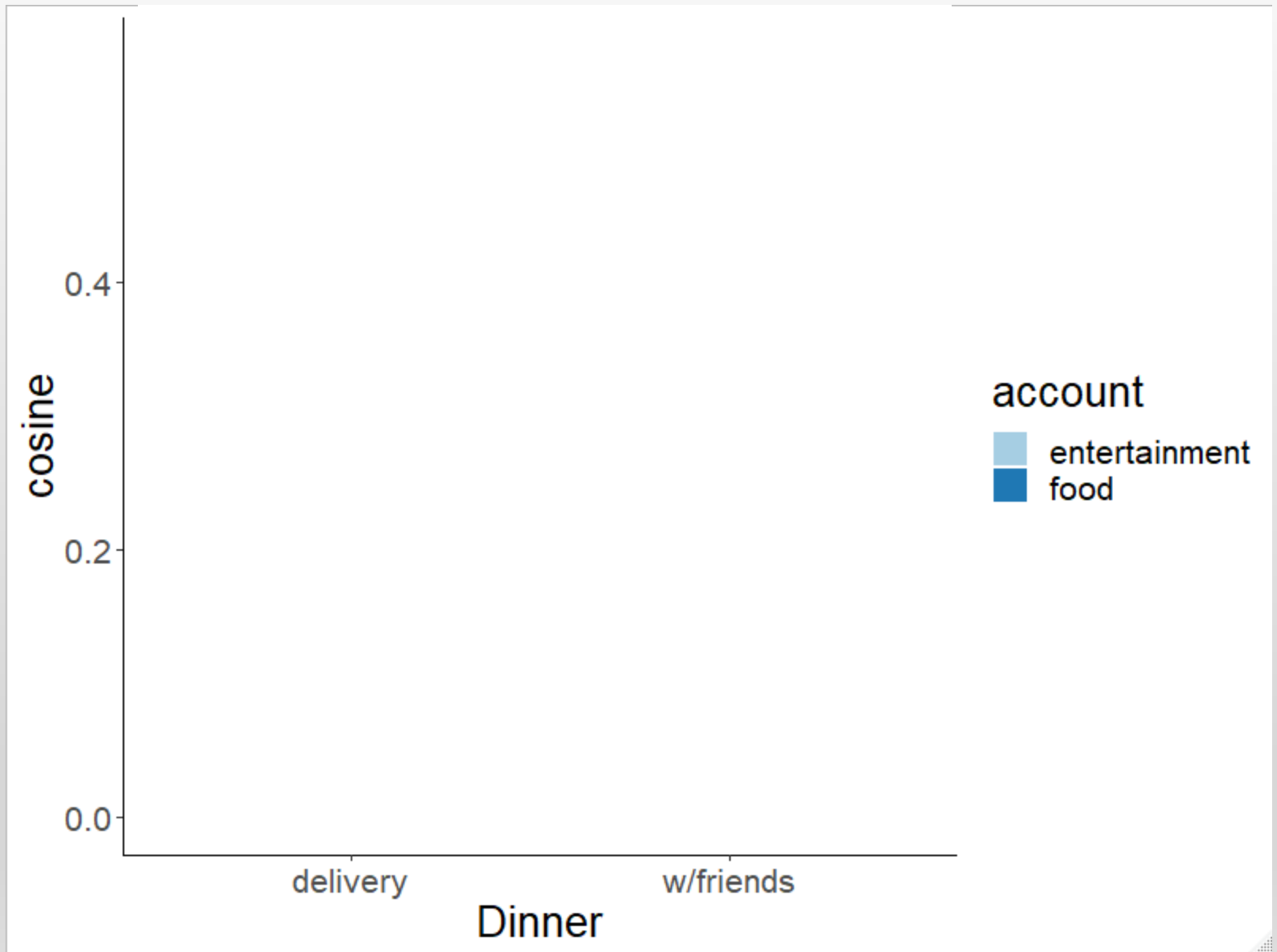


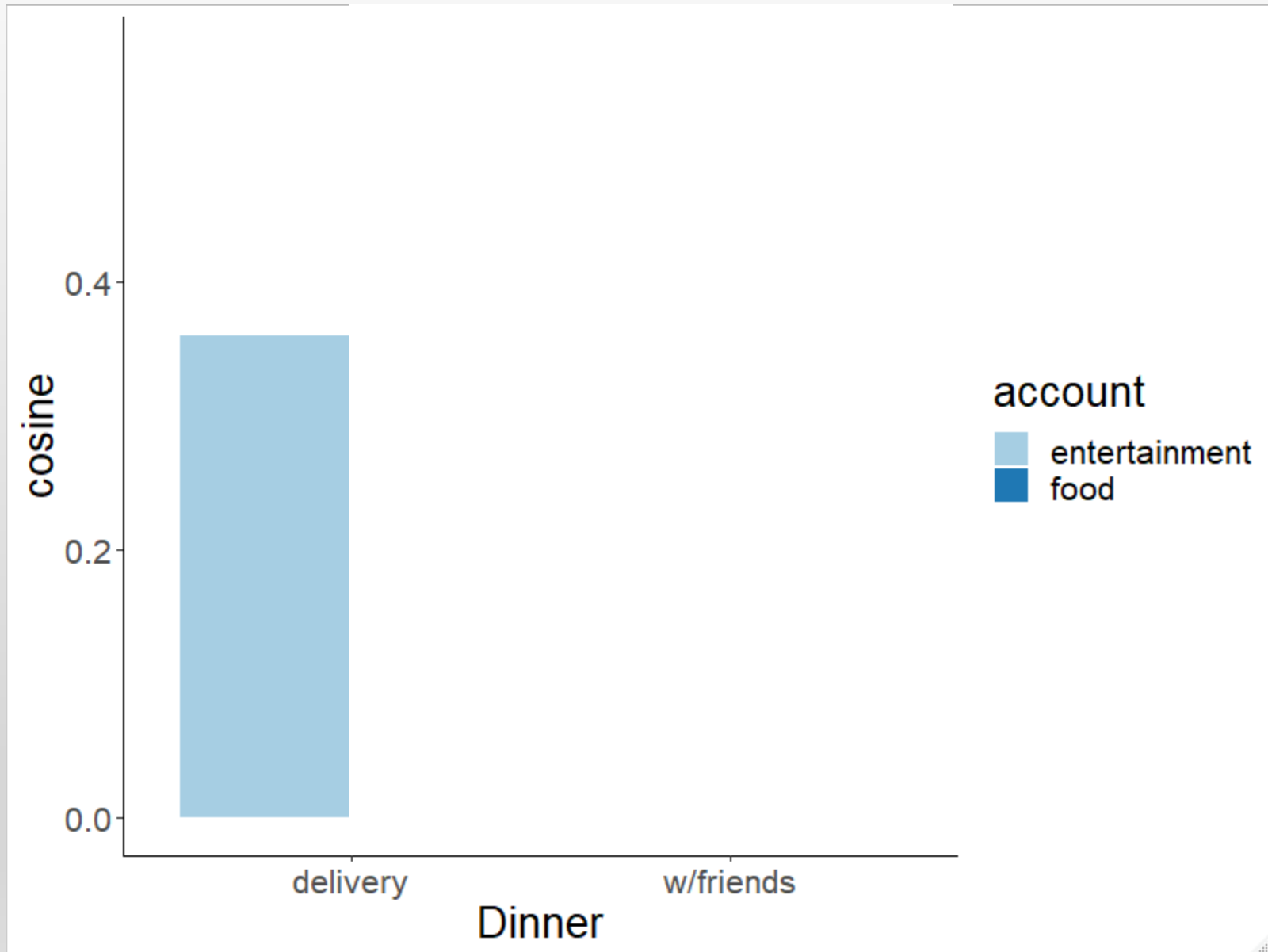
Food

