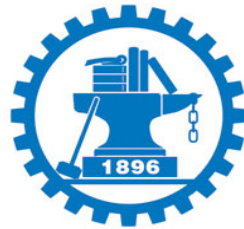


Behavioral and Experimental Economics Lecture 1

An Introduction to Behavioral and Experimental Economics



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The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2019



- Abhijit Banerjee, MIT
Esther Duflo, MIT
Michael Kremer, Harvard
- *“for their experimental approach to alleviating global poverty”*
- Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL)
- *Poor Economics*

Richard Thaler

- Laureate of 2017 Nobel Prize in Economics
- University of Chicago Professor
- Behavioral Economics and Finance
 - Mental Accounting (心理会计)
 - Contributions have built a bridge between the economic and psychological analyses of individual decision-making. His empirical findings and theoretical insights have been instrumental in creating the new and rapidly expanding field of behavioral economics.



Robert Shiller

- Laureate of 2013 Nobel Prize in Economics
- University of Chicago Professor
 - Irrational Exuberance (非理性繁荣)
 - Pioneering contributions to financial market volatility and the dynamics of asset prices.
- While economists have gotten increasingly sophisticated and clever, consumers have remained decidedly human. This leaves open the question of whose behavior we are trying to model.

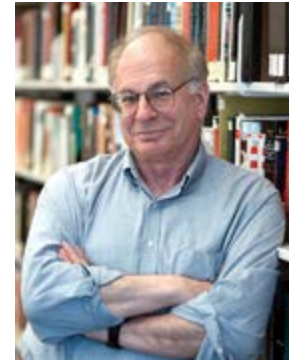


Daniel Kahneman & Vernon Smith

- Laureates of 2002 Nobel Prize in Economics

- Daniel Kahneman

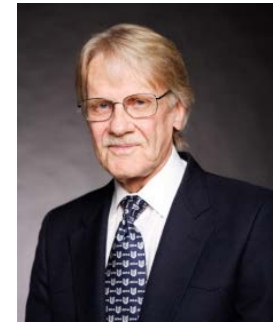
- Princeton University Professor
- Prospect Theory (预期理论)



People make decisions based on the potential value of losses and gains rather than the final outcome, and that people evaluate these losses and gains using certain heuristics.

Daniel Kahneman & Vernon Smith

- Laureates of 2002 Nobel Prize in Economics
- Vernon Smith
 - George Mason University Professor
 - Experimental Economics (实验经济学)
A means for formal empirical assessment of the performance of economic institutions.



Behavioral Economics and Finance

- Why Behavioral Economics?
 - My first empirical proposition is that there is a complete lack of evidence that, in actual human choice situations of any complexity, these computations can be, or are in fact, performed.



Herbert Simon

(1916-2001)

Carnegie Mellon University

1978 Nobel Prize Laureate in Economics

Behavioral Economics and Finance

- What Behavioral Economics Does?
 - It adds to the standard model of economics some reality about how humans behave. In particular, it adds,
 - bounded rationality,
 - biases in interpreting information,
 - interdependent preferences,
 - emotions,
 - Learning,
 -

Behavioral Economics and Finance

- Behavioral Economics
 - Increase the explanatory and predictive power of economic theory by providing it with more psychologically plausible foundations
 - The historical roots of behavioral economics can be traced to cognitive psychology

Behavioral Economics and Finance

1. We can find that people do behave as if homo-economicus.
2. We can find that people have inter-dependent preferences, and emotions, but are behaving ‘rationally’ relative to these.
3. We can find that people are biased in choices and how they interpret information.
4. We can say something about settings where outcomes are ambiguous with homo-economicus.

