# Economía Experimental y del Comportamiento: Identidad Social

Francesco Bogliacino

### Tumbar estatuas



- Vimos recientemente (George Floyd Protests, Paro Nacional) el fenómeno de tumbar estatuas;
- Como siempre existen múltiples explicaciones de los fenómenos (y aquí no hay control) sin embargo los "símbolos" están relacionados con nuestras identidades

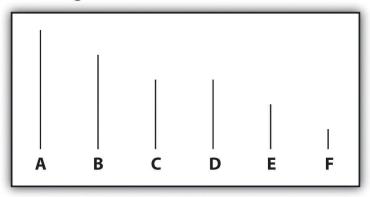
### ¿Qué es la identidad social?

- La identidad social es esa parte del concepto individual de una persona que deriva de su *conocimiento* de la *pertenencia* a un grupo social y del valor *emocional* de esa pertenencia (Tejfel, 1982)
- Muchas de nuestras predicciones en economía son invariantes respeto a las etiquetas que asociamos a las contrapartes (mujer, mayor, afrocolombiano), pero la evidencia es que estas instancia de grupo puede afectar el comportamiento

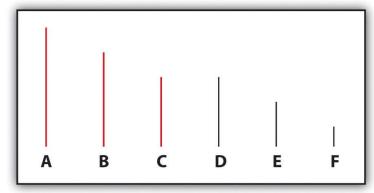
## Categorización Social

- La categorización social es un proceso natural. Según la psicología social es un heurístico (un atajo mental). Sirve para hacer evaluaciones rápidas y permite decisiones eficientes (ejemplo buscar un policía o un taxista para pedir indicaciones);
- Problema es que puede llevar a sobregeneralización o estereotipos

No categorization condition:



Categorization condition:



Tejfel and Wilkes (1963)

## Categorización social y estereotipos

		Condition	
Study	Asian identity salient	No identity salient	Female identity salien
1: United States 2: Canada	.54 (0.17) .44 (0.17)	.49 (0.20) .59 (0.20)	.43 (0.16) .28 (0.16)

- Hacer prominente la identidad social puede activar estereotipos asociados;
- En este caso, a través de una tarea previa
- Hay tendencia a ver los demás como más homogéneos de los miembros de mi grupo

Shih, Pittinsky, and Ambady PSY SCI 1999

## La fuerza de los estereotipos

Americans	%	Blacks	%	Italians	%
Materialistic	53.6	Musical	27.6	Loyal to family ties	62.7
Lazy	30.4	Pleasure loving	26	Tradition loving	47.5
Individualistic	28.6	Loud	20.7	Passionate	39
Pleasure loving	28	Aggressive	15.5	Religious	37.3
ndustrious	23.2	Artistic	13.8	Quick tempered	35.6

Germans	%	Jews	%	Chinese	%
Intelligent	45.8	Very religious	52.5	Intelligent	60.3
Industrious	37.3	Intelligent	49.2	Loyal to family ties	41.4
Nationalistic	30.5	Tradition loving	32.2	Reserved	36.2
Scientifically minded	27.1	Shrewd	30.5	Industrious	32.8
Methodical	20.3	Loyal to family ties	28.8	Tradion loving	31

- Los estereotipos son muy fuertes e difíciles de erradicar
- Puede generar tendencias hacia las autorealización:
  - Si un profesor cree que un alumno con x o y características no lo va a lograr es probable que lo frustre
  - Si creo que una persona no es apta para liderar puedo hacerle el liderazgo más complicado
  - No es necesario que sea consciente (IAT)

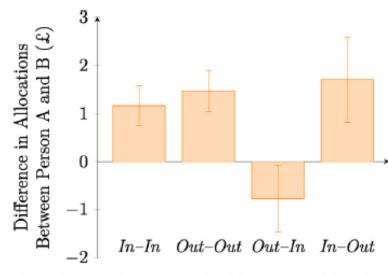
## Identidad social y comportamiento

- Las identidades sociales se pueden "remarcar" o "evidenciar"
- El paradigma de las identidad social mínima lo que muestra es que se pueden fácilmente crear de la nada (mínimum social identity)
- La reglas:
  - Uso de una tarea banal
  - No interacción social directa
  - Anonimidad
  - No interest at stake