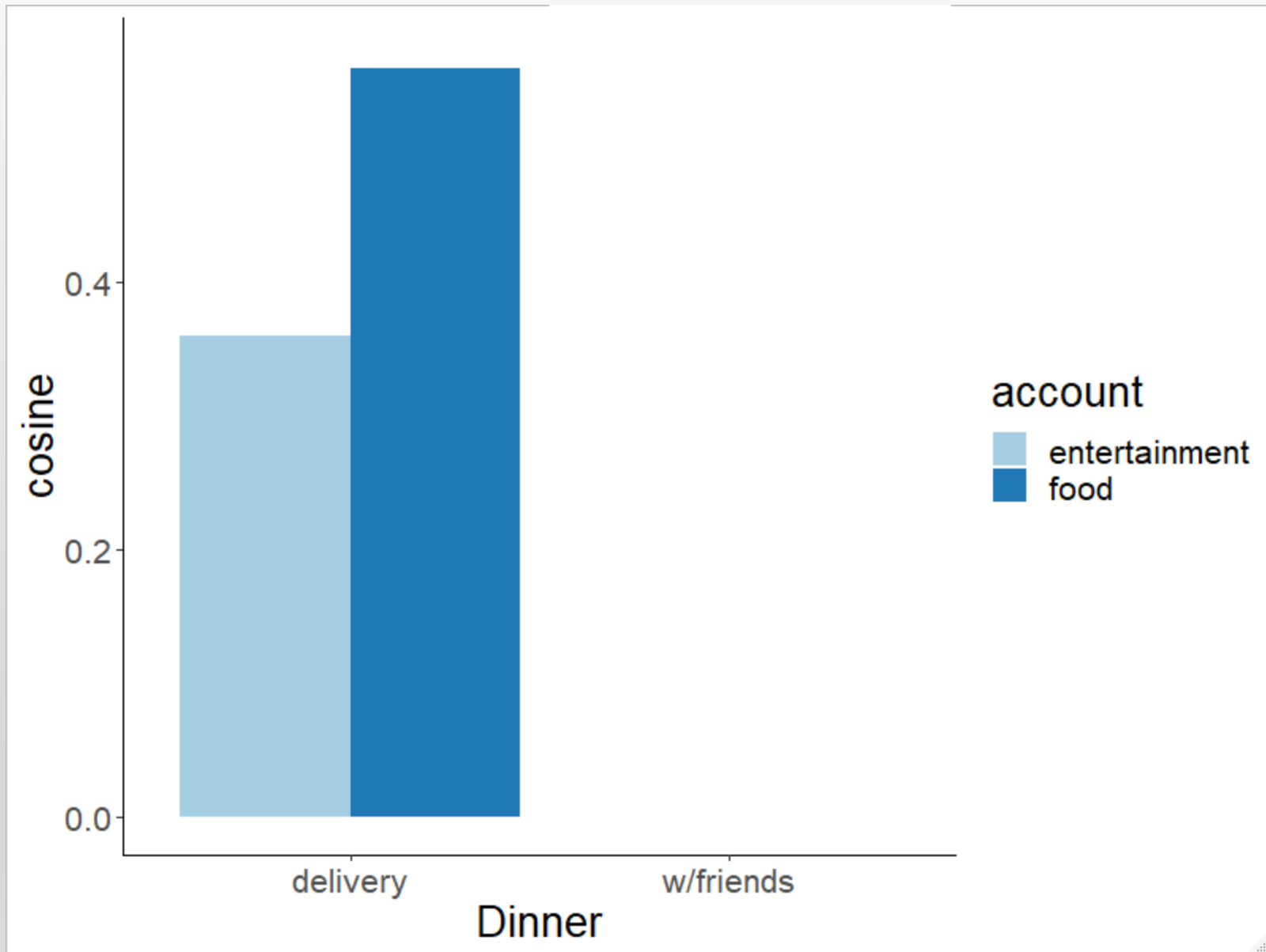
Entertainment

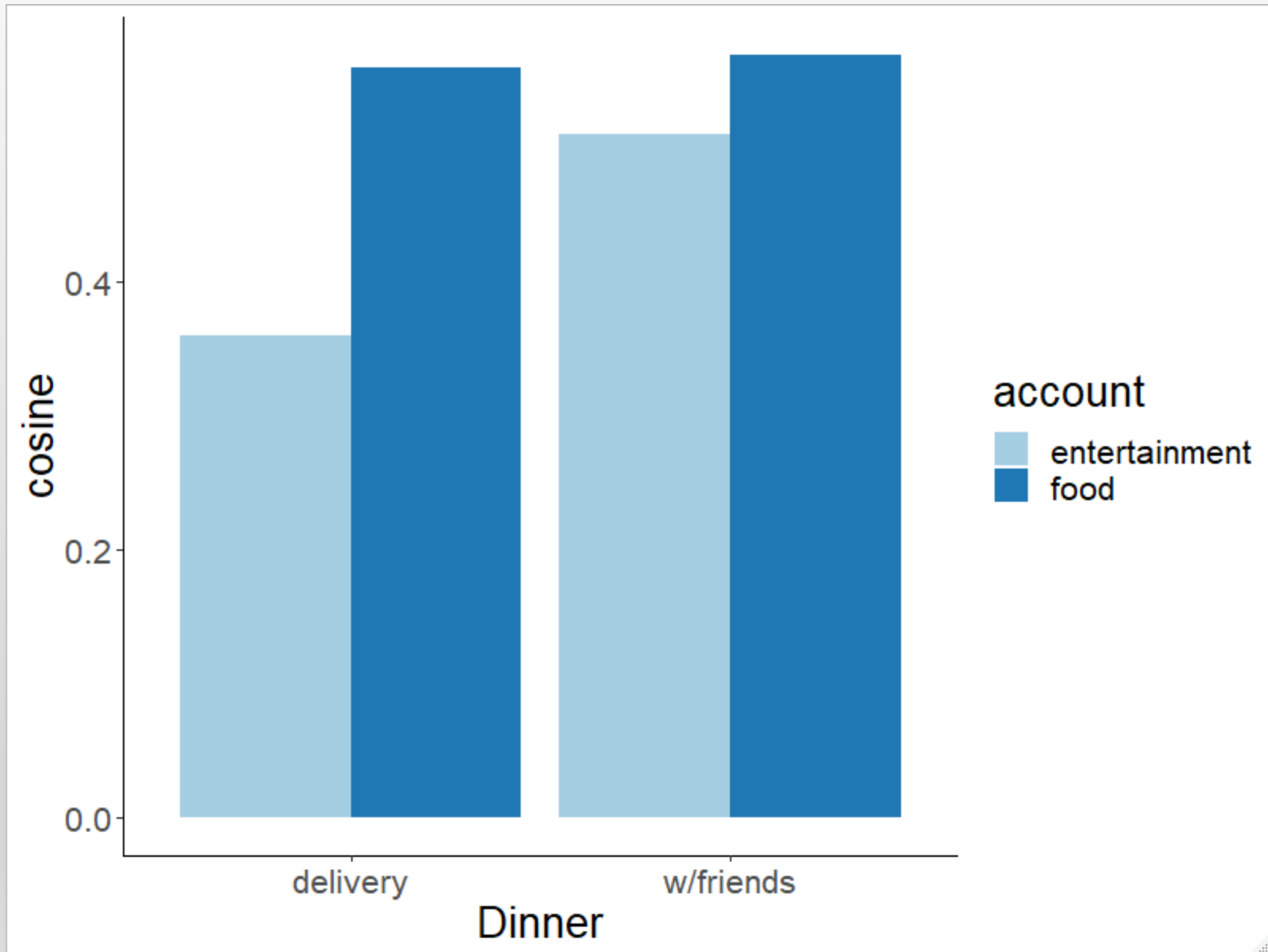










