"Survival Versus Profit Maximization in a Dynamic Stochastic Experiment" by Ryan Oprea

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Outline

- Introduction of Two Theories
- Model and Experimental Design
- Implication and Conclusion

Market Selection Hypothesis v.s. Survival Bias Hypothesis

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Market Selection Hypothesis

Market Selection Hypothesis:

Market selects profit-makers, kicking out ("eliminate") those deviate from profit-maximization.

Darwin's "Survival of the fittest"

 \rightarrow "Survival of the most profitable"

Survival Bias Hypothesis

Survival Bias Hypothesis:

....Maybe sometimes survivors are not not profit-makers?

When there is trade-off between "profit" and "survival," people may choose *survival* rather than profit!

The Logic of Main Ideas

Levels	Ideas	Result
1	Survival Bias	Ο
2	Market Selection Hypothesis	$\rightarrow X$
3	Profit Maximization Assumption	→X

A Great Debate

A debate about assumptions of economics

- Long: 1946 → 2014
- Large: 100+ papers from famous economists including many Nobel Prize takers

How to Explain the Life of Forrest Gump



她在电视上看到我…跑步 She saw me on TV... running.

Challenge comes

Ricard.Lester(1946):

"Look! Forrest Gump never follows the assumption of profit maximization!"

Response: Market selects Profit-Makers

Armen.Alchian(1950):

"He is a fool, but market does not kick him out.

Forrest Gump unintentionally becomes an efficient profit-maker!"

Challenge again comes!

Dutta and Radner(1999):

"Survival Bias may distract Forrest Gump to do something good for survival, not profits."

Call for An Experiment!

Ryan Oprea(2014):

"How about let Forrest Gump run a firm in laboratory?"

• Let's explain the experimental design!

MODEL and RESULTS

陳乃群 Chen, Nae-Chyun

ECONOMICS

Wealth Function

$$Y(t) = Y(0) + X(t) - W(t)$$

- Y(t): firm's cash at t
- Y(0): firm's initial cash
- X(t): net cash flow at t
- W(t): withdraw at t, what entrepreneur earns

Wealth Function



SURVIVAL VERSUS PROFIT MAXIMIZATION

In Experiment

- Maximizes total withdraw (W)
- Participant sets a threshold, $\boldsymbol{\pi}$
- $\cdot \pi$ is adjustable in each period
- Each threshold (π) is corresponding to a survival rate, s
- Higher π , higher s

Experimental Settings

- Different distributions of X(t)
- High Survival State, HS
 - π*=7, s*=96%
- Low Survival State, LS
 - π*=7, s*=15%

Hypothesis

People have bias toward survival

- HS: $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*=7$
- LS: π >> π*

Results

- HS: 74% near optimal, 26% hoarder
- LS: 20% near optimal, 74% hoarder
- Cannot reject hypothesis

More Analysis

- Use a regression model to check survival bias
- Positive and significant in BOTH groups!

Variable	(1)	(2)
(Intercept)	1.696***	1.670***
	(0.512)	(0.504)
$ au_{it-1} - au^*$	0.839***	0.845***
	(0.027)	(0.026)
<i>bank</i> _{<i>it</i>-1}	1.848***	1.784***
	(0.515)	(0.511)
t	-0.020 **	-0.022^{**}
	(0.010)	(0.010)
$ ilde{\pi}_{it-1}$		0.007***
		(0.002)

Investment, Conclusion and Discussion



Investment and Survival Bias

Question: Are investors going to invest bias firms?

- Market Selection Hypothesis
- Implicit Assumption: The investors do not have survival bias.

Experiment Design



Result

The frequency of investment on optimal firms

	Overall	The last half of the session
I-HS	84%	Over 90%
I-LS	55%	58%

• The investors do have survival bias

Psychological Interpretation

- Survival Seeking Heuristics(SSH) & Wealth Seeking Heuristics(WSH)
- Market Selection Bias: SSH & WSH generate same behavior

- Dutta & Radner: SSH is opposite to WSH.
- Experiment Result: Under LS, SSH > WSH

Conclusion

- Survival is of secondary importance to profit-max firms
- Under HS, subjects play optimal behaviors.
- Under LS, subjects hoard cash to improve survival rate.
- The investors themselves have survival bias.
- The Market Selection Hypothesis may fail in LS.



- To what extent the salience of survival bias differs between lab and field?
- The background of subject





Thanks for your listening