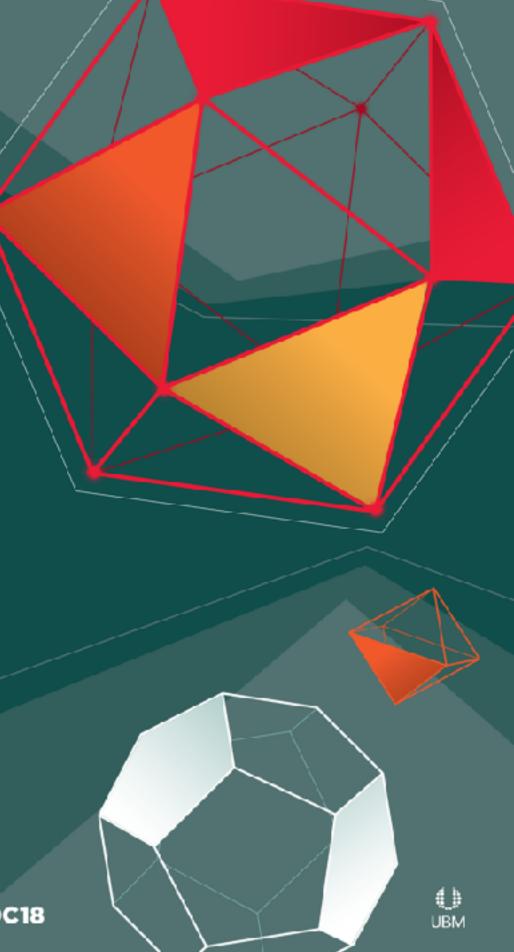




History Shaping Design Inequality and Player Behavior



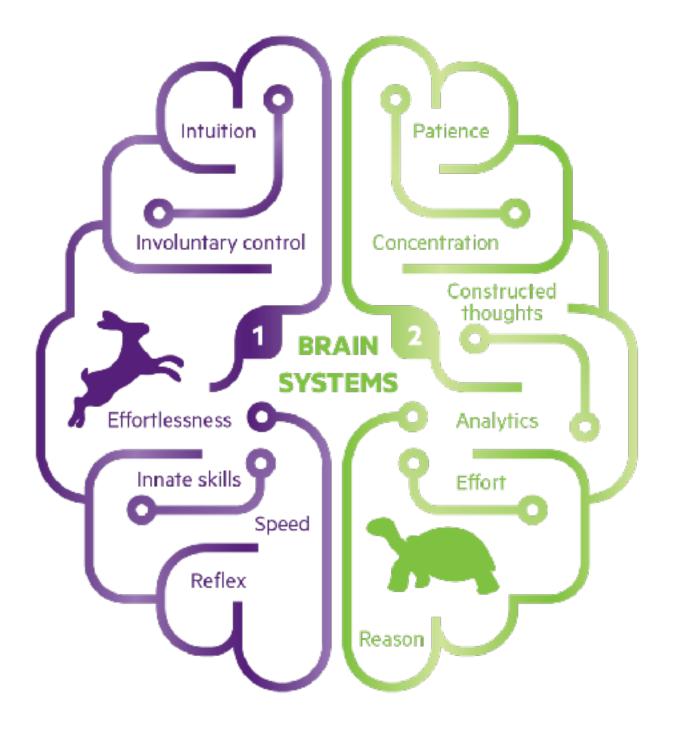
Disclaimers

- Focusing on more recent events
- Comparing game and economic systems
- Psychology research tends to be muddy
- Focused on western economics (particularly the US)



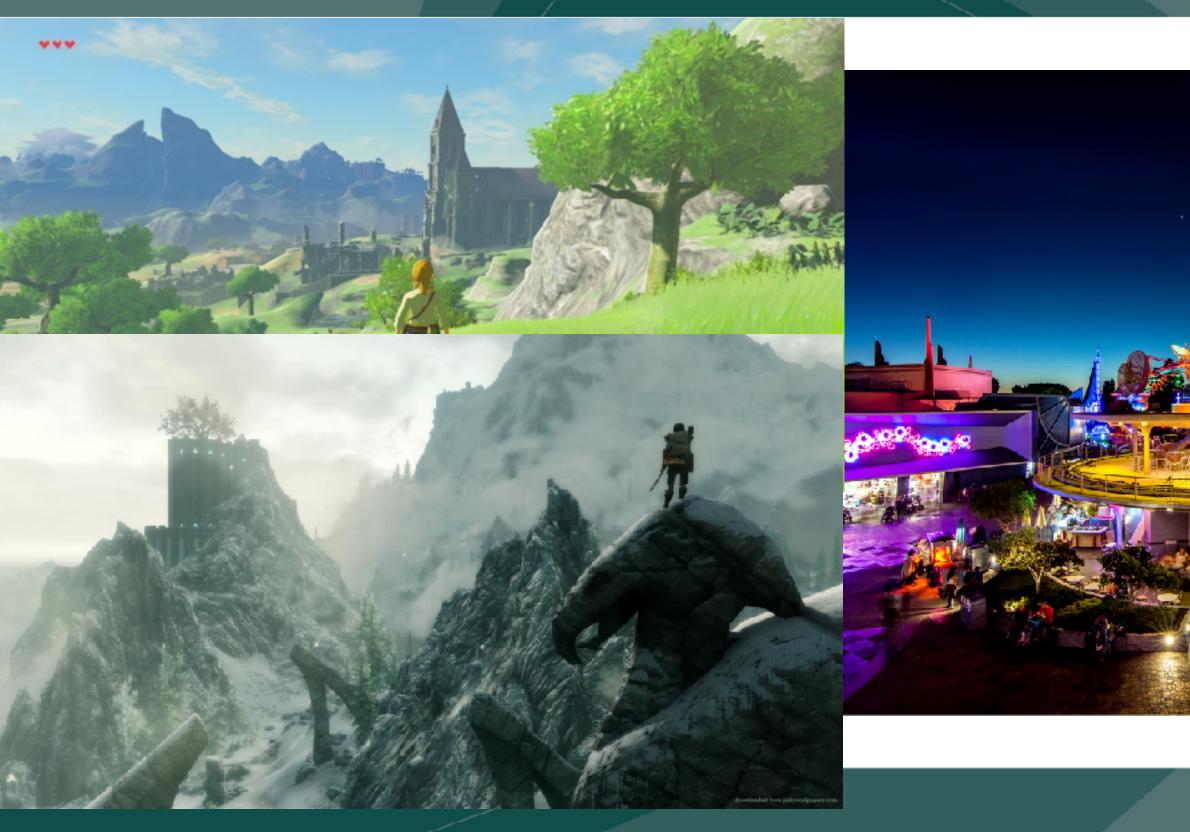
ems ddy ticularly the US)







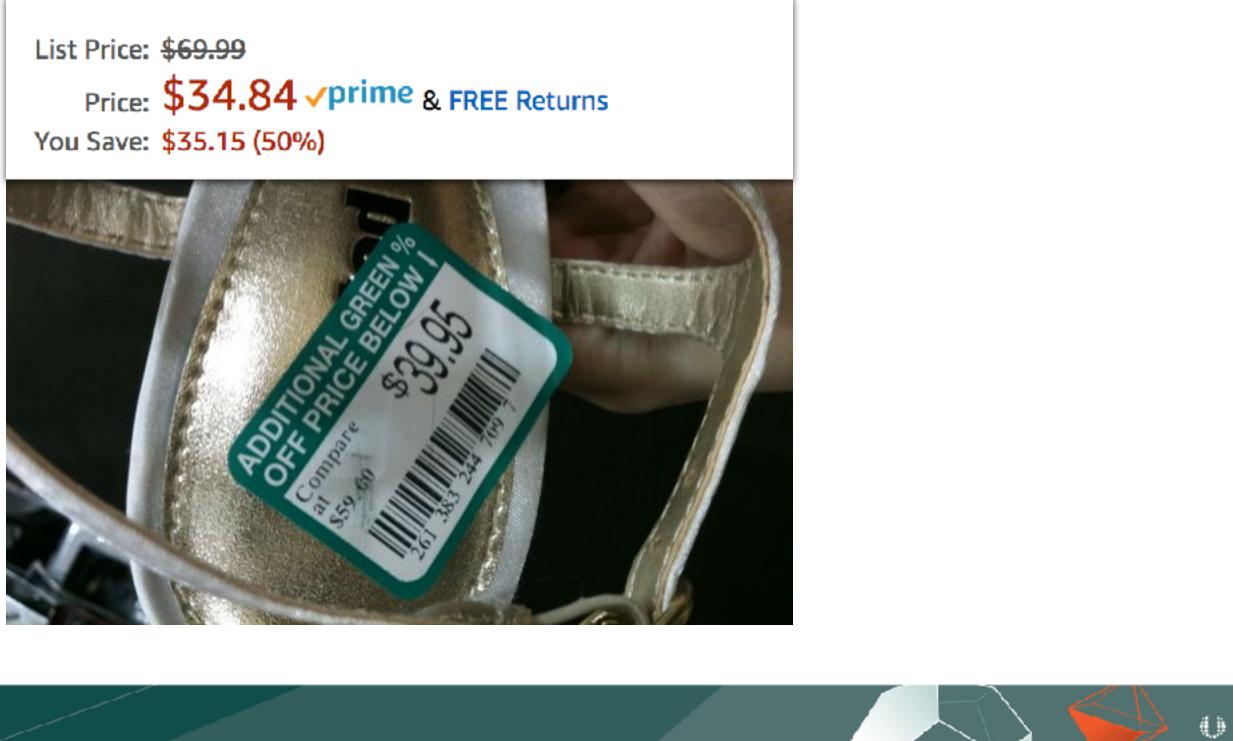








Price: \$34.84 </br>





UBM

Priming / Framing



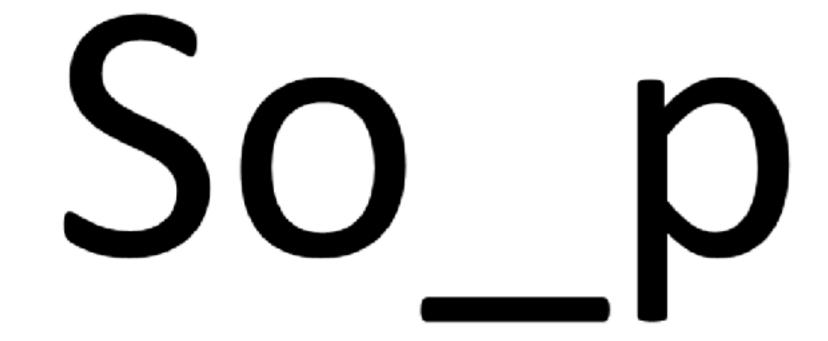
















Solap























05:30 P





Was \$499 Now \$399!