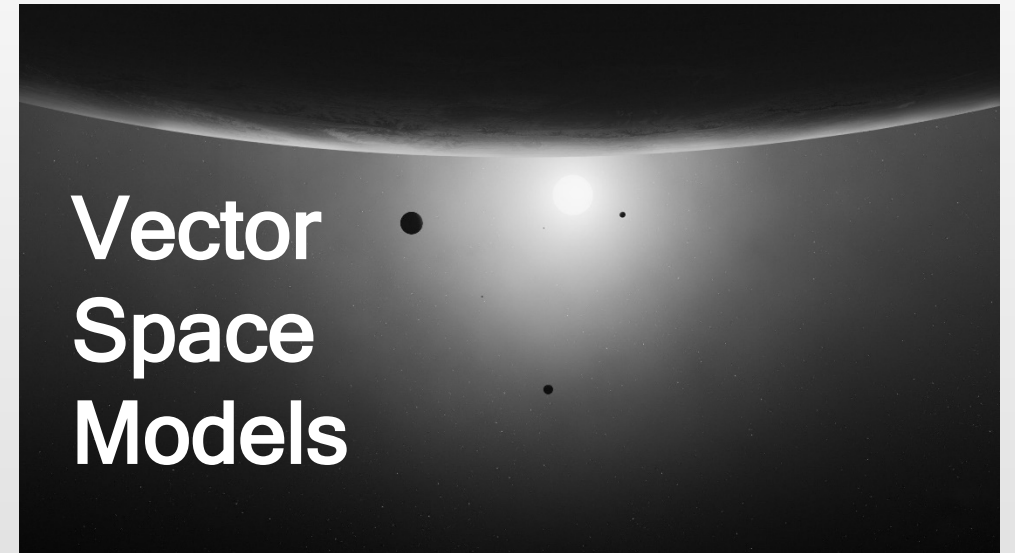


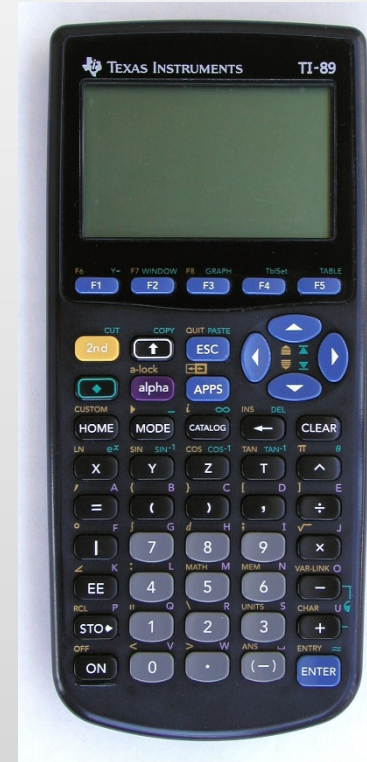
Predict how expenses are budgeted

Predict why exceptional expenses are grouped into more categories than ordinary expenses