Behavioral Economics and Finance

- The effects of social, cognitive, and emotional factors
 - Economic decisions(e.g. how market decisions are made)
 - Mechanisms that drive public choice
 - Market prices, returns, and the resource allocation
- Bounds of rationality of economic agents
- Integrate insights from psychology with neo-classical economic theory

Behavioral Economics and Finance

- Three themes in behavioral finances
 - Heuristics
 - People often make decisions based on approximate rules of thumb and not strict logic.
 - Framing
 - The collection of anecdotes and stereotypes that make up the mental emotional filters individuals rely on to understand and respond to events.
 - Market inefficiencies
 - These include mis-pricings and non-rational decision making.

Behavioral Economics and Finance

■ Behavioral Finance

• Issues

- Why market participants make systematic errors?
 - Affect prices and returns, creating market inefficiencies.
 - How other participants take advantage (arbitrage) of such market inefficiencies
- Inefficiencies such as under- or over-reactions to information.
 - Limited investor attention, overconfidence, overoptimism, mimicry (herding instinct), and noise trading
 - Market trends (and in extreme cases of bubbles and crashes)
 - Theoretical basis for technical analysis

Behavioral Economics and Finance

■ Behavioral Finance

• Issues

– The asymmetry between decisions to acquire or keep Resources

- "bird in the bush" paradox, and loss aversion: the unwillingness to let go of a valued possession.
- Loss aversion appears in investor behavior as a reluctance to sell shares or other equity, if doing so would result in a nominal loss.
- E.g. Why housing prices rarely/slowly decline to market clearing levels during periods of low demand?

Behavioral Economics and Finance

- Behavioral Finance
 - Experimental Finance
 - Applies the experimental method
 - Creating an artificial market by some kind of simulation software to study people's decision-making process and behavior in financial markets.
 - Quantitative Behavioral Finance
 - Uses mathematical and statistical methodology to understand behavioral biases.

Behavioral Economics and Finance

■ Behavioral Finance

• Financial Model Examples

– Thaler's model of price reactions to information

- Three phases: underreaction-adjustment-overreaction
- Overreaction occurs if the market reacts too strongly or for too long to news
- Outperforming assets in one period are likely to underperform in the following period
- Also applies to customers' irrational purchasing habits

– Stock Image

Behavioral Economics and Finance

- Behavioral Game Theory
 - Interactive strategic decisions and behavior
 - Methods of game theory, experimental economics, and experimental psychology
 - Testing deviations from typical economic theory such as the independence axiom, altruism, fairness, and framing effects
 - Interactive learning, social preferences

Behavioral Economics and Finance

- Evolutionary psychology
 - Being rational in the context of maximizing biological fitness in the ancestral environment but not necessarily in the current one.
 - When living at subsistence level where a reduction of resources may have meant death it may have been rational to place a greater value on losses than on gains.
 - Males are less risk averse than females since males have more variable reproductive success than females.

Behavioral Economics and Finance

- History of Behavioral Economics
 - The classical period
 - Adam Smith: *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* (Justice and Fairness)
 - Jeremy Bentham: psychological foundation of utility
 - The neo-classical period
 - Rational homo economicus
 - Economic psychology emerged in the 20th century
 - Expected utility and discounted utility
 - Cognitive psychology in 1960s

Behavioral Economics and Finance

■ Prospect Theory

- Kahneman and Tversky (1979)
- Decision under risk
- Two stages: editing stage and evaluation stage
- Evaluation Principles
 - Reference dependence
 - Gain or Loss is compared to a reference point
 - Loss aversion
 - Losses bite more than equivalent gains
 - Non-Linear probability weighting
 - overweight small probabilities and underweight large probabilities

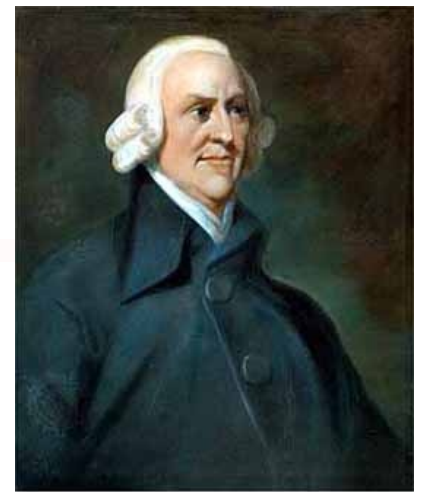
Behavioral Economics and Finance

- Intertemporal Choice
 - Hyperbolic discounting (Ainslie 1975)
 - Discount outcomes in near future more than for outcomes in the far future
 - Discounting is influenced by expectations, framing, focus, thought listings, mood, sign, glucose levels, and the scales used to describe what is discounted

