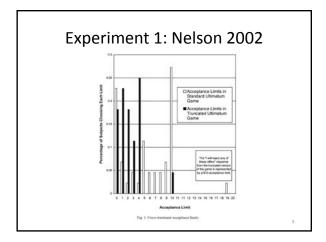
Inequality Aversion vs Fairness

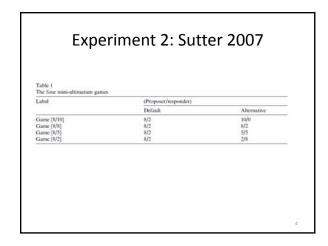
Behavioral Economics Spring 2017 Mark Dean

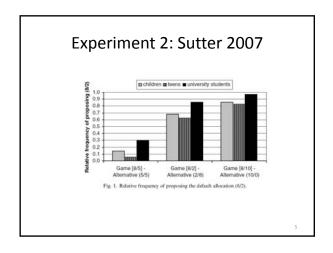
Experiment 1: Nelson 2002

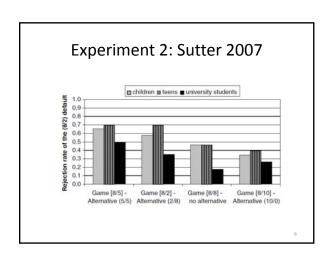
- 2 versions of the ultimatum game
 - Standard (\$20 pie)
 - Truncated: max offer \$4
- All players played both sides of both games
- Behavior of responders extracted using strategy method

2

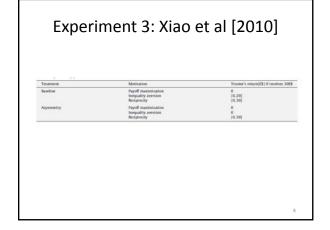








Experiment 3: Xiao et al [2010]



Experiment 3: Xiao et al [2010]

Summary

- Both inequality aversion and reciprocity seem to be important in explaining behavior
- Nelson [2002] and Sutter [2007] show that recipient behavior in the ultimatum game is affected by what the proposer could have offered
- Xiao et al [2010] show that subjects are more likely to return money in the trust game if it reduces inequality, holding reciprocity constant

Papers to Read

- Nelson, William, (2002), <u>Equity or intention: it is the thought that counts</u>, *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 48, issue 4, p. 423-

- A30.

 Sutter, Matthias, 2007. "Outcomes versus intentions: On the nature of fair behavior and its development with age," Journal of Economic Psychology, Elsevier, vol. 28(1), pages 69-78, January.

 Xiao, Erte & Bicchieri, Cristina, 2010. "When equality trumps reciprocity," Journal of Economic Psychology, Elsevier, vol. 31(3), pages 456-470, June. Gary Charness & Matthew Rabin, 2002. "Understanding Social Preferences With Simple Tests," The Quarterly Journal of Economics, MIT Press, vol. 117(3), pages 817-869, August.

 Halevy, Yoram & Peters, Michael, 2007. "Other Regarding Preferences: Outcomes, Intentions, or Interdependence," Micro Theory Working Papers peters-07-03-31-11-46-48, Microeconomics.ca Website, revised 24 Jun 2009.