The Cognitive Costs of Unravelling under Monitoring and Lenience

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Research Questions:

- To what degree are monitoring mechanisms effective?
- Do receivers experience a cognitive moral hazard with monitoring?
- How do effects of costly lying and lenience vary with the plausibility of lying by senders?

Non-unraveling Model with Monitoring:

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$$u_S = \begin{cases} a_R & \text{if not lying} \\ \delta a_R & \text{if lying} \end{cases}$$

• $u_R = -(a_R - \omega)^2$

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$$a_S = \begin{cases} \text{Reports} & \text{if has information and } \omega > \overline{\omega} \\ \text{Does not Report} & \text{if does not have information or if } \omega \leq \overline{\omega} \end{cases}$$
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$$\overline{\omega} = \frac{\sqrt{(1-\gamma)(1-(1-\delta)^2\gamma)}-(1-\gamma)}{(2-\delta)\gamma}$$



• Factorial Design: 2x3

Т	Treatment Arm	$\gamma = 0$	$\gamma = 0.2$
T=0	No Monitoring $(\delta=1)$	G1	G2
T=1	Monitoring (Only Sender Knows $\delta = 0.75$)	G3	G4
T=2	Monitoring (Both Sender & Receivers Know $\delta = 0.75$)	G5	G6

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• Six super-games:

- {G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, and G6}
- Participants assigned as either information sender or information receiver
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• Costly monitoring: (H1A: $\beta_1 > 0$) & (H1B: $\theta_1 > 0$) where $T_i \in \{0, 1\}$

$$I[a_{i,S} = \omega] = c_1 + \beta_1 I[T_i = 1] + \theta_1 I[\gamma_i = 0.2] + \nu_1 I[T_i = 1] I[\gamma_i = 0.2] + \epsilon_{i,S}$$

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• Lenience: (H2A: $\beta_2 > 0$) & (H2B: $\theta_2 > 0$) where $T_i \in \{1, 2\}$

$$a_{i,R} = c_2 + \beta_2 \mathbf{I}[T_i = 2] + \theta_2 \mathbf{I}[\gamma_i = 0.2] + \nu_2 \mathbf{I}[T_i = 2] \mathbf{I}[\gamma_i = 0.2] + \epsilon_{i,R}$$

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• Composite Effect: (H3A: $\beta_3 < \beta_1$) & (H3B: $\theta_3 > 0$) where $T_i \in \{0, 2\}$

$$I[a_{i,S} = \omega] = c_3 + \beta_3 I[T_i = 2] + \theta_3 I[\gamma_i = 0.2] + \nu_3 I[T_i = 2] I[\gamma_i = 0.2] + \epsilon_{i,S}$$



Questions

- Expectations about the interaction terms?
- Any creative way to use the elicited beliefs?
- Can we use a rational inattention or similar setup to estimate receivers' behavior?