Behavioral Economics and Finance

- Other Areas
 - Fairness, inequity aversion, reciprocal altruism
 - Intrinsic motivation
 - Identity
 - Conditional expected utility

Adam Smith Origination



Adam Smith (1723-1790)

- *The Wealth of Nations*, 1776
- *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, 1759
 - Behavior
 - Struggle between “passions” and “impartial spectator”
 - Passion
 - Hunger, sex, emotion(fear, anger), pain
 - Impartial Spectator
 - Moral hector
 - Short-term gratification vs. long-term costs

Preference and Dual-Process

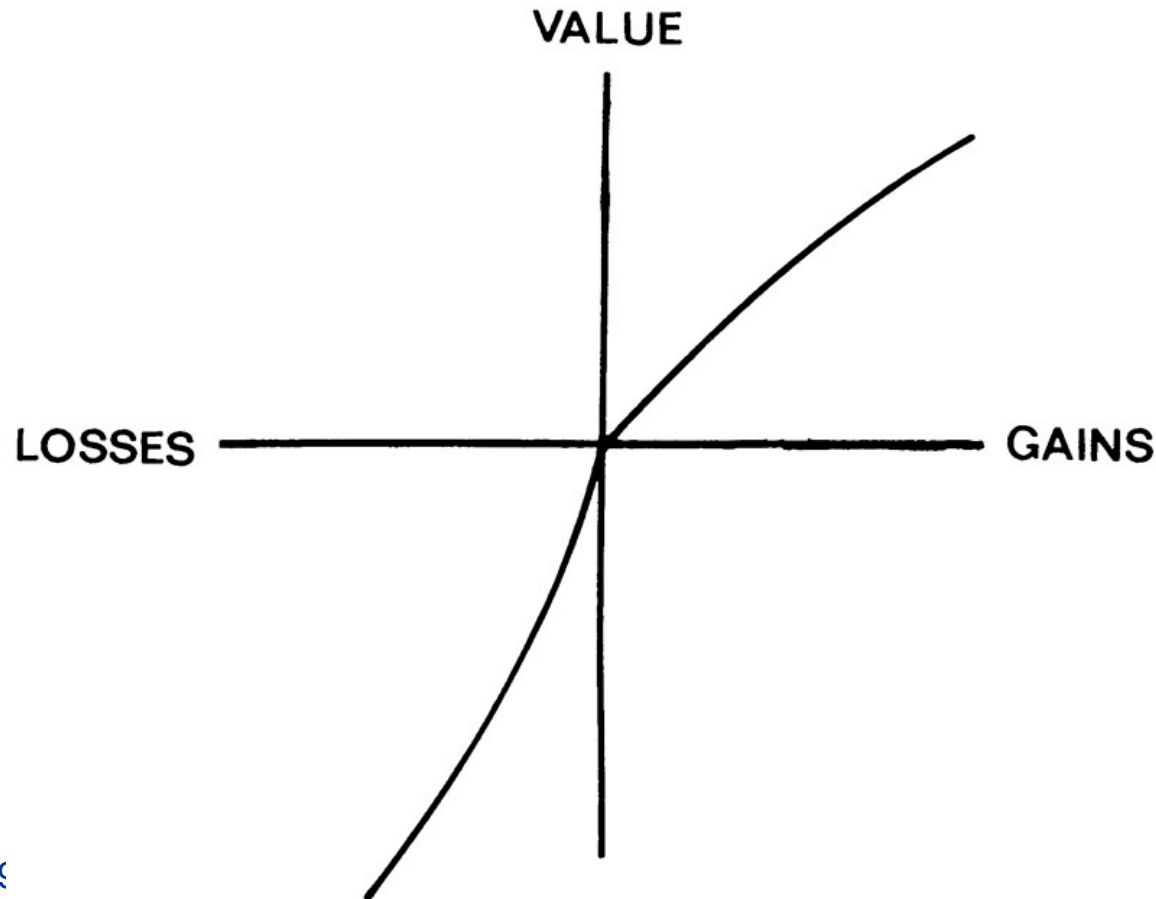
■ Loss Aversion

- Prospect Theory (Kahneman and Tversky ,1979)
 - People underweight outcomes that are probable compared with outcomes with certainty.
 - Risk Aversion Effect
 - Isolation Effect

Preference and Dual-Process

- Loss Aversion

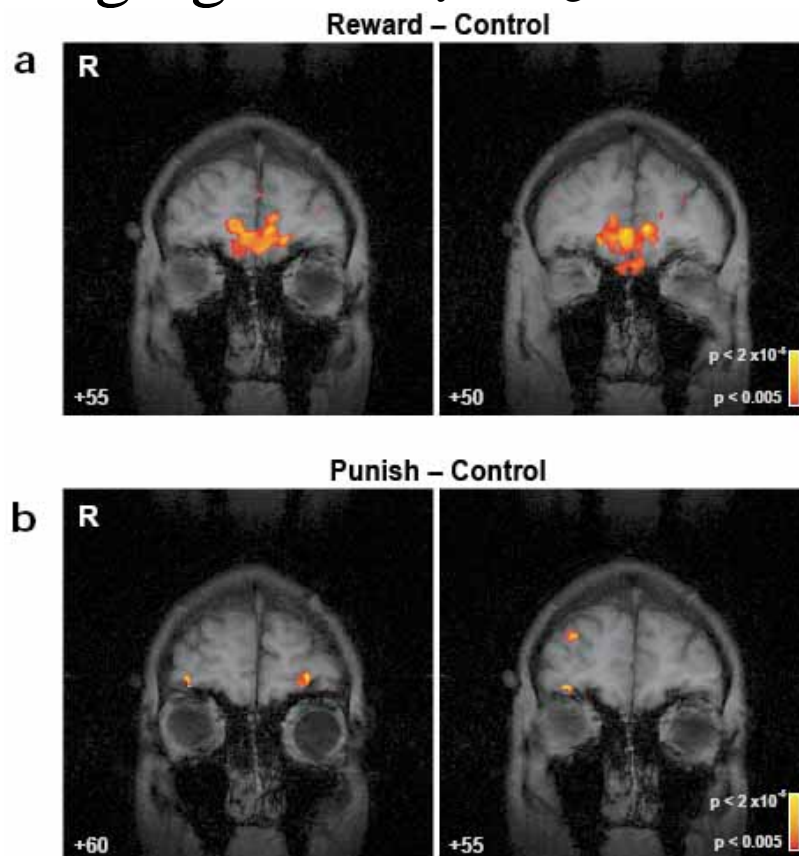
- Prospect Theory (Kahneman and Tversky ,1979)