Predict when people flexibly categorize expenses

**Predict creation of topical mental account better than participant ratings of similarity**







**Willing to drive?**







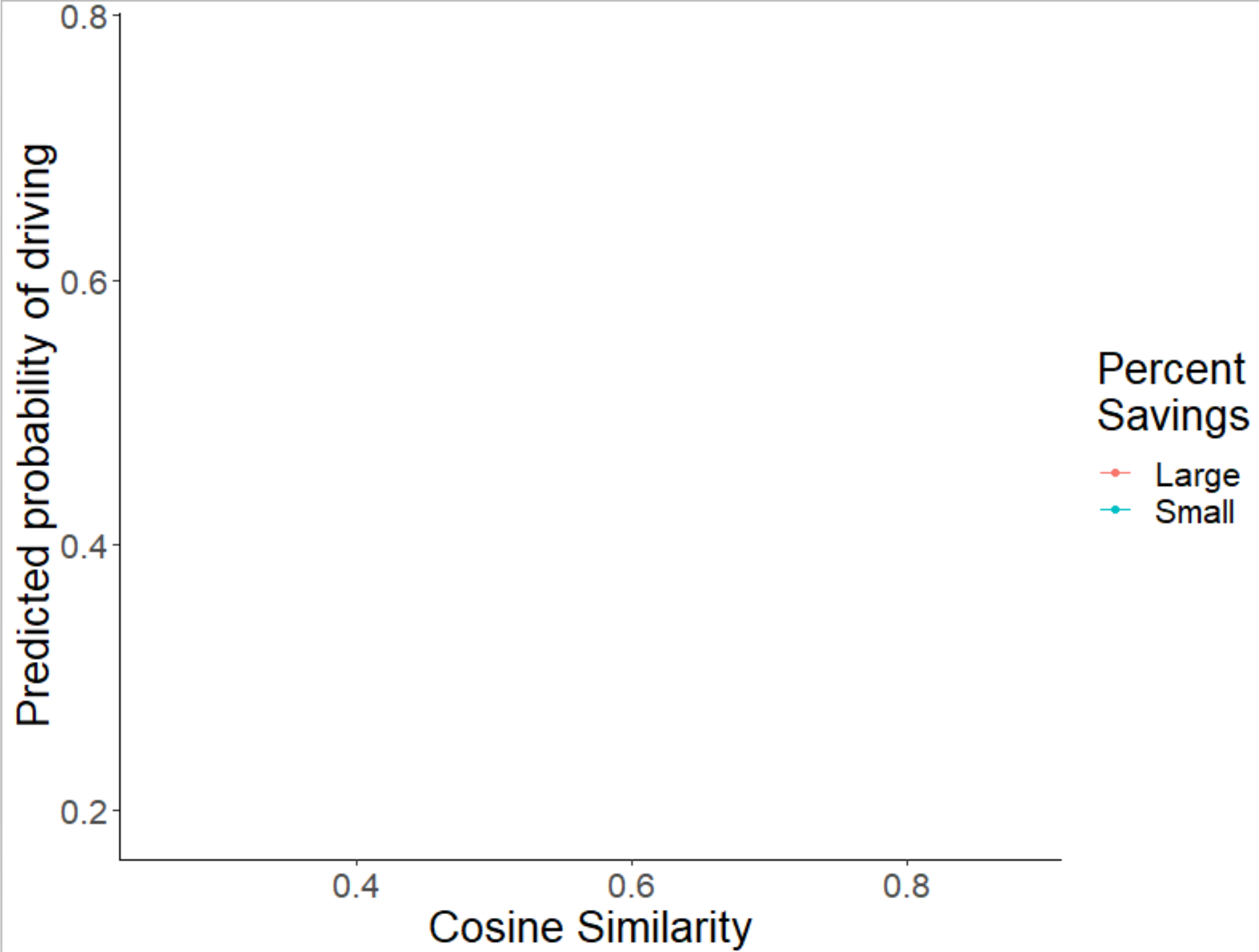




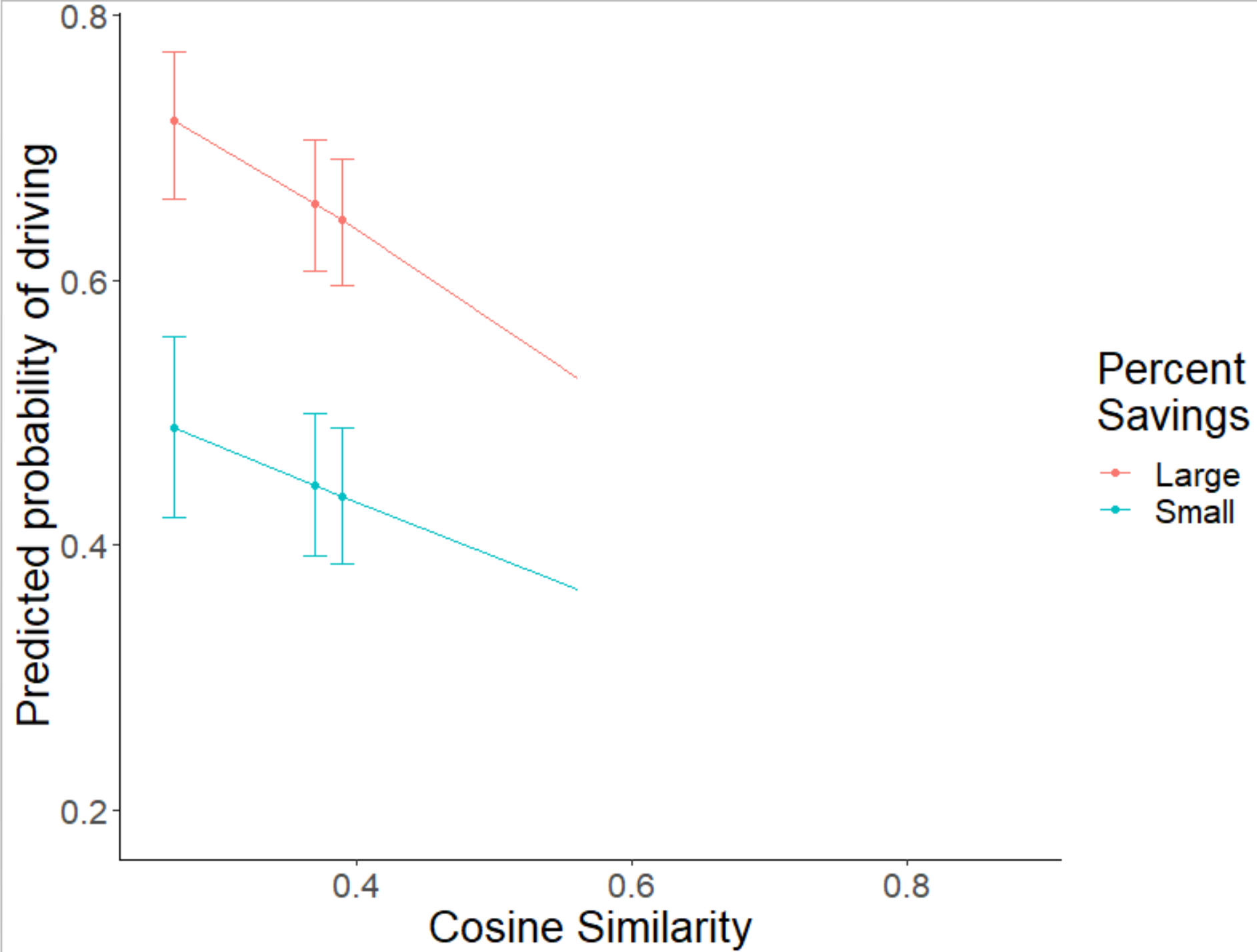
(Bonini & Rumiati 2002)

