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- Financial professionals are particularly competitive (e.g., survey evidence by Kirchler et al., 2018)
  - ... 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?





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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**



### **Hypothesis 1**

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### **Hypothesis 2**

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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- Sort subjects into groups of three according to competitiveness level or according to their performance: <u>LOW</u>est 50%, <u>HIGH</u>est 50%





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





3. 'Bubble Game' (Moinas/Pouget, 2013) within these groups of three:  $P_i \in \{1, 10, 100, 1.000, 10.000, 100.000, 1.000.000\}$ 



- 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  Information about others' performance		PERF <sub>LOW</sub>	PERF <sup>HIGH</sup>	



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Information about others' willingness to compete Information about others' performance		PERF <sub>LOW</sub> COMP <sub>LOW</sub>	PERF <sup>HIGH</sup> COMP <sup>HIGH</sup>	

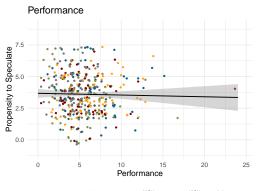
- 408 male participants so far (preregistered: 480, i.e., 96/treatment)
- Student participants, avg. age per lab: 22.4 24.7
- Since March 2022, data collection still ongoing in several labs:
   WU Vienna, Innsbruck, Graz, Brno

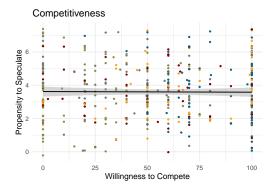












BASE PERFLOW PERFHIGH COMPHIGH COMPLOW

BASE:  $\rho = 0.010$ PERF:  $\rho = 0.072$ COMP:  $\rho = -0.100$  BASE
 PERFLOW
 PERFHIGH
 COMPHIGH
 COMPLOW

$$\rho = -0.082 
\rho = 0.010 
\rho = -0.005$$



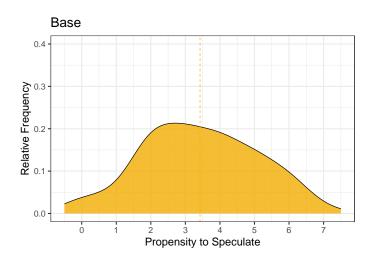


### Propensity to speculate across treatments

Treatment	Mean	S.d.
BASE	3.424	(1.637)
PERF <sup>HIGH</sup> PERF <sub>LOW</sub>	3.531 3.901	(1.441) (1.538)
COMP <sup>HIGH</sup> COMP <sub>LOW</sub>	3.656 3.467	(1.794) (1.717)

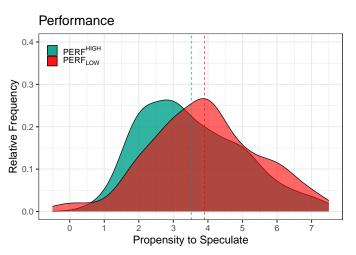












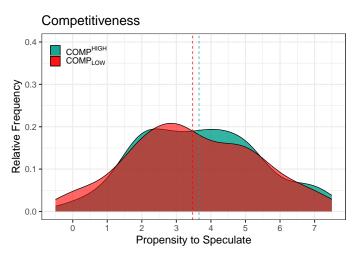
*t*-test: p = 0.116

Wilcoxon ranksum test: *p* = 0.068

EQUIS NACES VAMBA Competitiveness. Cognit







t-test: p = 0.471

Wilcoxon ranksum test: *p* = 0.543

EQUIS NACES VAMBA Competitiveness. Cognit





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

Treatment	Spec.	Beliefs(Cog. Soph.)	Beliefs(Competitiveness)
BASE	3.424	4.697	4.303
PERF <sup>HIGH</sup>	3.531	4.759	4.704
PERF <sub>LOW</sub>	3.901	4.259	4.185
COMP <sup>HIGH</sup>	3.656	4.725	5.101
COMP <sub>LOW</sub>	3.467	4.696	4.362





 Neither Individual competitiveness nor Cognitive sophistication per se is able to predict speculation





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  - Beliefs about others' cognitive sophistication





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- What (seems to) matter:
  - Common knowledge about others' cognitive sophistication
  - Beliefs about others' cognitive sophistication
- ... more data needed







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