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 - competitive business culture
 - tournament incentives





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 - ... but they are also particularly *smart*
- → Are these characteristics conducive for speculation?
- → Can common knowledge about all competitors having these same characteristics lead to more/less speculation?





• What is *competitiveness*?





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 - → more speculation / more bubbles?
 (e.g., Fellner/Maciejovsky, 2007; Breaban/Noussair, 2015; Eckel/Füllbrunn, 2015; Holt et al., 2017)
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- Competitiveness related to financial professionals (Kirchler et al., 2018)
 - → less speculation / fewer bubbles?
 (e.g., Weitzel et al., 2020; Cipriani et al., 2020 (Huber et al., 2021, 2022))





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- ... but they are also particularly smart
 - Cognitive sophistication related to market efficiency (fewer bubbles) and trading success (Bosch-Rosa et al., 2018; Corgnet et al. 2018)
 - Common knowledge about subjects' rationality is able to eliminate bubbles (Cheung et al., 2014)



Hypotheses



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Subjects' propensity to speculate is higher with common knowledge about being in a high-competitiveness group than with common knowledge about being in a low-competitiveness group.

Hypothesis 3

Subjects' propensity to speculate is lower with common knowledge about being in a high-cognitive-sophistication group than with common knowledge about being in a low-cognitive-sophistication group.



- Elicit subjects' individual willingness to compete / cognitive sophistication:
 - Task: add as many two-digits numbers as possible within 2 minutes





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- 3. 'Bubble Game' (Moinas/Pouget, 2013) within these groups of three



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- strategy method
- → individual measure for propensity to speculate (Janssen et al., 2019)



	Information level		
	none	LOW-group	HIGH-group
Information about others' willingness to compete		PERF _{LOW}	PERFHIGH
Information about others' performance	BASE	$COMP_{LOW}$	COMPHIGH





		Information level		
	none	LOW-group	HIGH-group	
Information about others' willingness to compete Information about others' performance		PERF _{LOW} COMP _{LOW}	PERF ^{HIGH} COMP ^{HIGH}	

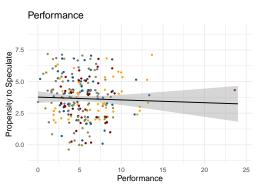
- 246 male participants (so far; preregistered: 480, i.e., 96/treatment)
- Student participants, avg. age: 22.8 24.7
- Since March 2022, data collection still ongoing in several labs: WU Vienna, Innsbruck, Graz, Brno

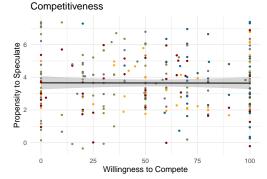












BASE PERFLOW PERFHIGH COMPHIGH COMPLOW

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BASE: $\rho = 0.060$ PERF: $\rho = 0.081$ COMP: $\rho = -0.184$

$$\rho = -0.035
\rho = -0.017
\rho = 0.004$$

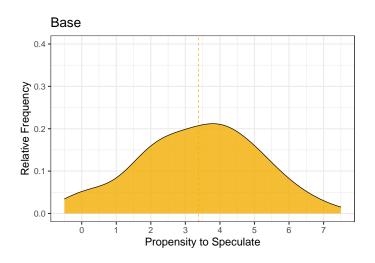


Propensity to speculate across treatments

Treatment	Mean	S.d.
BASE	3.381	(1.696)
PERF ^{HIGH} PERF _{LOW}	3.529 3.961	(1.433) (1.523)
COMP ^{HIGH} COMP _{LOW}	3.824 3.510	(1.786) (2.014)

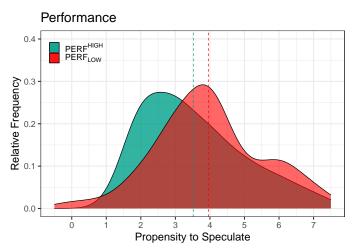












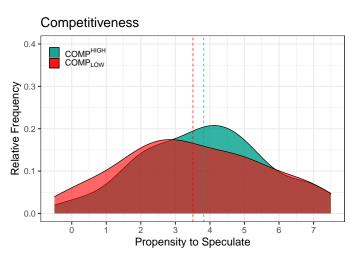
t-test: p = 0.144

Wilcoxon ranksum test: *p* = 0.075

EQUIS NACES ACSS ACSS ACSS Competitiveness and Sp







t-test: p = 0.407

Wilcoxon ranksum test: p = 0.401





Beliefs about *others'* cognitive soph. / competitiveness across treatments

Treatment	Spec.	Beliefs(Cog. Soph.)	Beliefs(Competitiveness)
BASE	3.381	4.738	4.476
PERF ^{HIGH}	3.529	4.667	4.708
PERF _{LOW}	3.961	4.167	4.292
COMP ^{HIGH}	3.824	4.267	5.000
COMP _{LOW}	3.510	4.800	4.533





Beliefs about others' performance/competitiveness across treatments

Treatment	Spec.	Beliefs(Performance)	Beliefs(Competitiveness)
BASE	3.381	4.738	4.476
PERF ^{HIGH}	3.529	4.667	4.708
PERF _{LOW}	3.961	4.167	4.292
COMP ^{HIGH}	3.824	4.267	5.000
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 Neither Individual competitiveness nor Cognitive sophistication per se is able to predict speculation





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- What (seems to) matter:
 - Common knowledge about others' cognitive sophistication





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 - Beliefs about others' cognitive sophistication





- Neither Individual competitiveness nor Cognitive sophistication per se is able to predict speculation
- What (seems to) matter:
 - Common knowledge about others' cognitive sophistication
 - Beliefs about others' cognitive sophistication
- ... more data needed







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Thanks!

Funding by GfeW (Reinhard Selten-Stipendum). Experiments conducted at WULABS (WU Vienna), Innsbruck EconLab, Max-Jung Lab Graz, MUEEL Brno.





