## **Dynamic Heuristics**

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Kellogg-Booth Student Symposium (KBSS)

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- Daily petrol price data.

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Who cares about UK?

#### CULTURE

More Than 4.1 Billion Watch Queen's Funeral, Surpassing Every Royal Wedding

BY JON JACKSON ON 9/19/22 AT 3:14 PM EDT



## **Heuristics Important To Study**

Decades of psychology literature studying **heuristics** 'mental rules-of-thumb used to simplify decisions'. Gilovich, Griffin & Kahneman, 12

Many economic studies find consumers use heuristics across domains:

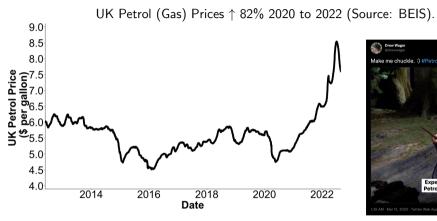
- Naive diversification in pensions
   (e.g. Read & Loewenstein, 95; Benartzi & Thaler, 01)
- Left-digit bias in used car purchases
   (e.g. Lacetera, Pope, & Sydnor, 12)
- Balance-matching heuristic in credit cards
   (e.g. Gathergood, Mahoney, Stewart & Weber, 21)

Heuristics in financial domains often find money non-fungible:

Mental accounting (e.g. Thaler, 85, 90, 99).

e.g. Hastings & Shapiro (13) evidence in US gas: when  $P \uparrow$ , choose regular-share more.

## UK consumers face volatile petrol prices. Large squeeze on consumer finances.





In old money...peaked at 192 pence per litre in July 2022.

## Institutional Details: How to to Pay for Petrol in UK



- *P* is price per litre.
- As you fill the (PQ) and Q (Litres) update.

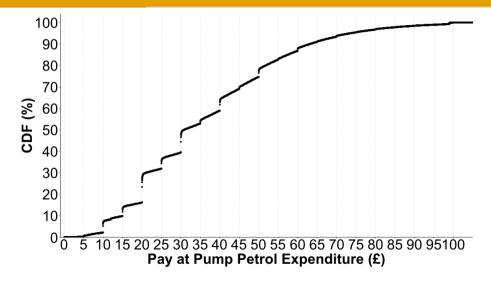


- No 'hold-open clips'. Need to physically keep holding to keep pumping. Can stop & restart.

Study using UK credit card transaction data where observe pay at pump expenditures & visits.

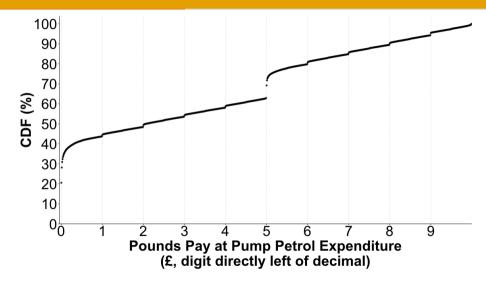
## **Petrol Expenditures Commonly at Round Numbers**

- Expenditures (XXX.XX)

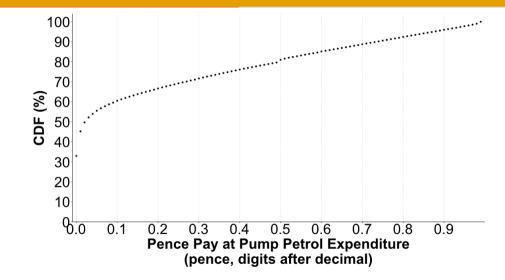


# UK Petrol (Gas) Expenditures Commonly at Round Numbers

- Pounds (X.XX)

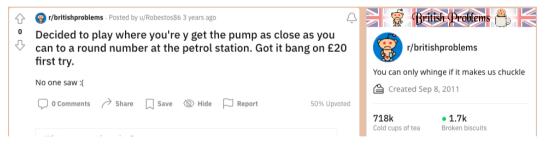


# UK Petrol (Gas) Expenditures Commonly at Round Numbers - Pence (.XX)



## **External Validity Check**

#### **British Reddit**



- Replicates psychology study of 1,301 US pay at pump transactions at 1 convenience store in New York, 2005 (Ly, Flynn & Helion, 13).

