Experimental Economics

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Link to updated version



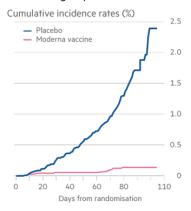
Learning objectives

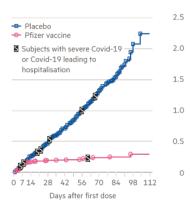
We will:

- collect data from an experiment
- produce summary statistics and descriptive graphs
- estimate and interpret a p-value
- discuss the usefulness and limitations of experiments

Introduction

Covid-19 cases in the placebo group overtake the vaccine group soon after first dose





Sources: FDA; Pfizer/BioNTech

© FT

Introduction

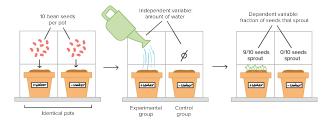


- Control group: vaccinated with placebo dose
- Treatment group: vaccinated with Moderna/Pfizer dose

Introduction

Experiments:

- provide a controlled environment
 - isolates the effects of a given change
 - allows to identify specific reasons for observed behavior
- Examples: vaccine trials, incentivized games, ...



Public Goods

What are they?

Public Goods:

- individual agents carry cost of providing it
- everyone can enjoy them
- Examples: road maintenance, street lighting, ...





Public Goods

Free-ryder problem

- Theory: self-interested people prefer to benefit from the goods, without paying for them. We call this 'free-ryding'
- Observation: there are real-world examples of succesfull public-good provisioning
- Possible explanations:
 - people do care about others well-being
 - people believe 'free-ryding' is bad
 - people fear being punished for 'free-ryding'
 - ⇒ Herrmann, Thöni & Gächter (2008)

Public Goods

Public Goods Game

Herrmann, Thöni & Gächter (2008) run the following experiments:

- First experiment: in each of 10 rounds,
 - each person is given €20
 - subjects are randomly sorted into four-person groups
 - each person decides on a contribution to a common pool
 - of for every €1 contributed, each person receives €0.40
 - o everyone is told how much others contributed
- Second experiment: likewise first experiment, with an additional step
 - 6 each person can anonymously pay €1 to punish other, making pay a fine of €3

Learning objectives

Research questions

- Were there any differences in behavior betweeen experiments?
- Can we attribute them to the change in conditions?

We will:

- 1 collect data from an experiment
- produce summary statistics and descriptive graphs
- estimate and interpret a p-value
- discuss the usefulness and limitations of experiments

Accesing the experiment

- Direct access
- If above fails, following steps:
 - Access: https://classex.uni-passau.de

Select the following:

- Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona
- Public Sector Economics
- participant
- password: uab2021



Instructions

Priors:

- This experiment consists of <u>10 rounds</u>
- You will be in a group of four students all rounds
- You will not know who the other three members are
- You cannot communicate with each other during the experiment

Instructions

Each round:

- you will be given 20 tokens
- you decide on a contribution (from 0 to 20 tokens) to a common pool
- you keep the remaining tokens
- of for every 1 token contributed to the common pool, each person receives 0.40 token
- you get feedback:
 - your total income in the round
 - contributions done by other members

Instructions





Figura 1: Contribution screen

Figura 2: Feedback screen

- Each group member has 20 tokens. Suppose that the other three members of your group contribute nothing to the project.
 - What is your income if you contribute nothing?
 - 0 tokens
 - 10 tokens
 - 16 tokens
 - 20 tokens
 - What is your income if you contribute 20 tokens?
 - 0 tokens
 - 8 tokens
 - 10 tokens
 - 20 tokens

- Each group member has 20 tokens. Suppose that the other three members of your group contribute nothing to the project.
 - What is your income if you contribute nothing?
 - 0 tokens
 - 10 tokens
 - 16 tokens
 - d 20 tokens
 - What is your income if you contribute 20 tokens?
 - 0 tokens
 - 8 tokens
 - 10 tokens
 - 20 tokens

- Each group member has 20 tokens. Suppose that the other three members contribute 12 tokens in total to the project (excluding your own contribution).
 - What is your income if you contribute 20 tokens?
 - 4.8 tokens
 - 12.8 tokens
 - 14.8 tokens
 - 24.8 tokens
 - What is your income if you contribute 0 tokens?
 - 0 tokens
 - 4.8 tokens
 - 12.8 tokens
 - 24.8 tokens

- Each group member has 20 tokens. Suppose that the other three members contribute 12 tokens in total to the project (excluding your own contribution).
 - What is your income if you contribute 20 tokens?
 - 4.8 tokens
 - **12.8 tokens**
 - 14.8 tokens
 - 24.8 tokens
 - What is your income if you contribute 0 tokens?
 - 0 tokens
 - 4.8 tokens
 - 12.8 tokens
 - **1** 24.8 tokens

- Seach group member has 20 tokens. Suppose that you contribute five tokens to the project.
 - What is your income if the total contribution to the project (including yours) is 12 tokens?
 - 4.8 tokens
 - 15 tokens
 - 19.8 tokens
 - 20 tokens
 - What is your income if the total contribution to the project (including yours) is 48 tokens?
 - 0 tokens
 - 4.8 tokens
 - 12.8 tokens
 - 24.8 tokens

- Seach group member has 20 tokens. Suppose that you contribute five tokens to the project.
 - What is your income if the total contribution to the project (including yours) is 12 tokens?
 - 4.8 tokens
 - 15 tokens
 - 19.8 tokens
 - 20 tokens
 - What is your income if the total contribution to the project (including yours) is 48 tokens?
 - 15 tokens
 - 19.2 tokens
 - 34.2 tokens
 - 48 tokens