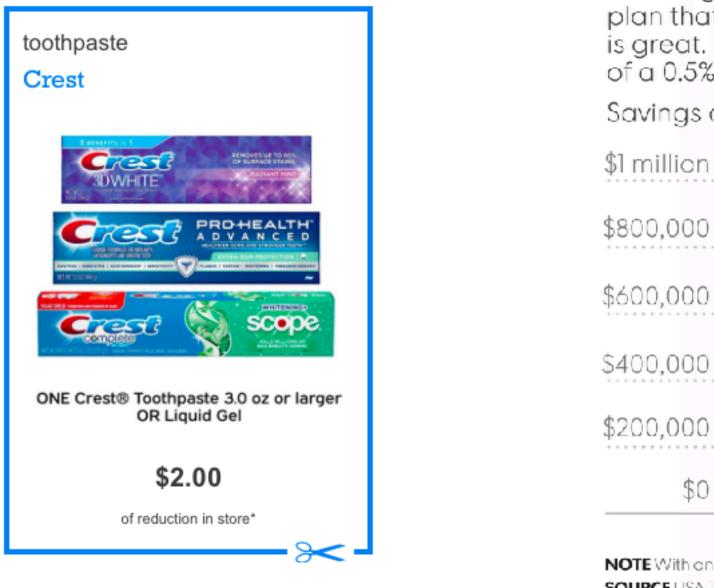
Was \$30,199 Now \$30,099!











FEES AFFECT SAVINGS OVER TIME

Investing \$10,000 a year in a retirement plan that averages 7% returns over 30 years is great. But investing with a 2% fee instead of a 0.5% fee can cost your plan \$222,284.

Savings after fees of: • 0.5% • 1.0% • 2.0%

\$1 million

\$800,000

\$600,000

\$0 _____ 10 15 20 25 30 years 5 NOTE With annual contributions of \$10,000 SOURCE USA TODAY research George Petras, USA TODAY









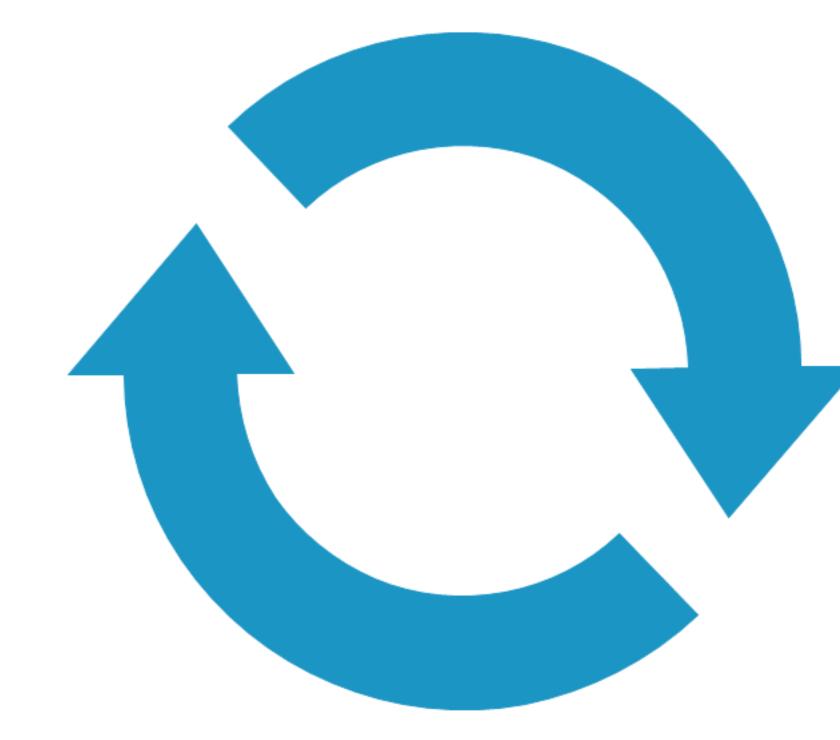






Krishna Savani, Aneeta Rattan (2012). <u>A</u> Choice Mind-Set Increases the Acceptance and Maintenance of Wealth Inequality. Psychological Science, Vol 23, Issue 7, pp. 796 - 804







Karla Hoff and Priyanka Pandey (2011). <u>Making Up</u> <u>People—The</u> <u>Behavioral Effects of</u> <u>Caste</u>. *The World Bank*





Photo credit: Ayodhya Ouditt/NPR

How Stereotypes Can Drive Women To Quit Science, Hidden Brain, NPR 2012













Priming Takeaways

- We are always making comparisons.
- We use the most recent, immediate or well known data available to shape our choices and thoughts.
- Perceptions can perpetuate.

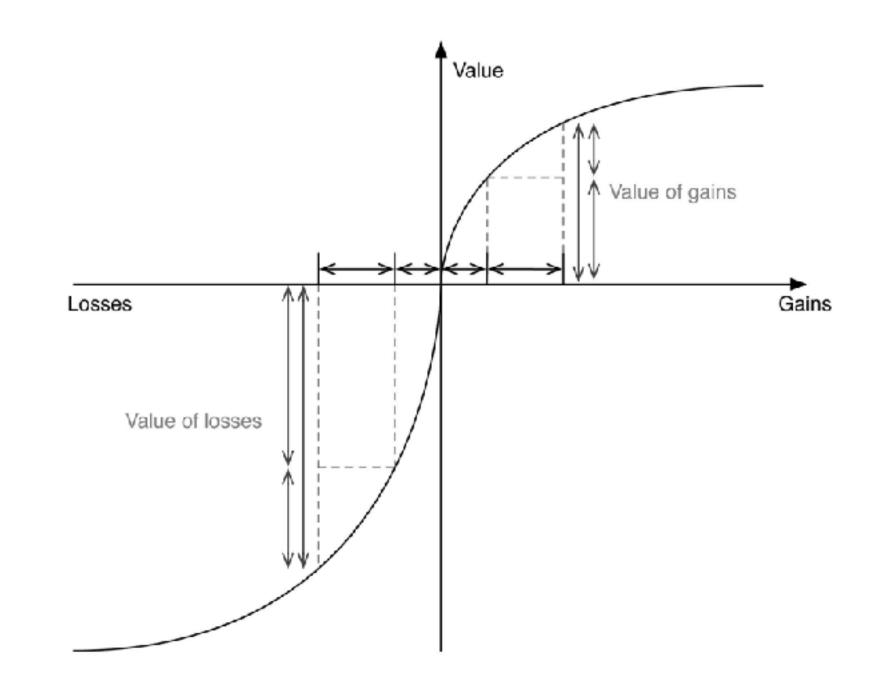




Loss Aversion









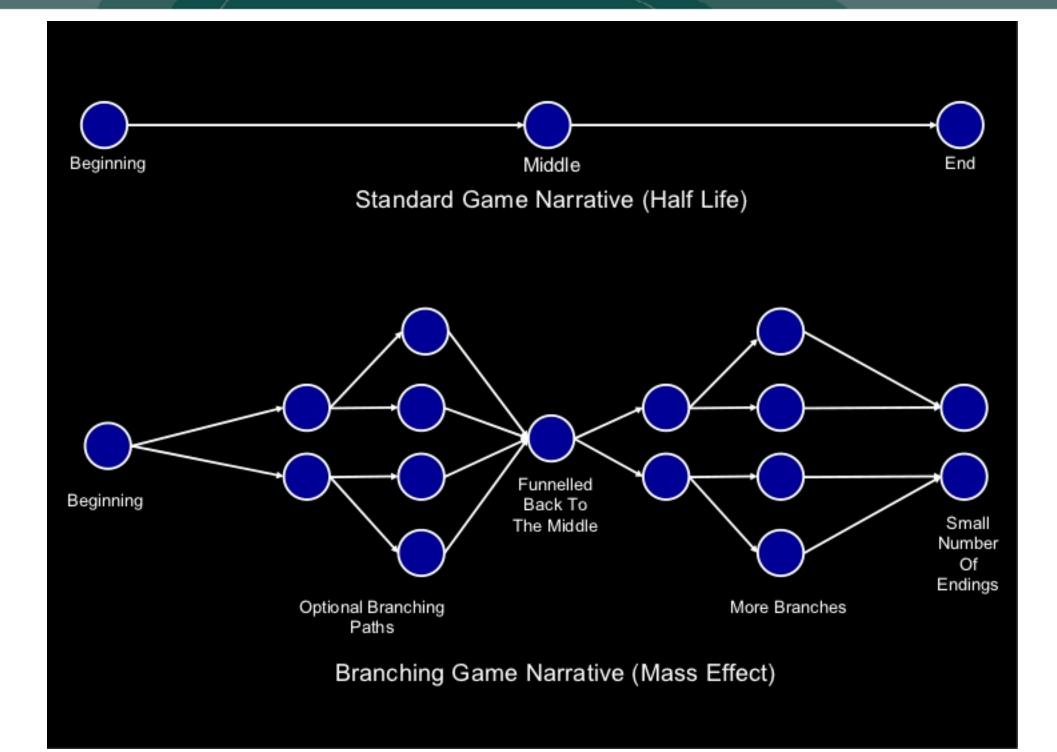












Alan Jack (Aug 18, 2011) <u>Emergent</u> <u>Systems As A</u> <u>Narrative Device</u>

www.slideshare.net.



