ELICITING AWARENESS

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- A decision maker must choose a ‘plan-of-action;’ what action to take provided the future resolution of uncertainty
- He is unaware of some relevant contingencies and *knows this is possible*
- He can seek the council of an expert who is more aware than himself

Why is the interesting?

- When preferences are not aligned, the expert might strategically conceal her awareness
- Can the dm do anything to incentivize revelation?
- Importantly, even with full/complete contracting, the dm cannot articulate what he wants
- A(n unaware) designer may not be able to solve the problem, if mechanisms depend on the unknowns

Example

- A politician (the decision maker) is trying to write environmental legislation that
    - can be contingent on the future realized environmental state-of-affairs, but
    - can depend only on those contingencies he is aware of.
- He can enlist the help of an environmental scientist (the expert) who may reveal what she is aware of

Example

- The true state-space is $\Omega = \{\omega, \nu\}$; equally likely
- Set of actions $\mathcal{A} = \{a, b, c\}$
- The politician must choose legislation $\mathfrak{c} : \Omega \to \mathcal{A}$

Example

The expert can tell distinguish the states, but the politician cannot.

$$\mathscr{P}_e = \{\{\omega\}, \{\nu\}\} \qquad \mathscr{P}_d = \{\{\omega, \nu\}\}$$

$$u_d = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} & a & b & c \\ \hline \omega & 4 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline \nu & 0 & 6 & 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$u_e = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} & a & b & c \\ \hline \omega & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ \hline \nu & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right.$$

How does the politician view payoffs in coarse states?

- Assume it is aggregated via expectations
- As if he correctly assesses randomness, but cannot explain what causes it

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$$u_d = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} & a & b & c \\ \hline \{\omega, \nu\} & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$u_e = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} & a & b & c \\ \hline \omega & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ \hline \nu & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right.$$

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What would the politician implement:

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What would the politician implement:

- Without revelation $\mathfrak{c} = b$
- $\mathbb{E}[u_d] = 3, \mathbb{E}[u_e] = 2$

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What would the politician implement:

- With revelation: $\mathfrak{c}' : \begin{cases} \omega \mapsto a \\ \nu \mapsto b \end{cases}$
- $\mathbb{E}[u_d] = 5, \mathbb{E}[u_e] = 1$; So the expert won't reveal.

$$u_d = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} & a & b & c \\ \hline \omega & 4 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline \nu & 0 & 6 & 0 \end{array} \right. \qquad u_e = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} & a & b & c \\ \hline \omega & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ \hline \nu & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right.$$

- But, $\mathfrak{c}^\star : \begin{cases} \omega \mapsto c \\ \nu \mapsto b \end{cases}$ is a Pareto improvement over no revelation
- $\mathbb{E}[u_d] = 4, \mathbb{E}[u_e] = 3$

Example

- The Pareto improvement $\mathfrak{c}^{\star}$, requires revelation
- But revealing allows the politician to exploit the expert
- What is the politician could commit:
  - Propose $\mathfrak{c} = b$ (his outside option)
  - After the expert reveals, propose some other contract $\mathfrak{c}^{\dagger}$
  - $\mathfrak{c}^{\dagger}$ only get implemented if the expert agrees

Example

Internalizing this, the politician solves:

$$\max_{\mathfrak{c}^\dagger : \Omega \to \mathcal{A}} \mathbb{E}[u_d(\mathfrak{c}^\dagger)] \qquad \text{subject to} \qquad \mathbb{E}[u_e(\mathfrak{c}^\dagger)] \geq \mathbb{E}[u_e(\mathfrak{c})] \qquad \text{(IC)}$$

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- The solution is $\mathfrak{c}^\star : \begin{cases} \omega \mapsto c \\ \nu \mapsto b \end{cases}$

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Example

- Take $\Omega = \{\omega, \nu, \upsilon\}$; equally likely
- Set of actions $\mathcal{A} = \{a, b, c, d\}$
- The expert can tell distinguish the states, but the decision maker cannot.