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- 33% end in .00 (vs. 1% if chance).
- $\bullet$  50% end in .00, .01, .02 (vs. 3% if chance).

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#### 3. Clustered at a few round-numbered expenditure amounts

- 27% end in 0.00 or 5.00 (vs. 0.2% if chance)
- 41% end in 0.00, 0.01, 0.02, 5.00, 5.01 or 5.02 (vs. 0.6% if chance)

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- ⇒ Targeting (PQ) ending in 5.00 or 0.00 is a common budgeting heuristic.

Define H % using round-numbered heuristic.

Define Round-Numbered Heuristic if (PQ) ending in 0.00 or 5.00 (can relax).

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1. (Strict) Mental Accounting:  $\frac{\partial log(H)}{\partial log(P)} = 0$ .

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- 2. Flexible Heuristics: Switch to another round-number  $\frac{\partial log(H)}{\partial log(P)} = 0$ .
  - Higher amount if budget constraint non-binding.
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- 3. Stop Using Heuristic  $\frac{\partial log(H)}{\partial log(P)} < 0$ 
  - If budget constraint binding, consume constrained max.
  - If budget constraint non-binding &  $E[P_{t+j}] > 0$  then switch to filling tank.
  - More attentive to budget.

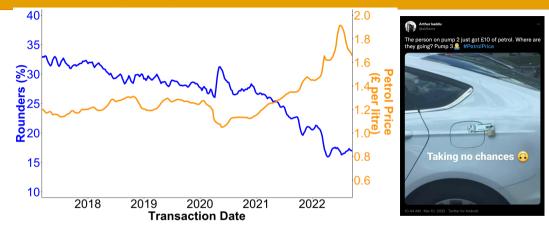
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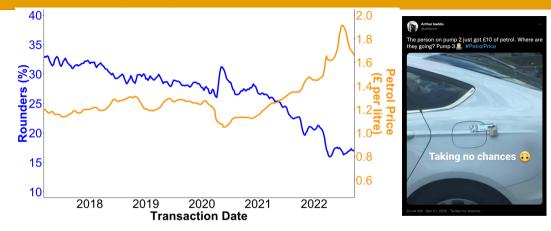
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  - More attentive to budget.
- 4. Start Using Heuristic  $\frac{\partial log(H)}{\partial log(P)} > 0$ 
  - Consumers previously filling tank, become more attentive or consume constrained max.

## Weekly Petrol Prices (orange) Vs. Round Number Expenditures (blue)



Correlation: -0.86

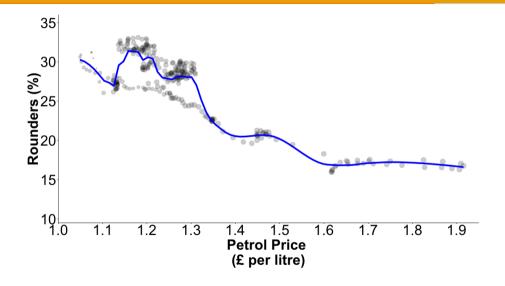
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Relationship holds in regression with individual-level F.E.

#### 'Demand' for Round Number Heuristics



## When $\uparrow P \Rightarrow$ Gas Station Visits $\uparrow 50\%$

Regression run separately for rounders (R) vs. non-rounders (NR).

$$Y_{i,t} = \delta log(P_t) + \theta_i + u_{i,t}$$

	# visits in 28 days			
	Rounders	Non-Rounders		
	(1)	(2)		
$log(P_t)$	1.988***	1.232***		
	(0.196)	(0.084)		
Baseline Mean	4.00	2.58		
% Change	50%	48%		

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> where significant at 0.1%. Balanced panel, August 2020 - 2022. S.E. clustered card & day.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Rounders' defined as consumer rounded in days t-1 to t-29.