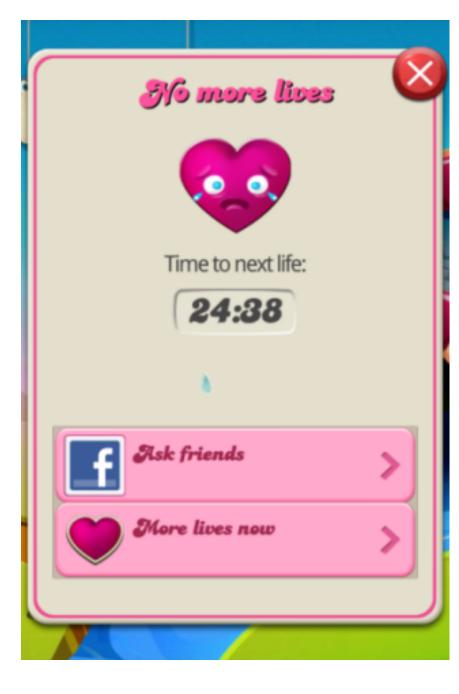






Sumitava Mukherjee, Arvind Sahay, V. S. Chandrasekhar Pammi, Narayanan Srinivasan (2017). Is loss-aversion magnitudedependent? Measuring prospective affective judgments regarding gains and losses. Judgment and Decision Making, Vol. 12, No. 1, January 2017, pp. 81–89











Failed expectations of future gains equals to losing them





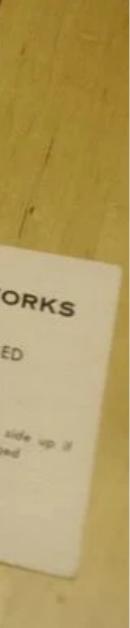


Many losses are more painful than a single big loss





ON TOP CARD PRICE \$60 MEDITERRANEANAVE KENTUCKY BALTIC AVENUE INDIANA MORTGAGED AVENUE for \$30 . WATER WORKS Cord must be turned this side up it property is mortgoged ILLINOIS MORTGAGED AVENUE for \$75 . MORTGAGED Card must be turned this side up it for \$120 property is econyreged Cord must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged



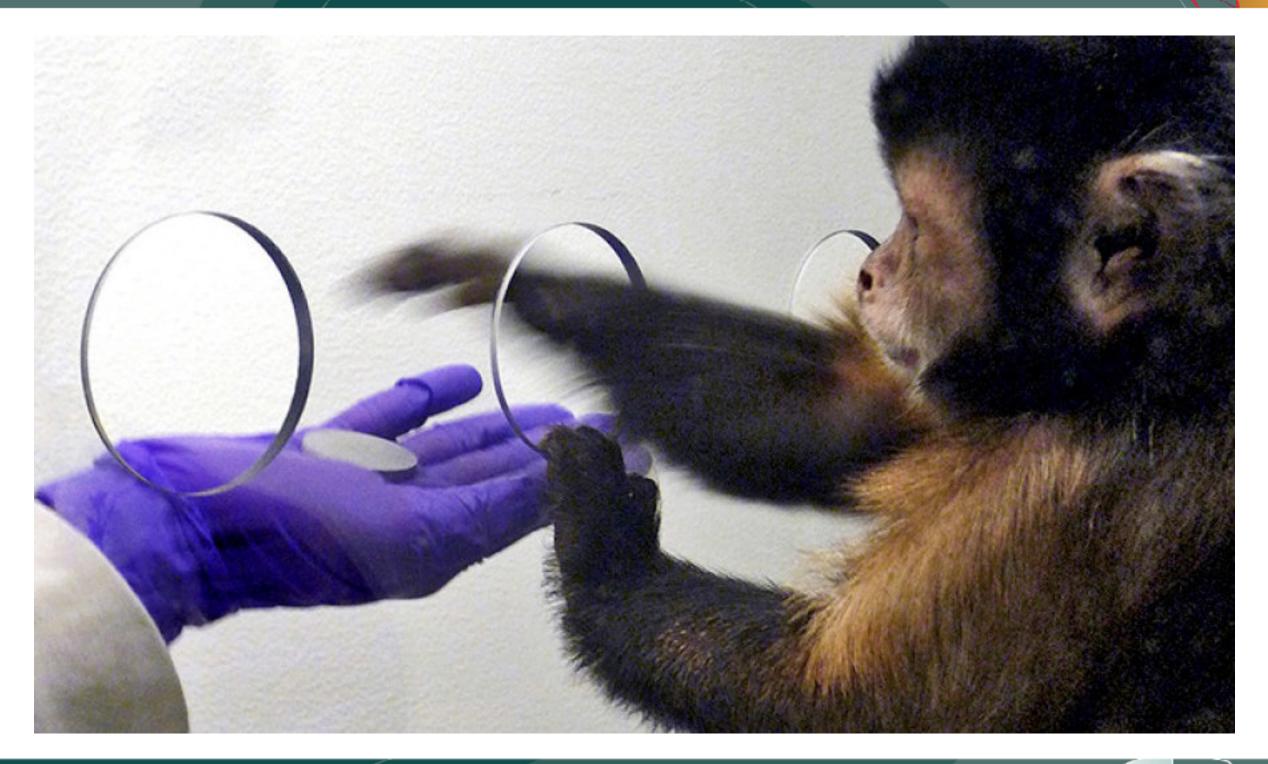












M. Keith Chen, Venkat Lakshminarayanan and Laurie R. Santos (2006). <u>How Basic</u> Are Behavioral Biases? Evidence from Capuchin Monkey Trading Behavior. Journal of Political Economy by The University of Chicago, vol. 114, no. 3



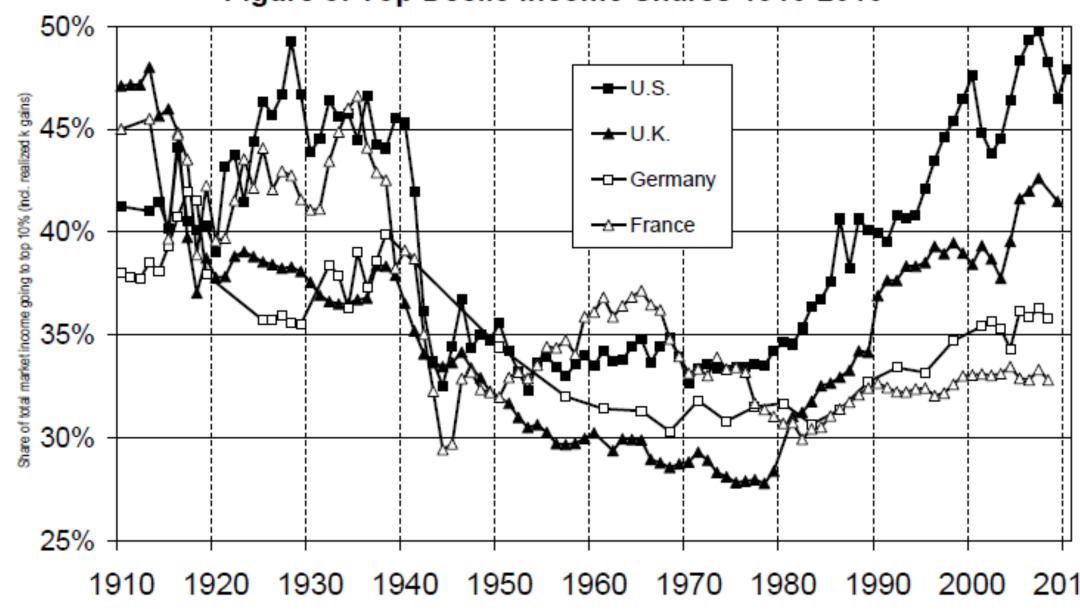


Figure 3: Top Decile Income Shares 1910-2010

Source: World Top Incomes Database, 2012. Missing values interpolated using top 5% and top 1% series.

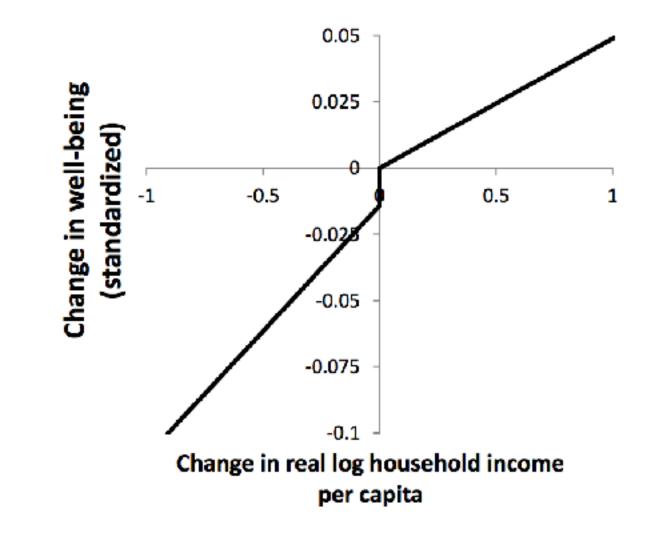


2000 2010



Figure 1: The relationship between life satisfaction and household income losses and gains

based on estimates from the GSOEP (Table 1, Regression 2).



