Hard and Soft Betrayals

Showing Internet Experiments can Conquer the ANDES

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Agenda

- Discuss the preliminary results of an ongoing project on individual's aversion to betrayal
- Highlight the use of the Internet for economics experiments, with a focus on the "ANDES" benefits:
 - Affordable
 - Naive subjects
 - Diverse subjects
 - Easy
 - Swift

Betrayal Aversion

- Research shows people are averse to the possibility of being betrayed compared to scenarios where "betrayal" is a move by nature despite identical payoffs (Bohnet & Zeckhauser).
- Our Research Question: What factors affect individual aversion to betrayal?
 - Hypotheses:
 - Individual communication
 - Identified betrayals vs. generalized betrayal (availability)
 - Monetary incentives

Scenario

 Shareholder prefers not to attend an important meeting; considers sending a Consultant in his place.

Conditions:

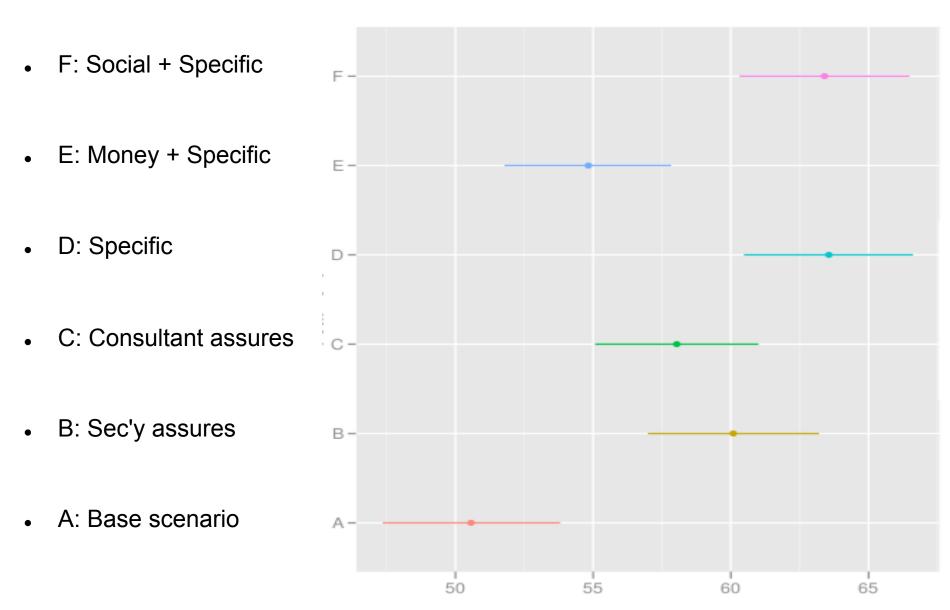
- A: Control
- B: Consultant's secretary assures Shareholder
- C: Consultant assures Shareholder
- D: Specific issue on the agenda
- E: Specific issue, Shareholder pays Consultant
- F: Specific issue, Shareholder has weak social ties with the Consultant

Game Design and Eliciting Preferences

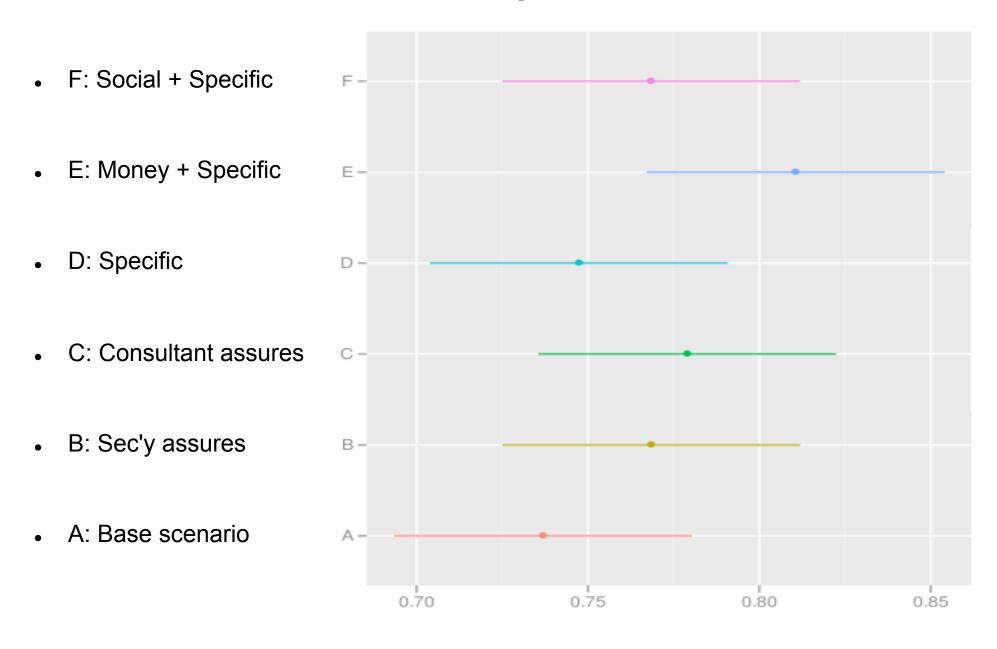
	B1: Consultant Cooperates	B2: Consultant Defects
A1: Shareholder Attends himself	(10,10)	(10,10)
A2: Shareholder Sends Consultant	(15,15)	(8,22)

- In the actual game, we ask:
 - Consultant for choice (B1 or B2)
 - Shareholder for minimum acceptable proportion (MAP) of Consultant's playing B1 such that they would be willing to play A2.

