The Origin of Risk

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RISK: the amount the person is willing to pay to switch from the lottery to the safe payout. Answers range from -$1.875 to $2.466 so would have to be paid 1.88 to switch to safe and would pay 2.67 to have the safe option. The higher the number the more risk averse the person is

**Abstract**

There are many factors that determine someone’s acceptable risk level. In this paper we set out to identify factors that can indicate a persons level of acceptable risk. This involves considering age, gender, math skills, trust, and other various factors. In doing this, we find that…

**1. Introduction**

The goal of the research being done in this paper is to find traits within people that can help us predict their preferred level of risk. We will try to do this using the factors of patience, positive and negative reciprocity, altruism, trust, math skills, gender, and age. Using these factors, we will find their correlation to risk and try to use this data to predict someone’s preferred risk level.

TAKE 2: Risk is a personal trait that effects many parts of people’s lives. Risk plays apart in almost all decisions a person makes including retirement savings, area of work, and what purchases are made. A person’s level of risk is hard to measure and is hard to find out what causes a person’s personal level of acceptable risk. This is compounded by the fact that many human decisions can be seemingly irrational and inconsistent from a data perspective. The goal of this paper is to answer two questions. The first being what general attributes such as age, gender, and trust correlate with a person’s risk level. The second is can a person be trained to change their perception of risk despite these attributes with training in areas such as math skills.

**2. Data**

The data used in this research is from briq institute of on Behavior and Inequality. The data is from their global preference survey otherwise known as GPS. This survey consists of 80,000 individuals from 76 countries. This sample of people represents 90% of the world’s population and their income. This data was collected in 2012.

**3. Model**

Focusing on the age we can try to find a correlation between someone’s age and their preferred risk. Using linear regression, we find that the slope of our regression model is -4.195. This indicates that as someone ages, their level of acceptable risk decreases We can also run a t-test to test the hypothesis that the mean of age is equal to zero. We reject the null hypothesis that the mean is equal to zero in favour of the alternative hypothesis that the mean is greater than zero. To visualize my findings, I created a scatterplot of age and risk seen in figure 1.

**4. Results**

You can write something.

**5. Conclusion**

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**References**

Falk, A., Becker, A., Dohmen, T., Enke, B., Huffman, D., & Sunde, U. (2018). [Global evidence on economic preferences](https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/qjy013%20). *Quarterly Journal of Economics,*133 (4), 1645–1692.  
  
Falk, A., Becker, A., Dohmen, T. J., Huffman, D., & Sunde, U. (2016). The preference survey module: A validated instrument for measuring risk, time, and social preferences. IZA Discussion Paper No. 9674.

**A Appendix**

**A.1 Tables and Figures**

Figure 1:

Graphical user interface, chart

Description automatically generated

**A.2 Some Details on Dataset**

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