Christopher J. Boyce, Alex M. Wood, James Banks, Andrew E. Clark, Gordon D.A. Brown (2014). Money, Well-being and Loss Aversion: Does an Income Loss have a Greater Effect on Wellbeing than an Equivalent Income Gain?. Centre for Economic Performance, **Occasional Papers**



The Freelance Economy

How "Work" Has Changed

Christopher J. Boyce, Alex M. Wood, James Banks, Andrew E. Clark, Gordon D.A. Brown (2014). Money, Well-being and Loss Aversion: Does an Income Loss have a Greater Effect on Wellbeing than an Equivalent Income Gain?. Centre for Economic Performance, Occasional Papers

Loss Aversion Takeaways

- A loss is twice as painful as the joy of gaining the same thing.
- Losses need to be proportional to have an effect.
- Many small losses are more painful than one big loss.
- An unrealized future gain is the same as losing that gain.





Hindsight Bias







TRADING INDICATORS

5 Indicators that Foretold Share the 2008 Crash

Justin Kuepper Jun 03, 2014

Traders have access to countless tools designed to help predict future price movements, ranging from technical to economic indicators. While no individual indicator can definitively predict a market rally or decline, savvy traders can draw conclusions by looking at the story that multiple indicators are telling. The 2008 crash provides an excellent example of how certain readings can predict problems.





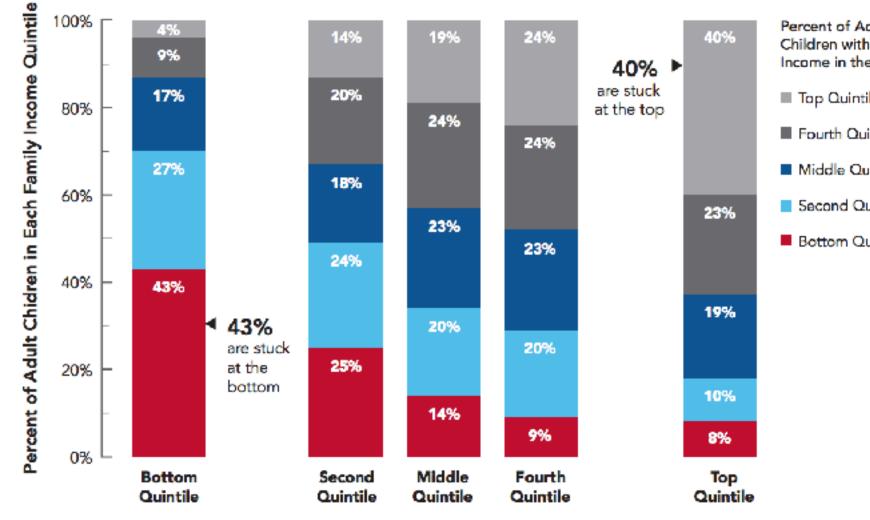






Figure 3

Americans Raised at the Top and Bottom Are Likely to Stay There as Adults Chances of moving up or down the family income ladder, by parents' quintile



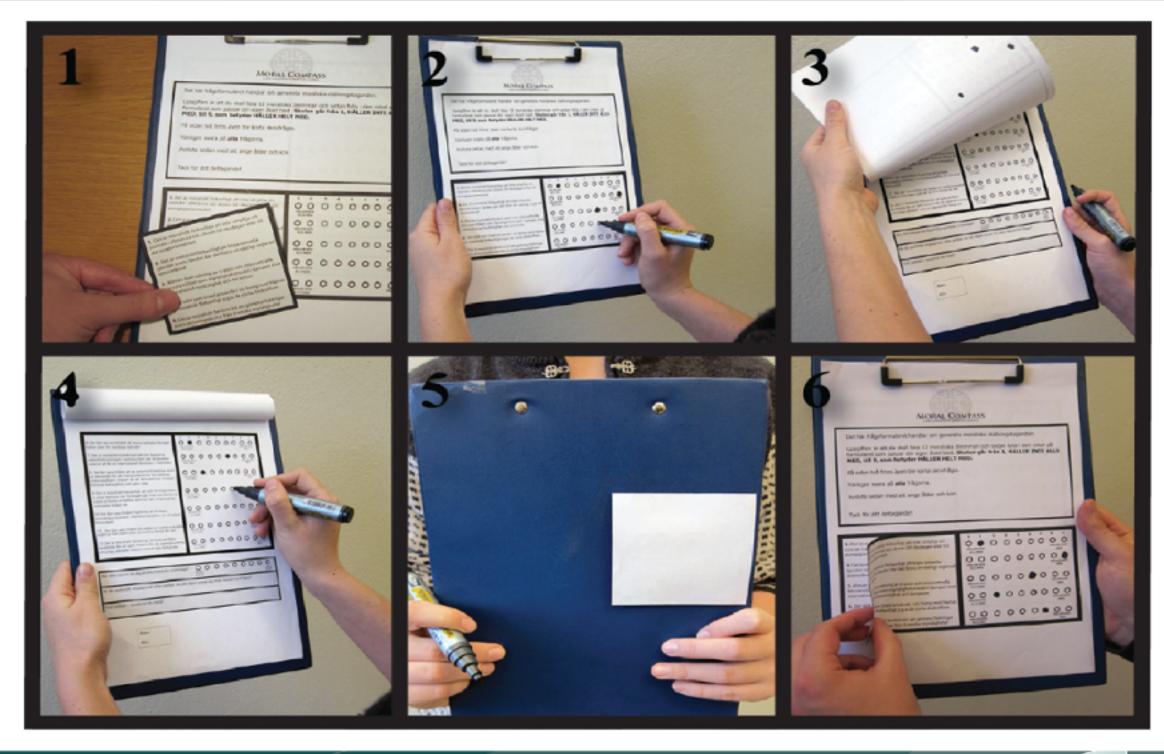
Parents' Family Income Quintile

Note: Numbers are adjusted for family size.

- Percent of Adult Income in the:
- Top Quintile
- Fourth Quintile
- Middle Quintile
- Second Quintile
- Bottom Quintile

Pursuing the American Dream: **Economic Mobility** Across Generations. The Pew Charitable Trusts, (July, 2012)





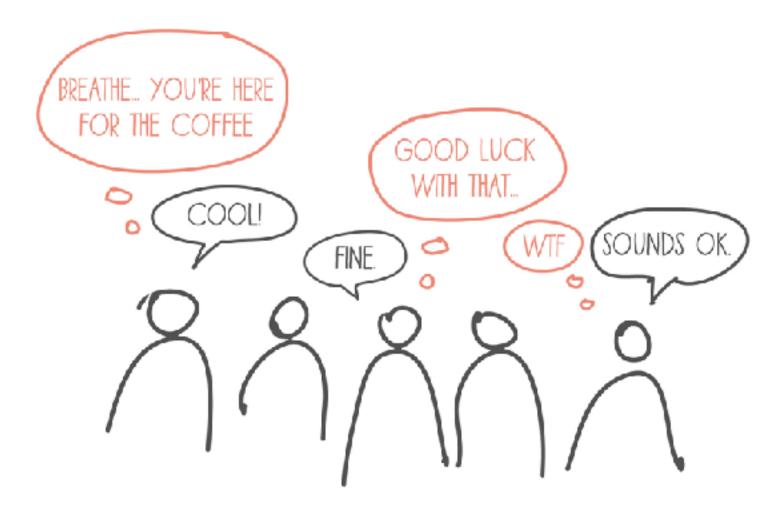
Lars Hall, Petter Johansson , Thomas Strandberg (2012). Lifting the Veil of Morality: Choice Blindness and Attitude Reversals on a Self-Transforming Survey. PLoS ONE 7(9): e45457







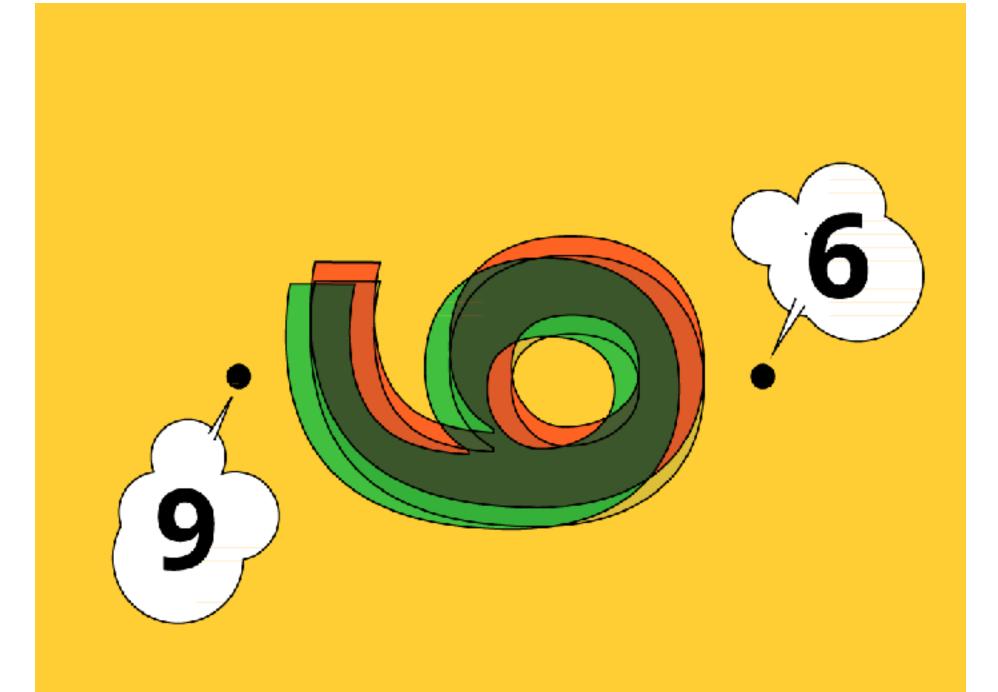
GROUPTHINK CONSENSUS























Hindsight Bias Takeaways

- Hindsight bias can increase confidence, but decrease rational thinking.
- It can be stronger when there are negative impacts or a perceived limited set of explanations.
- Having people think about other possible outcomes or effects can minimize the bias.