Shareholder Choices – Mean MAPs



Consultant Cooperation Rates



Regression Results

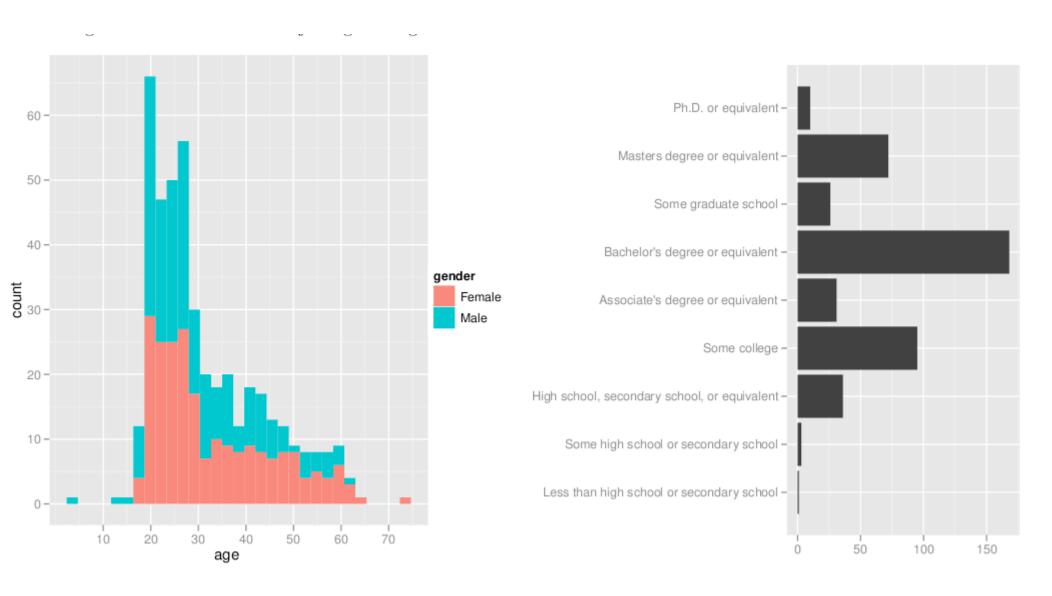
Table 1: Betrayal Aversion

	(1)	(2)
(Intercept)	50.58***	50.58**
	(3.22)	(3.23)
B: Secretary Assures	9.51*	
	(4.48)	
C: Consultant Assures	7.46^{\dagger}	
	(4.38)	
D: Consultant Assures, Specific Event	12.96**	
	(4.45)	
E: Consultant Assures, Specific Event, Money Exchange	4.22	
	(4.42)	
F: Consultant Assures, Specific Event, Social Ties	12.82**	
D 1 1	(4.46)	0.00**
Pooled treatments (B - F) vs. A		9.33**
		(3.51)
N_{-2}		441
R^2	0.03	0.02
adj. R^2	0.02	0.01
Resid. sd	26.37	26.43

Standard errors in parentheses

 $^{^{\}dagger}$ significant at $p<.10;\ ^{\ast}p<.05;\ ^{\ast\ast}p<.01;\ ^{\ast\ast\ast}p<.001$

Subject Characteristics



Future Directions in Betrayal Aversion Research

- Examine the role of monetary compensation.
 Does it defuse betrayal (as our results seem to indicate)?
- Are people more likely to be trustworthy if they receive cash compensation?
- MRI investigation
- Gene investigation
- Cross-cultural assessments
- Investigation into relative contributions to hardness of betrayal

Methodological Challenges of Experimentation

- Laboratory Experiments:
 - Expensive / Time-consuming
 - Subjects are experiment savvy
 - Lab invokes its own norms and context
- Field Experiments:
 - Expensive / Time-consuming
 - Hard to have subjects play sophisticated games

Internet is fast and cheap but...

- Internet experimentation issues:
 - Inverse Turing test problem
 - Hard to know who is participating
 - Hard to recruit subjects
- Possible solution: Online Labor Markets
- Virtues:
 - Norm of exchange and communication
 - Identity of participants is known
 - Subjects come to the sites to work
 - Easy to prevent collusion

Our Laboratory: Amazon's Mechanical Turk



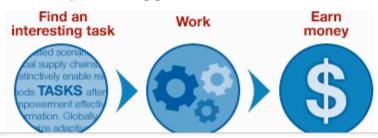
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What is Amazon Mechanical Turk (AMT)?

- An online labor market created by Amazon
- Approximately 70% are in the US; 20% India
- Some people are clearly motivated by money
- Very small stakes is a mixed blessing
 - Affordable
 - Concerns about generalizability

AMT Advantages

- Amazon prevents workers from having multiple accounts
- Workers cannot easily communicate with each other
- Application Programming Interface (API) makes it easy to manage workers, pay workers, keep records of experimental results etc.

