Topics in Experimental Economics

Lecturer:
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Course description:
Experimental Economics studies economic behavior in a controlled, laboratory or field environment. This course intends to teach the student how a carefully crafted experimental design allows one to collect data that are suitable to find answers to a research question. In addition, it gives an overview of some recent trends in Experimental Economics. The course will focus around a set of experimental papers and on experimental designs developed by the students. Each student is expected to actively participate in classes by presenting and discussing papers selected by the instructor and to develop an experimental design of her/his own.

Prerequisites
Participants are expected to have a basic understanding of the experimental method. This may be obtained, for example, from the first five weeks of the course “Experimental Methodology” taught by Klarita Gërxtani at the Department of Political and Social Science. Students with other, comparable, background are also welcome to participate.

Literature:
Papers that students have to find (download) themselves. These are listed below. In addition, you may be interested in the following references:
- Markets, Games and Strategic Behavior: Recipes for Interactive Learning, by Charles Holt (Addison Wesley 2006); this is good to read about the basics of running experiments on different topics. It is available here.
- Handbook of Experimental Economics 2 by John Kagel and Al Roth (Princeton University Press, 2015). This will teach you more about the variety of experiments done.
- The Handbook of Experimental Economics Results by Charles R. Plott and Vernon L. Smith (Elsevier 2008) is like an encyclopedia with short descriptions of experiments in a vast number of fields. This is a place to look up whether your own idea for an experiment has been done before.
- The Foundations of Behavioral Economic Analysis by Sanjit Dhami (Oxford University Press 2016). This is more an encyclopedia than a text book, but very useful as a reference to check what has been done in a large variety of experimental work.

Program:
There will be five meetings. In the first four, specific topics will be addressed. In each class, two papers on the reading list will be discussed. It is the students' own responsibility to obtain these papers.

Discussion memos: It is important to carefully study each week’s papers prior to the meetings. This improves the quality of the discussion since students come to the meeting well prepared.
For this reason, students are requested to prepare a brief discussion memo on all the papers programmed for each week. Discussion memos should consist of max 250 words and must focus on the experimental design of the readings. Memos may, for example, compare designs between the two papers; highlight alleged shortcomings in one or more designs; comment on the suitability of a design to address the main research question; or posit alternative designs that would allow one to further study the topic at hand.

Presentation. In each session, two students will be pre-selected to each present one of the papers in 15 minutes.\(^1\)

The following structure must be used in the presentation of a paper.

- Start with a 60 second “elevator pitch”. Here, you explain the paper’s research question, how they do it, and what they find. We will time this and stop you after 60 seconds. This is meant as a training in convincing people (usually big shots) in a minimum time span that they should be interested in your work.
- Present and motivate the research question in 3 minutes. When preparing your presentation, you will need to reserve time for questions. During the presentation, you will need to efficiently deal with questions.
- Discuss the experimental design in 10 minutes:
  - Explain how the design allows the authors to collect data that help them address their research question.
  - Discuss the treatments and their suitability.
  - Discuss any important elements of the instructions or procedures.
- Present the main conclusions from the data analysis and tell us the authors’ answer to their research question (3 minutes).

Examination will be based on the student presentations (40%) and on an experimental design to be developed and presented by the students (60%). The design may be joint work with another student. It must address a research question to be chosen by the student(s). More details about the requirements will be given in the course.

What follows is a list of possible papers to choose from. Note that more than two papers are listed per session, but only two will be presented. Also, you may suggest an alternative paper on the topic for the session concerned. If the session is not yet fully booked, we will consider whether it is suitable. To be so, it must be published in a good journal and, obviously, be related to the topic of that session. Suggestions must reach us no later than one week before the first class.

**Session 1**

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\(^1\) If the number of students is too large, we will introduce dual presentations. Some (typically longer) papers will then be presented by two students.
Session 2

Session 3

Session 4
First hour

Second hour
Students must present their detailed experimental design in 15 minutes each. This must start with a brief (1-2 mins) presentation of the research question and a motivation of why this question is important to address. The rest of the presentation must be devoted to the design and how it relates to the research question. Pay special attention to treatments. Also discuss what you would be able to conclude, should subjects behave differently than you expect them to. A five-minute discussion will follow the presentation.

Session 5
Students must present their detailed experimental design in 15 minutes each. This must start with a brief (1-2 mins) presentation of the research question and a motivation of why this question is important to address. The rest of the presentation must be devoted to the design and how it relates to the research question. Pay special attention to treatments. Also discuss what you would be able to conclude, should subjects behave differently than you expect them to. A five-minute discussion will follow the presentation.