Last Place Aversion

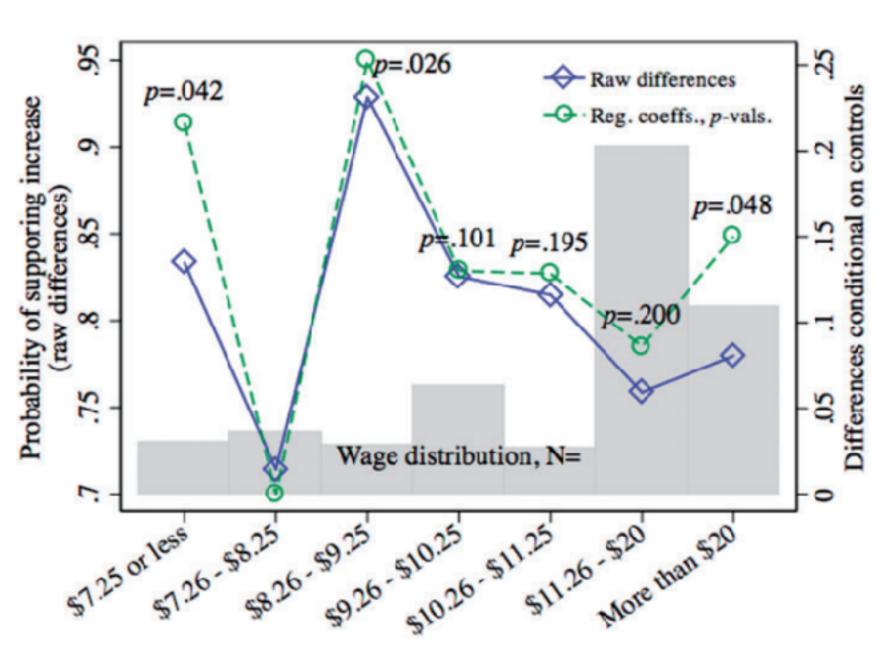






Ryan W. Buell (2018). <u>Last Place</u> <u>Aversion in Queues</u>. *Harvard Business School, HBS Working Paper #18-053*





LAST-PLACE AVERSION

Ilyana Kuziemko, Ryan W. Buell, Taly Reich, Michael I. Norton (2011). <u>"Last-place Aversion":</u> Evidence and Redistributive Implications. *The National Bureau of Economic Research,* NBER Working Paper No. 17234

137



| | THUNDER | FORCE IV | |
|---------|---------|----------|------|
| | EXPERT | PILOTS | 56 |
| RANK | SCORE | STAGE | NAME |
| ACE | 3872730 | ALLCLEAR | MOD |
| 2ND | 68000 | ALLCLEAR | MST |
| 3RD | 43150 | : VERSUS | MAD |
| 4TH | 11270 | WALL | КJМ |
| • . STH | 10530 | BIO-BASE | KHD |
| 6 6 TH | 9840 | DESVIO | GZY |
| 7TH | 8780 | VOLBADOS | FDG |
| STH | 8520 | DASER | CAS |
| 9TH | 6750 | AIR-RAID | ALF |
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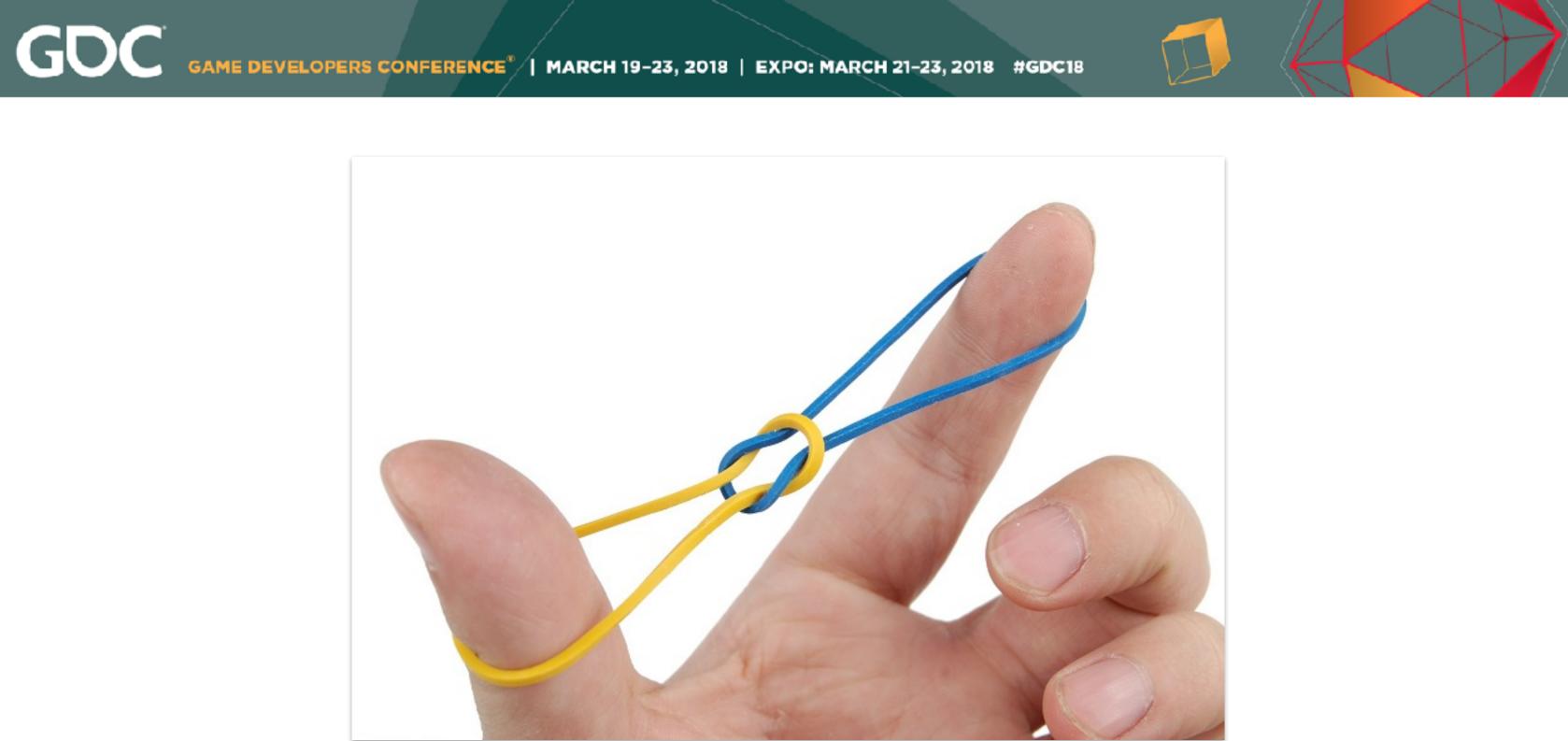






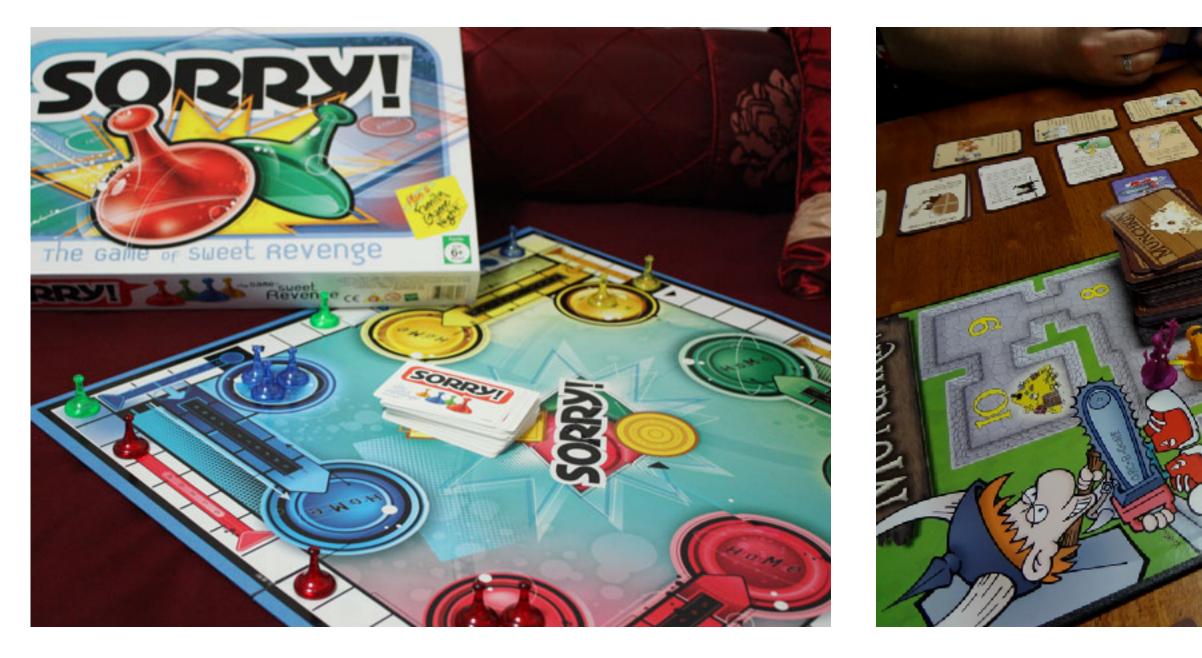
































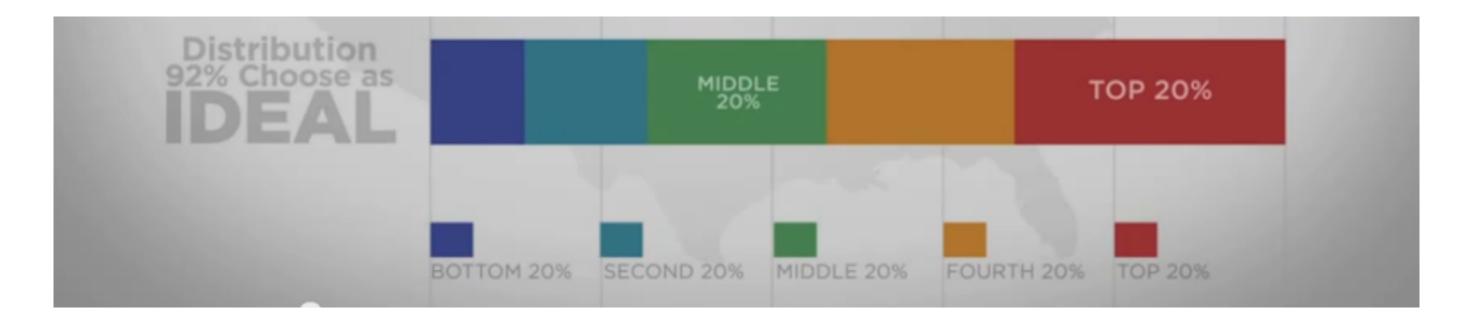














Michael I. Norton and Dan Ariely (2011). Building a **Better** America--One Wealth Quintile at a Time. Perspectives on Psychological Science 6: 9 DOI: 10.1177/17456 91610393524