## Identidad social y discriminación

#### Determinants of amount given - Tobit regressions.

Dependent variable:	Amount given			
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
English <sup>a</sup>	1.169	1.16	0.423	-1.51
	(0.907)	(0.91)	(0.852)	(1.323)
Muslim <sup>a</sup>	-2.051"	-2.072**	-2.06**	-2.58**
	(0.919)	(0.938)	(0.891)	(1.258)
Male		-0.165	-0.541	-0.529
		(0.757)	(0.691)	(0.679)
Area		0.118	0.927	0.716
		(0.753)	(0.692)	(0.689)
Income			0.322	0.367
			(0.667)	(0.659)
Employed			-0.49	-0.519
			(0.893)	(0.888)
High school			0.972	1.217
			(0.828)	(0.837)
A-Level			3.63***	3.586
			(1.01)	(0.994)
Degree			0.692	1.229
			(2.08)	(2.059)
Closeness			0.733***	0.424
			(0.156)	(0.263)
Closeness × English <sup>a</sup>				0.74
				(0.401)
Closeness × Muslim <sup>a</sup>				0.233
				(0.373)
Constant	3.846	3.878	0.917	1.592
	(0.657)	(0.847)	(1.143)	(1.192)
Observations	122	122	96	96



Note: Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Fig. 2. Difference in allocations in the other - other games.

Grosskopf Pearce JEBO 2017

## Chen and Li (2009)

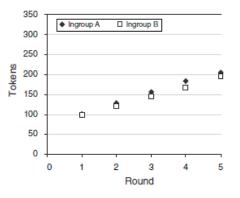
TABLE 1—FEATURES OF EXPERIMENTAL SESSIONS

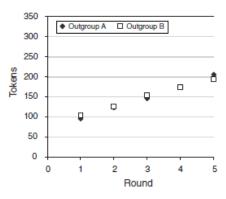
Treatments	Group assignment	Chat	Other-Other	Within/Between	No. sessions	No. subjects (A)
Control	N/A	No	No	N/A	9	134 (133)
Original	Painting	Yes	Yes	Within	15	240 (237)
NoChat	Painting	No	Yes	Within	4	64 (64)
NoHelp	Painting	No	No	Within	2	32 (32)
RandomWithin	Random	Yes	Yes	Within	2	32 (32)
RandomBetween	Random	Yes	Yes	Between	4	64 (64)
Total					36	566 (562)

Note: The last column (in parentheses) indicates the number of subjects used in data analysis.

TABLE 6—PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS WHO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN INGROUP AND OUTGROUP MATCHES

	Original	NoChat	NoHelp	RandomWithin
Proportion of pa	rticipants who differentiat	'e		
Role A	0.39	0.45	0.56	0.34
Role B	0.39	0.45	0.56	0.44





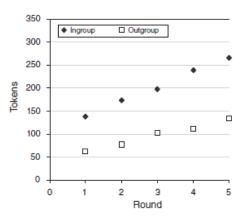


FIGURE 1. OTHER-OTHER ALLOCATIONS IN THE ORIGINAL TREATMENT

## El efecto de largo plazo de la discriminación

En Israel, Fershtman and Gneezy QJE (2001)

#### En Surafrica (Burns, 2006)

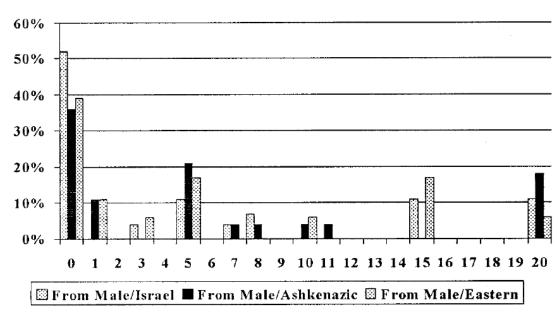
Table 5

Examining differences in the decision by proposers in the trust game to make an offer from the decision of how much to offer, conditioned on race

