People overestimate the likelihood of the future being like the present.

摘自：Julian Givi and Jeff Galak (CMU)

Studies 1-2: Demonstrating the Effect

Status-Quo Information Provided
Current Weather Tomorrow's Forecast
Win 37%
Lose 39%
24%

Status-Quo Information NOT Provided
Current Weather Tomorrow's Forecast
Not Provided
Win 37%
Lose 39%
24%

Studies 3: Incentive-Compatible Forecasts

Status-Quo Information Provided
Current Weather Tomorrow's Forecast
38% 38%
24%

Status-Quo Information NOT Provided
Current Weather Tomorrow's Forecast
Not Provided
38% 38%
24%

Study 4: Irrational Incentive-Compatible Forecasts

Status-Quo Information Provided
Current Weather Tomorrow's Forecast
Win 44%
Lose 29%

Status-Quo Information NOT Provided
Current Weather Tomorrow's Forecast
Not Provided
Win 60%
Lose 53%

Study 5: Ruling in a Recency Mechanism

Current Score: Winning Losing
Win 60%
Lose 53%

People overestimate the likelihood of the future being like the present only when they FIRST learn about the present and THEN learn about the probabilities of potential future outcomes.