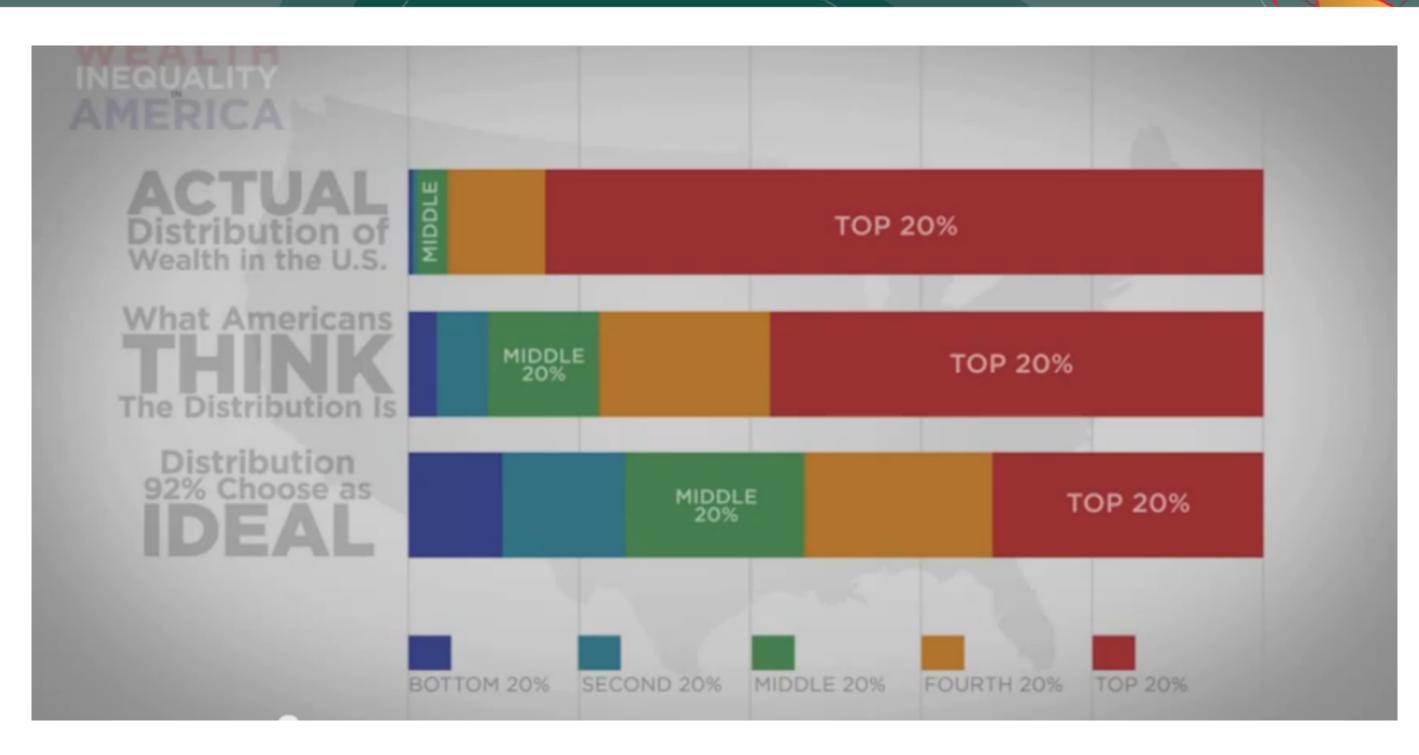






Michael I. Norton and Dan Ariely (2011). Building a **Better** America--One Wealth Quintile at a Time. Perspectives on Psychological Science 6: 9 DOI: 10.1177/17456 91610393524





Michael I. Norton and Dan Ariely (2011). Building a Better America--One Wealth Quintile at a Time. Perspectives on Psychological Science 6: 9 DOI: 10.1177/17456 91610393524



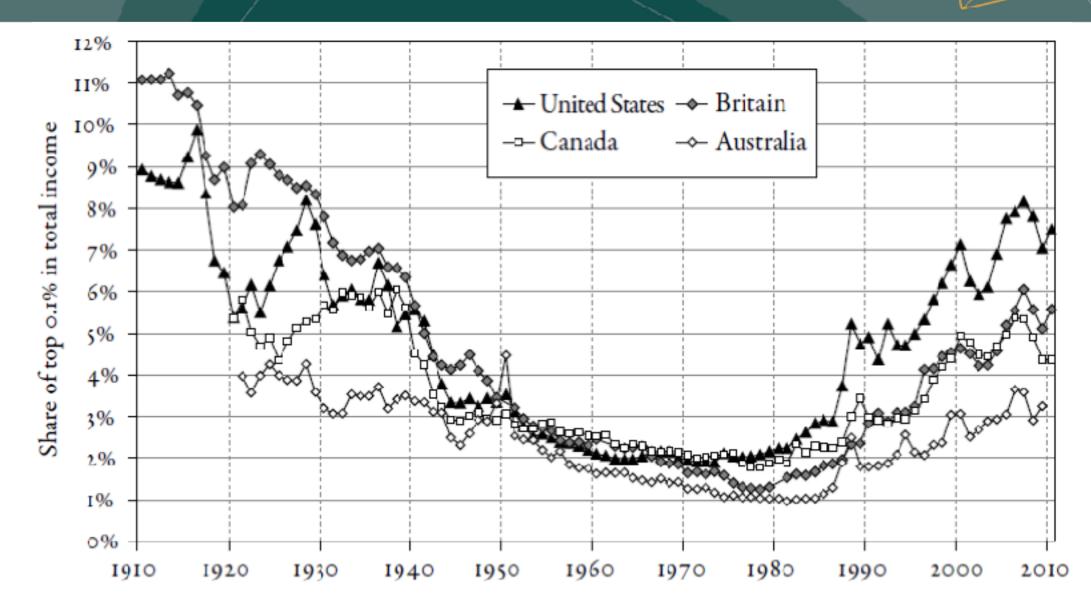


FIGURE 9.5. The top decile income share in Anglo-Saxon countries, 1910-2010 The share of the top 0.1 percent highest incomes in total income rose sharply since the 1970s in all Anglo-Saxon countries, but with varying magnitudes. Sources and series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.



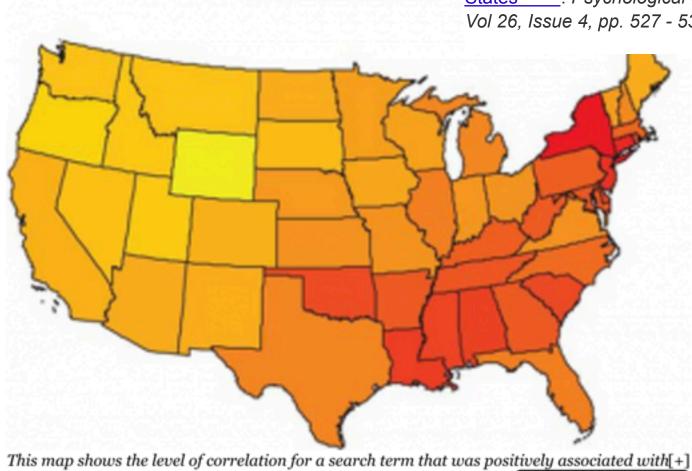
Emphasis on Status







Redder states had higher income inequality. (Psychological Science)



"Ralph Lauren"

Lukasz Walasek, Gordon D. A. Brown (2015). Income Inequality and Status Seeking: Searching for Positional Goods in Unequal U.S. Vol 26, Issue 4, pp. 527 - 533









Marianne Bertrand & Adair Morse (2016). <u>Trickle-Down Consumption</u>. *The Review of Economics and Statistics, MIT Press, vol. 98(5), pages 863-879, December.*





What Kind of Mindset Do You Have?