	Pooled			Proposer i	s Black		Proposer is	Coloured		Proposer i	s White	
	Probit	Non	-limit	Probit	Non	-limit	Probit	Non	ı-limit	Probit	Non	-limit
Index estimates												
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Constant	0.264	-0.340	-0.137	44.116	6.567	5.930	-60.221	1.604	2.235	-85.811	-18.399	-19.689
	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(1.36)	(0.74)	(0.67)	(1.07)	(0.09)	(0.12)	(1.40)	(0.67)	(0.74)
Proposer is Black	-0.001	-0.570	-0.588									
	(0.00)	(5.16)	(5.34)									
Trustee is Black	-0.744	-0.275	-0.251	-0.559	-0.312	-0.298	-0.743	-0.743	-0.714	-0.921	0.105	0.237
	(2.87)	(2.58)	(2.35)	(1.37)	(1.69)	(1.61)	(1.27)	(4.25)	(4.12)	(1.70)	(0.68)	(1.39)
Age of proposer	0.066	0.292	0.255	-5.227	-0.593	-0.527	8.010	-0.151	-0.225	10.940	2.744	2.875
	(0.04)	(0.39)	(0.34)	(1.32)	(0.55)	(0.49)	(1.10)	(0.06)	(0.10)	(1.40)	(0.80)	(0.86)
Age squared of proposer	0.000	-0.006	-0.005	0.160	0.020	0.018	-0.259	0.014	0.016	-0.343	-0.088	-0.094
	(0.01)	(0.27)	(0.23)	(1.32)	(0.61)	(0.55)	(1.11)	(0.19)	(0.21)	(1.38)	(0.81)	(0.89)
Proposer is female	-0.009	-0.078	-0.055	-0.506	-0.091	-0.079	-0.077	-0.002	0.034	0.415	-0.222	-0.163
			(0.54)	(1.18)	(0.53)	(0.46)	(0.15)	(0.02)	(0.22)	(0.83)	(1.32)	(0.98)
Proposer's expected return			0.377			0.219			0.491			1.154
			(1.60)			(0.67)			(1.27)			(1.66)
Log likelihood	-66.27	-128.28	-127.01	-23.81	-60.26	-60.03	-18.45	-30.00	-29.21	-18.75	-26.24	-24.91
n	169.00	169.00	169.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	(51.00)	51.00	51.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
w after truncation		144.00	144.00		61.00	61.00		44.00	44.00		39.00	39.00
$R^2$	0.06			0.11			0.10			0.19		
Marginal effects												
Constant	0.057	-0.339	-0.137	7.611	6.511	5.881	-11.755	1.604	2.245	-20.111	-18.399	-19.699
Proposer is Black	0.000	-0.570	-0.587									
Trustee is Black	-0.171	-0.275	-0.250	-0.108	-0.309	-0.305	-0.155	-0.743	-0.714	-0.216	0.105	0.247
Age of proposer	0.014	0.292	0.255	-0.902	-0.588	-0.523	1.564	-0.151	-0.225	2.564	2.744	2.885
Age squared of proposer	0.000	-0.006	-0.005	0.028	0.020	0.028	-0.050	0.014	0.026	-0.080	-0.088	-0.094
Proposer is female	-0.002	-0.077	-0.055	-0.090	-0.090	-0.088	-0.015	-0.002	0.034	0.103	-0.222	-0.163
Proposer's expected return			0.377			0.227			0.491			1.154

The dependent variable is logged to minimise possible scaling effects. Absolute value of t-statistics is reported in brackets.

Transfer to Male/Ashkenazic by Males According to Origin in the Trust Game



En India, revelar casta baja la nota asignada por el profesor (Hanna and Linden AEJ: EP 2012)

TABLE 6—Effect of Assigned Characteristics on Total Test Scores

Assigned characteristics	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Low caste	-0.084	-0.081	-0.081	-0.026
	(0.048)*	(0.037)*	** (0.038)**	(0.013)*
Female	0.020	0.014	0.013	0.008
	(0.033)	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.010)
Age	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.001
	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.003)
Actual test characteristics Grader fixed effect Blind test score		YES	YES YES	YES YES YES

*Notes:* This table presents the regression of total normalized test scores on the randomly assigned characteristics. The sample includes the 3,000 graded exams (graded in sets of 25 by 120 teachers).

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Significant at the 1 percent level.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Significant at the 5 percent level.

<sup>\*</sup>Significant at the 10 percent level.

## Identidad social y política

- El concepto del enemigo
- El uso de la polarización (el partesano)
- El problema del enemigo objetivo en las revoluciones