#### **Interim Conclusions**

#### So Far

- Consumers Use Round-Numbered Heuristics.
- Use of Heuristics Responds to Changes in Prices.
- When  $\uparrow$  Prices  $\Rightarrow$  Visits  $\uparrow$

#### Not shown today:

- Ruled out alternative heuristics (e.g. Quantity-Targeting, % Tank-Targeting).
- Heuristics have similar estimated incomes. i.e. behavioral types.

## Thank you!

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#### **Motivation in Literature**

- Petrol macroeconomically important household expenditure (with volatile prices) (e.g. Hastings & Shapiro, 13; Lynn, Flynn & Helion, 13; Levin et al., 17; Gelman et al., 22; Gelman & Roussanov, 22)
- Large literature on **heuristics** / mental accounts...

(e.g. Thaler, 85; Loewenstein & Prelec, 98; Heath, Larrick & Wu, 99; Pope & Simonsohn, 10; Lacetera, Pope & Sydnor, 12; Drexler, Fischer & Schoar, 14; Gathergood, Mahoney, Stewart & Weber, 19; Argyle, Nadauld & Palmer, 20; Köszegi & Matejka, 20; Dube, Manning & Naidu, 20; Akepanidtaworn, Di Mascio, Imas & Schmidt, 22; Strulov-Shlain, 22; Zhang, Sussman, Wang-Ly & Lyu, 22)

...but little known about dynamics.

(e.g. Hastings & Shapiro, 13; Thakral & Lo, 20)

• Large macroeconomics literature estimating consumption showing heterogeneity matters (e.g. Shapiro, 05; Parker, 14, Kaplan & Violante, 14; Kueng, 18; Ganong & Noel, 19; Fagereng, Holm & Natvik, 20, Havranek & Sokolova, 20; Ganong et al. 21; Golosov et al., 21)

## Hastings & Shapiro (13 QJE)

- Uses US data. (1) monthly aggregated national data and (2) transaction data from US grocery retailer with gasoline station: panel covers 2006 - 2009. Data includes fuel choice.
- When prices ↑, consumers substitute towards lower quality fuel.
- Effect larger than can be explained by income effects.
- Data most consistent with category budgeting (gas money non-fungible).

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$$(PQ) = £30$$
 each petrol station visit.

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  - Switch heuristic value e.g. (PQ) = £30 to £20 or £40, target Q, filling tank.
  - Stop filling tank ightarrow start using heuristic.
- Change driving → ↓ # visits
   (e.g. ↓ miles, ↑ efficiency, ↑ search for cheaper fuel).

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Petrol heuristic choice may also spill-over to non-petrol expenditures.

#### **Datasets**

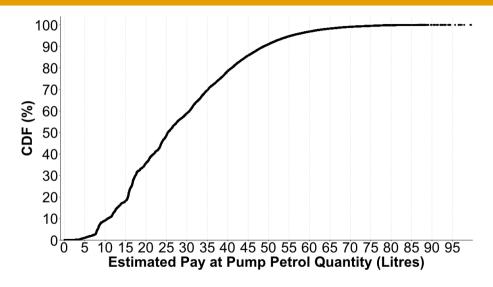
#### 1. Real-time transaction data

- UK credit card expenditures (2017 2022).
- Data fully disaggregated at transaction-level (e.g. £30.00 spent at Shell on 5 January 2020.)
- Repeated cross-section. Additional data follows cards over time.
- Observe (PQ), # visits. Imputing Q & max fuel tank capacity (L).

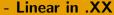
#### 2. Petrol price data

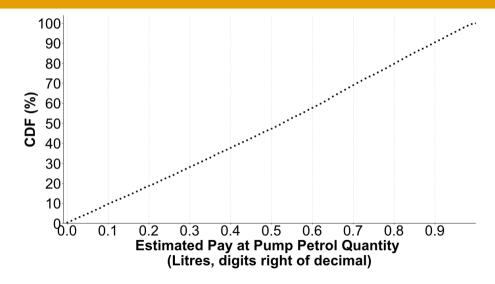
• Daily (RAC Foundation) & weekly (BEIS) UK road fuel retail pump prices.