Cecilia L. Ridgeway (2014). <u>Why Status</u> <u>Matters for Inequality</u>. *American Sociological Review*, *Vol. 79(1) 1–16 DOI: 10.1177/0003122413 515997*

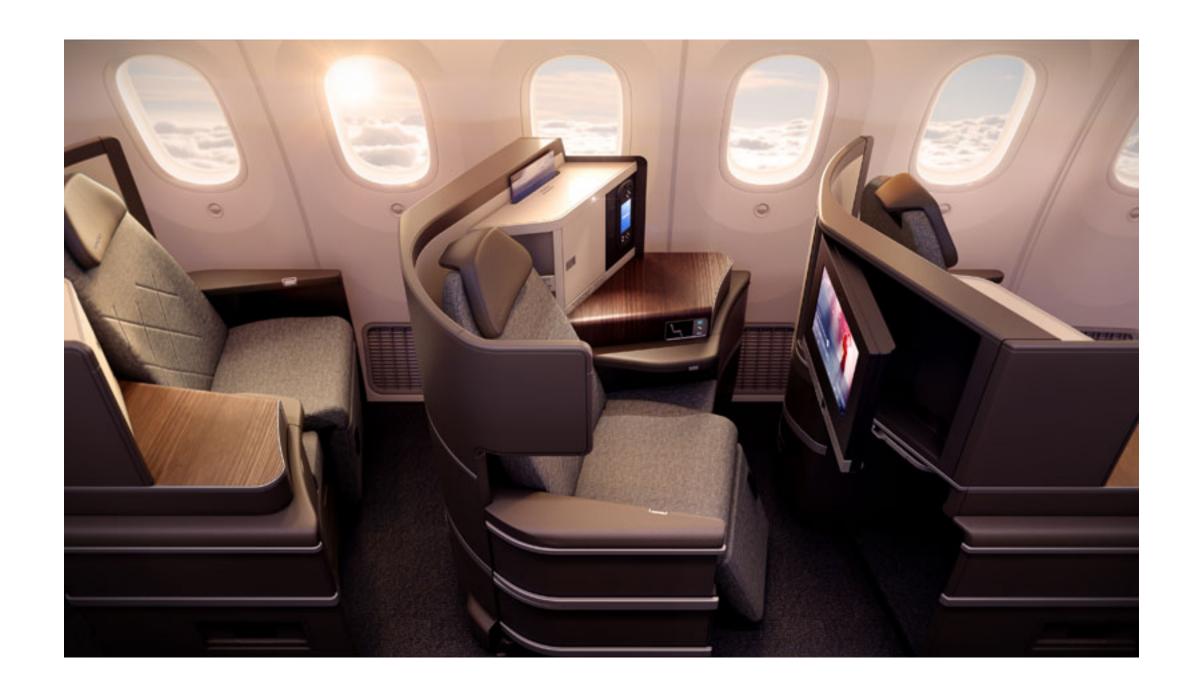




Inequality promotes the need to show outward signs of status, leading to increased consumption and decreased savings.











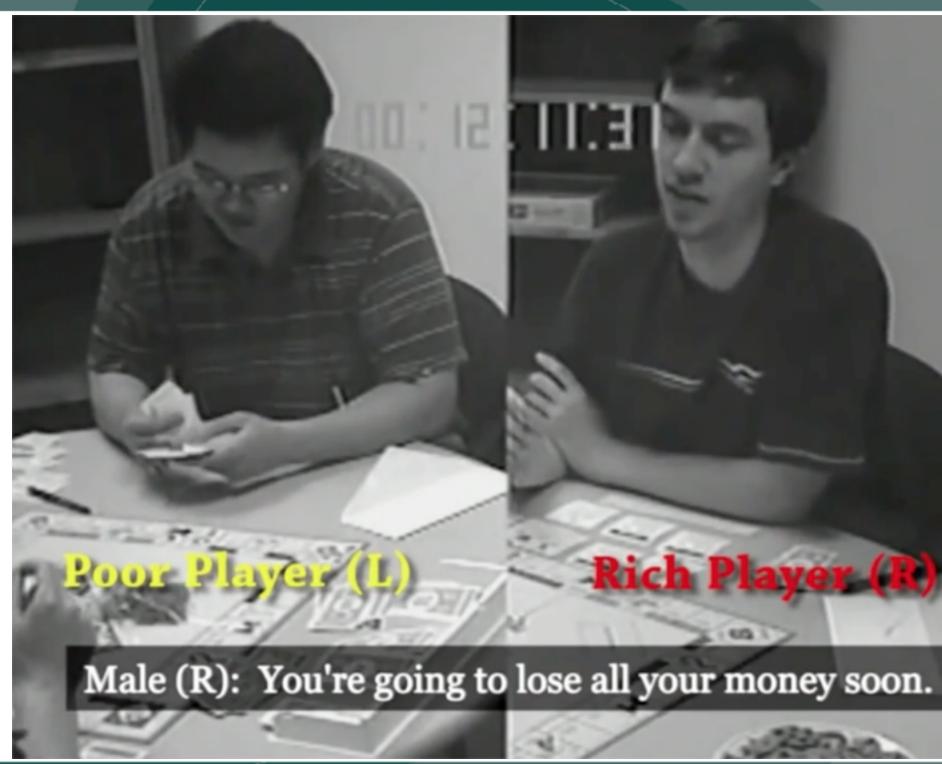
Katherine A. DeCelles and Michael I. Norton (2016). <u>Physical</u> and situational inequality on airplanes predicts air rage. *PNAS*, 113 (20) 5588-5591



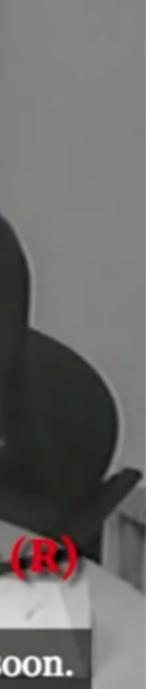








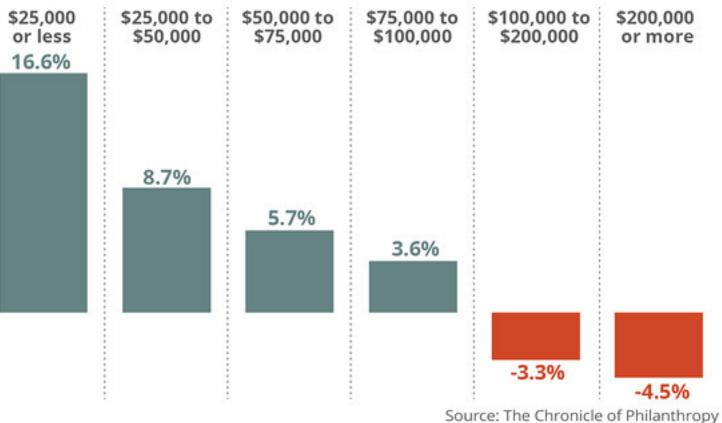




Kraus, M. W., Piff, P. K., Mendoza-Denton, R., Rheinschmidt, M. L., & Keltner, D. (2012). Social class, solipsism, and contextualism: How the rich are different from the poor. Psychological Review, 119, 546-572



Rich man, poor man Change in the share of income given to charity from 2006 to 2012





Alex Daniels (2014). As Wealthy Give Smaller Share of Income to Charity, Middle Class Digs Deeper. The Chronicle of Philanthropy, How America Gives





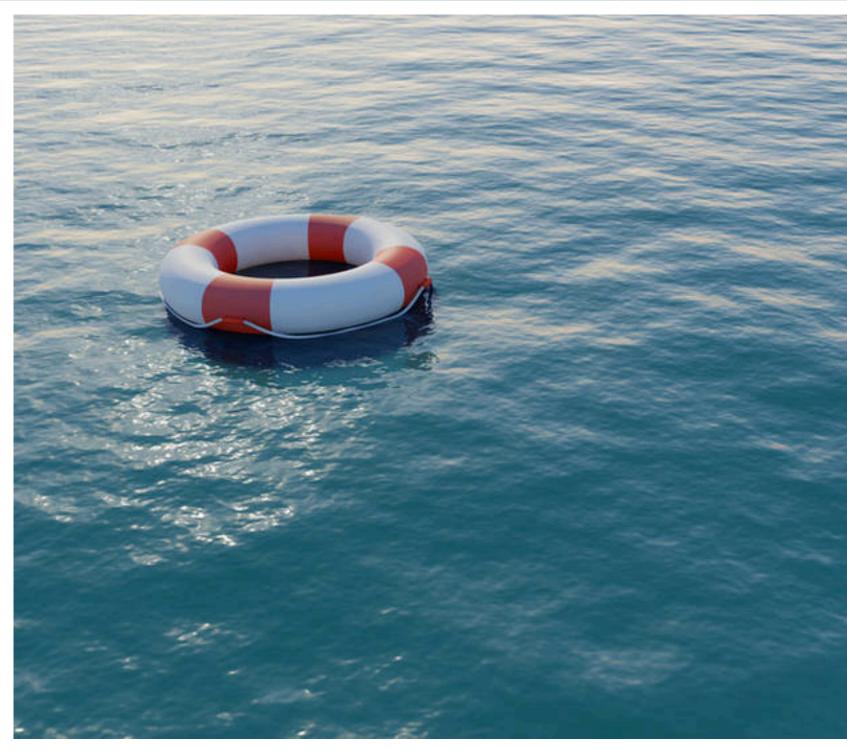










Fig. 4. Photo series depicting crosswalk from study 2 with confederate posing as a pedestrian approaching (*Top*) and standing at crosswalk (*Middle*) as target vehicle fails to yield (*Bottom*).

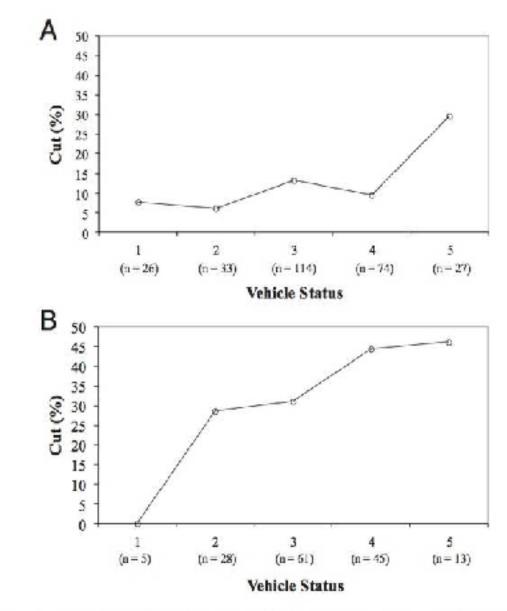


Fig. 1. Percentage of cars that cut off (*i*) other vehicles at the four-way intersection (from study 1) (*A*) or (*ii*) the pedestrian at the crosswalk (from study 2) (*B*), as a function of vehicle status (1 = lowest status, 5 = highest status).

