

A rank- and sign- dependent utility theory for monetary certainty equivalents (CEs) is based on an operation of joint receipt of two gambles in which each gamble is played independently and the outcomes from both plays are received (Luce, 1992). One hypothesis, called segregation, states that a gamble of all gains (losses) is indifferent to the joint receipt of the smallest gain (loss) together with the gamble that results from subtracting that amount from each consequence of the original gamble. A second hypothesis, duplex decomposition, states that a gamble of gains and losses is treated as indifferent to the joint receipt of the (i) the gamble in which the status quo replaces the losses together with the independent realization of the (ii) the gamble in which the status quo replaces the gains. finally, CEs are assumed to be additive over joint receipt on the sense that the CE of a joint receipt of the sum of the CEs of the two component gambles. These three hypotheses were tested using both judged (91 Ss) and choice (144 Ss) CEs. The median judged CEs failed segregation, supported duplex decomposition, and provided a split conclusion for the additivity of joint receipt of gambles. A possible experimental artifact underlying the failure of segregation is described and median judged CEs with selected subjects supported segregation. The median judged CEs with selected subjects supported segregation. The median choice CEs provided support for both segregation and duplex decomposition, but little support for additivity in gains or in losses.