## Consumers Don't Appear to Be Targeting Round Numbers of Quantity

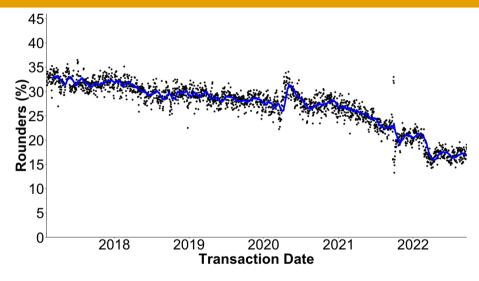


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## Round Number Expenditures (% Pay at Pump Expenditures) Over Time



Rounders is 7 day moving average.

## Consumer Responses Estimated on Daily Balanced Panel

$$Y_{i,t} = \delta \log(P_t) + \theta_i + u_{i,t} \tag{1}$$

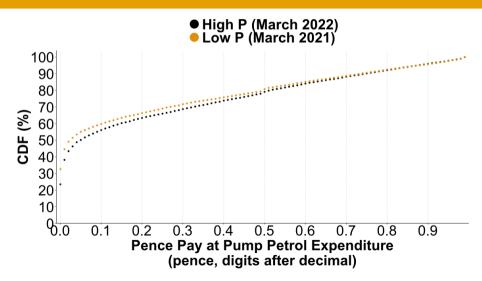
	Heuristic	Visits	(PQ)	$\hat{Q}$
$log(P_t)$	-0.191***	0.009***	2.219***	-0.051
	(0.009)	(0.002)	(0.119)	(0.082)
Baseline Mean	0.169	0.054	2.343	1.678
Card F.E.	X	Х	Х	X
$R^2$	0.26	0.02	0.02	0.05

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> where significant at 0.1%. Balanced panel, August 2020 - 2022. S.E. clustered card & day.

Heuristic estimated conditional on visit.

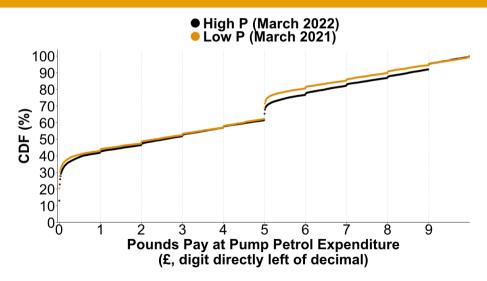
Low vs. High P Comparison

- Pence (.XX)



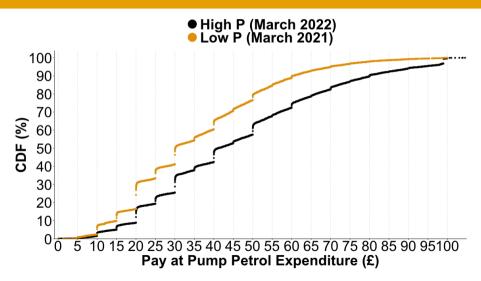
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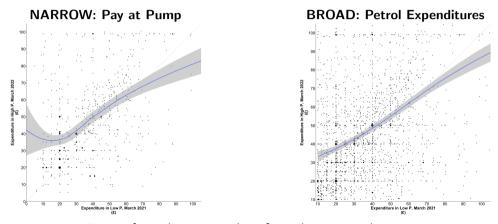
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- Expenditures (XXX.XX)



## What (PQ) are consumers changing to? Within-person, 7-days 21 vs. 22

- 1.  $P \uparrow \rightarrow Pr(H=1) \downarrow$
- 2.  $P \uparrow \rightarrow (PQ) \uparrow$  and if still choose round number is generally larger one.



 $\Delta P$  from £1.25 (March 2021) to £1.65 (March 2022) per litre.