$$\mathscr{P}_e = \{\{\omega\}, \{\nu\}, \{\upsilon\}\} \qquad \mathscr{P}_d = \{\{\omega, \nu, \upsilon\}\}$$

$$u_d = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} & a & b & c & d \\ \hline \omega & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \nu & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \upsilon & 2 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$u_e = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} & a & b & c & d \\ \hline \omega & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \nu & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline \upsilon & 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right.$$

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- Without revelation $\mathfrak{c} = a$
- $\mathbb{E}[u_d] = \frac{6}{3}, \mathbb{E}[u_e] = \frac{3}{3}$

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- With full revelation: $\mathfrak{c}' : \begin{cases} \omega \mapsto a \\ \nu \mapsto b \\ \upsilon \mapsto c \end{cases}$
- $\mathbb{E}[u_d] = \frac{9}{3}, \mathbb{E}[u_e] = \frac{4}{3}$

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- Revealing $\{\{\omega\}, \{\nu, \upsilon\}\}$: $\mathfrak{c}''$: $\begin{cases} \omega & \mapsto a \\ \{\nu, \upsilon\} & \mapsto b \end{cases}$
- $\mathbb{E}[u_d] = \frac{7}{3}, \mathbb{E}[u_e] = \frac{5}{3}$
- So, even with commitment, the expert does not fully reveal

$$u_d = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|cccc} & a & b & c & d \\ \hline \omega & \boxed{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \nu & 2 & \boxed{3} & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \upsilon & 2 & 2 & 4 & \boxed{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$u_e = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|cccc} & a & b & c & d \\ \hline \omega & \boxed{1} & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \nu & 1 & \boxed{2} & 1 & 0 \\ \hline \upsilon & 1 & 2 & 1 & \boxed{3} \end{array} \right.$$

- Again, this is inefficient: $\mathfrak{c}^\star : \begin{cases} \omega \mapsto a \\ \nu \mapsto b \\ \upsilon \mapsto d \end{cases}$
- $\mathbb{E}[u_d] = \frac{8}{3}, \mathbb{E}[u_e] = \frac{6}{3}$

What if the procedure was repeated?

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- $\mathfrak{c}^\star$ is the solution

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- This iterated procedure (ending when nothing novel is revealed) always results in:
  - full revelation
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- More remarkably: any strategic procedure yielding full revelation is outcome equivalent to this one
- dm does not need to optimize each round $\Rightarrow$ full revelation, not necessarily efficient

The can be seen as an impossibility result:

- Without commitment to leave proposed contracts on the table, full revelation cannot be obtained.

The Designers Problem

More generally, often awareness is decentralized:

- A designer wants the decision maker to take some action
- The designer does not know the dm's or the expert's awareness
- A **mechanism** elicits awareness and returns an action recommendation

Types

Hypothetical State-Space

Call $h = (W, (v_d, v_e), p)$ a hypothetical states-space,

- W is a finite set
- $v_i : W \times \mathcal{A} \to \mathbb{R}$, for $i \in \{d, e\}$, and,
- $p \in \Delta(W)$

Let $\mathscr{H}$ collect all hss; $\mathscr{H}$ are the possible types

Talk: that h^e refines (is more expressive than) h^d.

Mechanism

A **mechanism** is a mapping from pairs of types into contracts:

$$\mathcal{M} : (h^d, h^e) \mapsto \mathcal{M}(h^d, h^e)$$

where $\mathcal{M}(h^d, h^e) : W^e \to \mathcal{A}$

Desiderata:

INDIVIDUAL RATIONALITY: the dm can not do better alone (there is no constraint for the expert)

INCENTIVE COMPATIBILITY: i prefers to report h^i than any $h \prec h^i$

PARETO OPTIMALITY: there is no feasible contract that dominates the outcome of the mechanism

These are all **ex-post** restrictions — they must hold for all type realizations

Consider the mechanism, $\mathcal{M}^*$, that enforces round-by-round commitment then implements the game described above.

Theorem

The mechanism $\mathcal{M}^*$

- is individually rational, incentive compatible, and Pareto optimal, and,
- $\mathbb{E}(v_d)$-dominates any other such mechanism (point-wise over the type-space)

- there is a ‘dual’ mechanism that is expert-optimal:
- it reverses the proposer and acceptor roles.
- requires only one round

Thank You!