Preference and Dual-Process

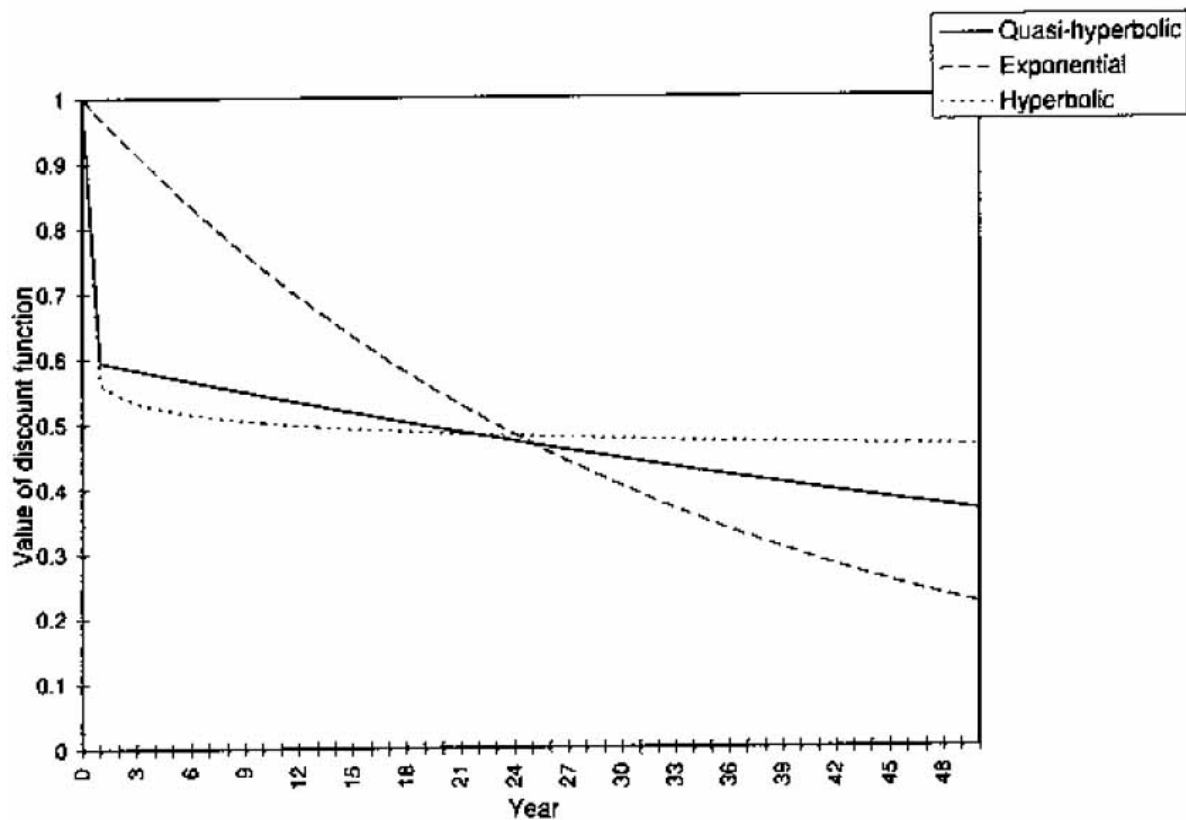
■ Loss Aversion

- Brain Imaging (O'Doherty, Kringelback, Rolls, Hornak & Andrews, 2001)



Preference and Dual-Process

- Intertemporal Choice and Self-Control
 - Myopic passions & farsighted impartial spectator
 - Quasi-hyperbolic Discounting Model (Laibson 1997)



Preference and Dual-Process

- Trust
 - Trust is a lubricant of exchange, economizing on the costs of gathering information about trading partners. (Arrow, 1974)
 - Trust Game
 - The second subject does repay money
 - they typically repay just enough to make the investment worthwhile
 - Trust is strongly correlated with economic growth (Knack and Keefer, 1997)

Preference and Dual-Process

- Behavior Interaction in Markets
 - Markets are often built on motivations of fairness, altruism and trust—rather than on self-interest alone
 - The mixture of motivations remains a challenge to the economists

Consumption and Its Discontents

■ Happiness

- Short-term impacts on happiness of both positive and negative outcomes (Frederick & Loewenstein, 1999)
- Happiness of paraplegics and lottery winners tends to revert surprisingly close to a normal baseline after their respectively tragic and wonderful life-changing events (Brickman et al, 1978)
- People typically believe that pleasure and pain will last longer than they actually do (Wilson & Gilbert, 2003)