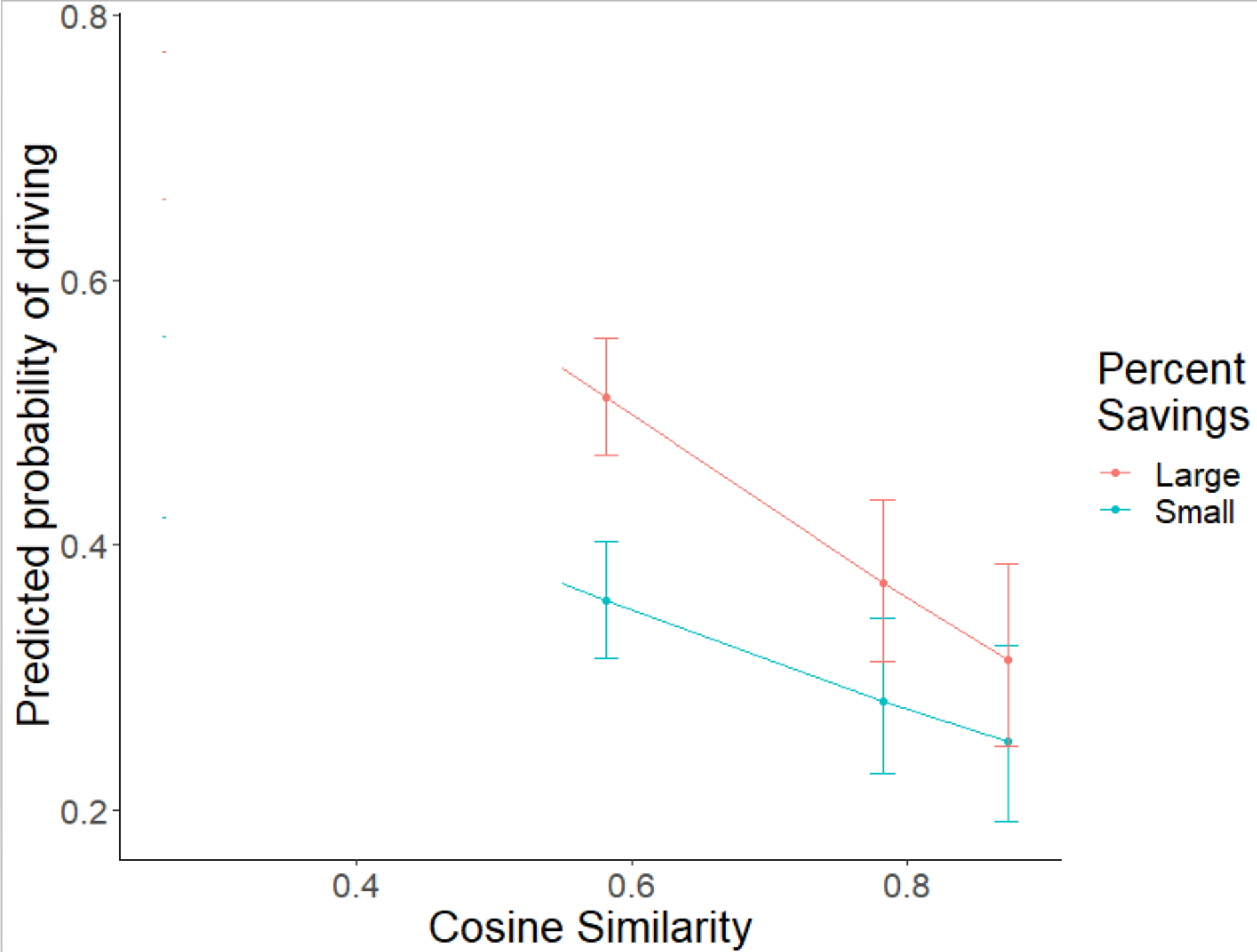


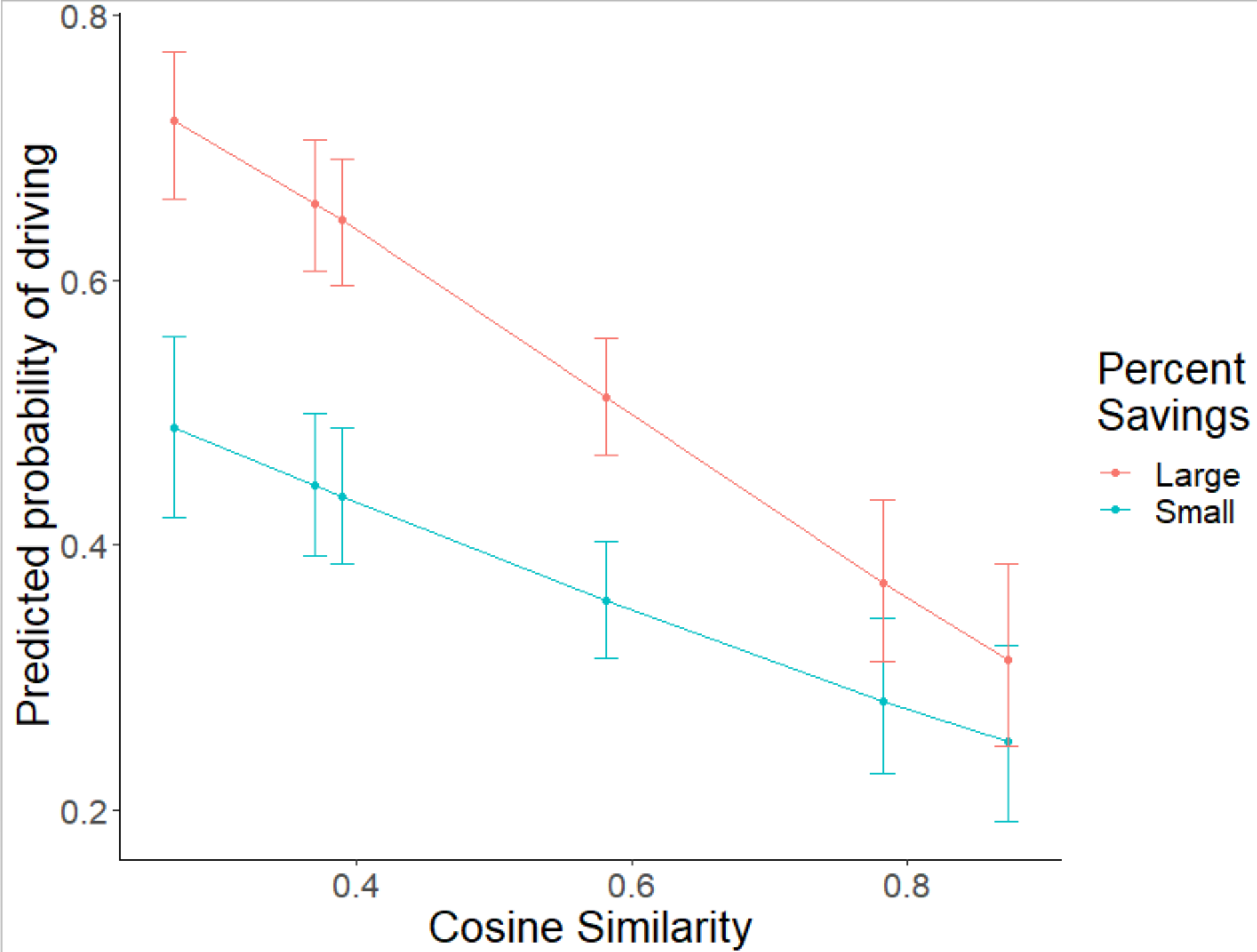












# Vector Space Models



---

	<b>AIC</b>	<b>Pseudo R<sup>2</sup></b>
Participant Ratings	1434.8	.07
Cosine Similarity	<b>1395.7</b>	<b>.12</b>

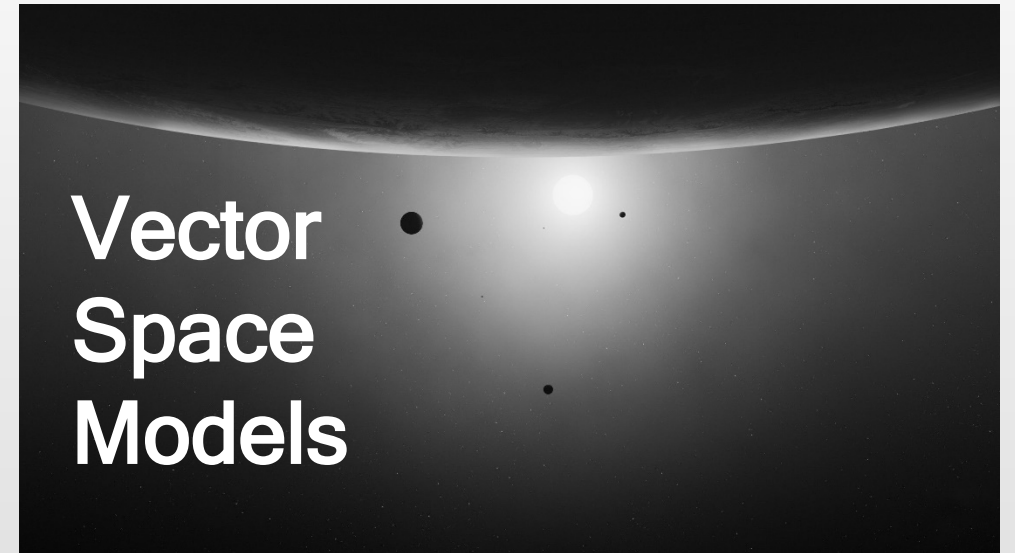
---

Predict how expenses are budgeted

Predict why exceptional expenses are grouped into more categories than ordinary expenses

Predict when people flexibly categorize expenses

**Predict creation of topical mental account better than participant ratings of similarity**



**Where do mental  
accounts come from?**





# Vector Space Models



(Jones & Mewhort, 2007; Bhatia, 2017)