Piff, P. K., Stancato, D. M., Côté, S., Mendoza-Denton, R., & Keltner, D. (2012). Higher social class predicts increased unethical behavior.Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 109, 4086-4091.





Higher status people are less dependent on others. This leads to less cooperation and observation of people around them.







Piff, P. K., Stancato, D. M., Côté, S., Mendoza-Denton, R., & Keltner, D. (2012). Higher social class predicts increased unethical behavior.Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 109, 4086-4091.



Effects of Status Takeaways

- The more unequal a system is, the stronger the desire to show and compete for status.
- As people climb up in status, they rely less on a social group for help.

 Closing empathy gaps caused by status can be done with a reminder of the importance of community and teamwork.



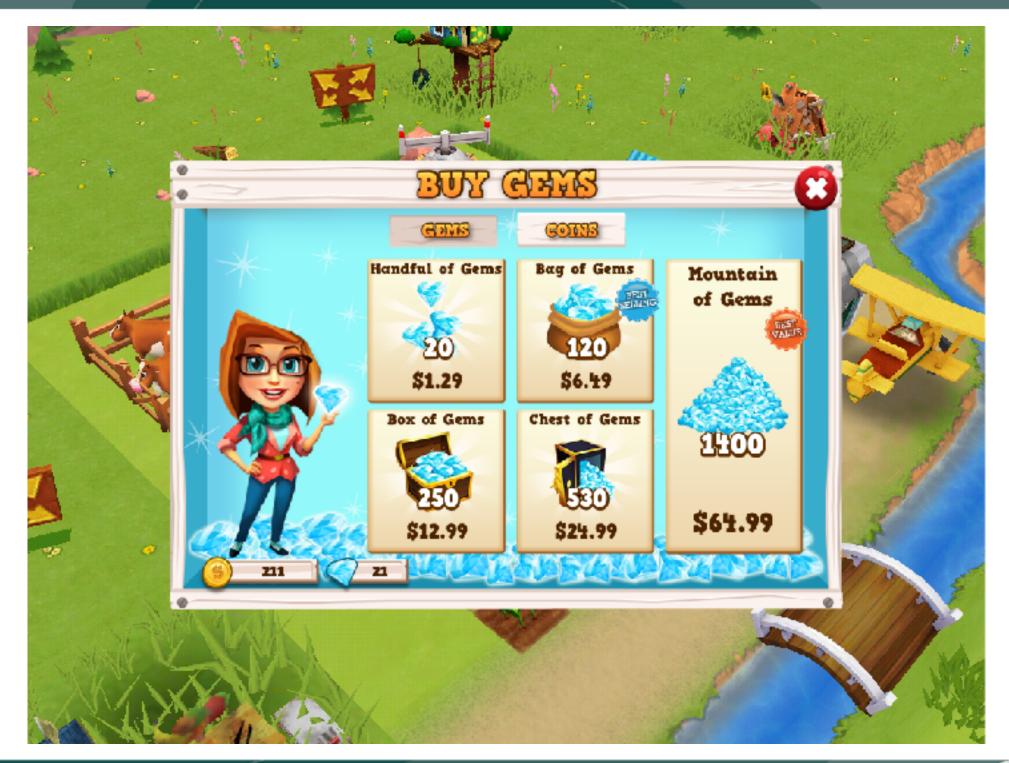




Income Inequality in Games























Project Horseshoe, Group Report: Ethical Video Game Monetization , 2017







Project Horseshoe, Group Report: Ethical Video Game Monetization, 2017



GCC







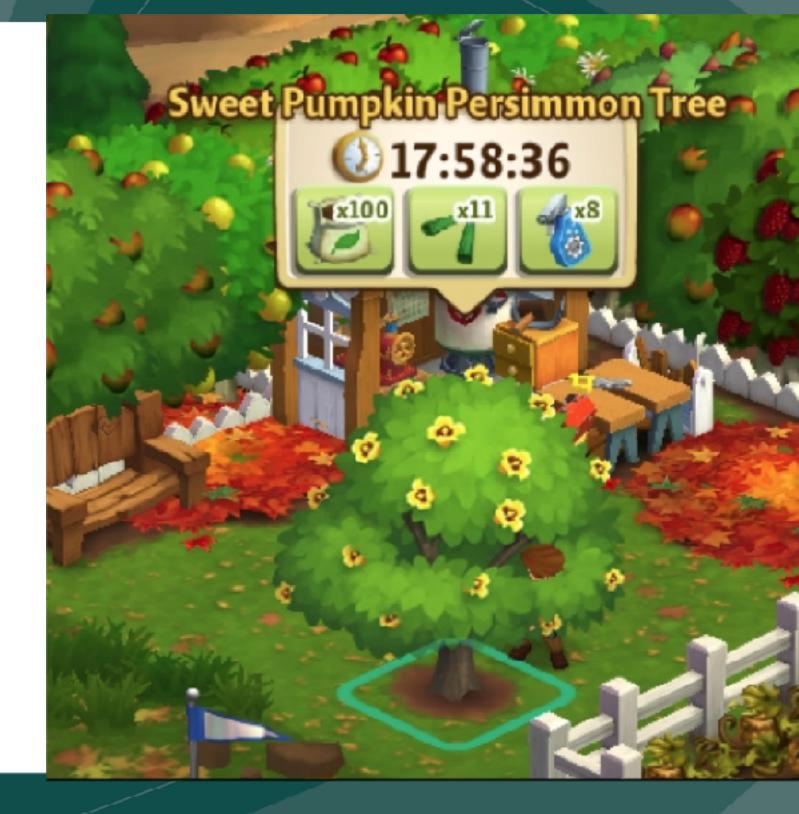
Beyond Games



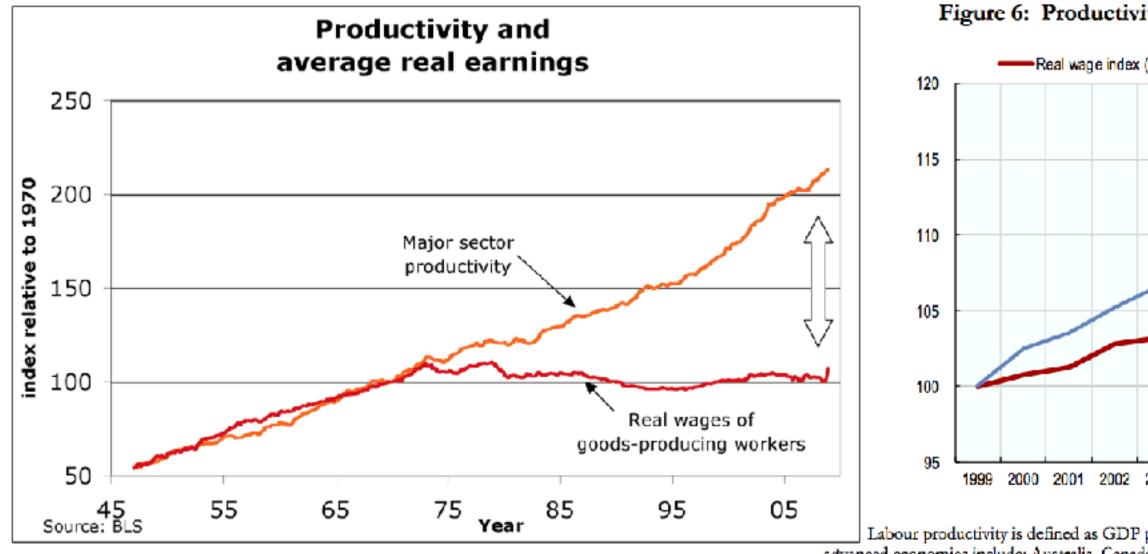








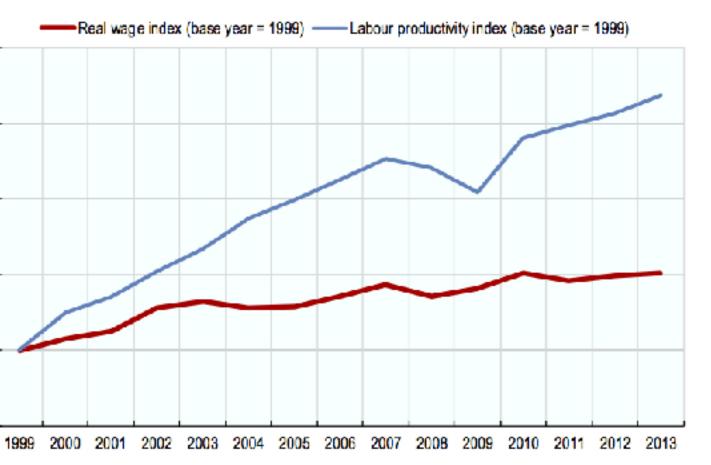




Labour productivity is defined as GDP per employed person and uses GDP in constant 2005 PPP\$ for all countries. advanced economies include: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom the United States. Both indices are based on a weighted average of all the countries in the group that takes into account labo productivity and the size of paid employment.

Source: ILO staff estimation, using data from the ILO Global Employment Trends reports and the ILO Global Wage Datal revised and updated.

Figure 6: Productivity and wage index (G20 advanced economies)





Getting a Personal Loan with a Low CIBIL Score



Got your identity proof, address proof and PAN card handy? Then you're sorted.

bankbazaar.com







Unmasking Algorithmic Bias THE CODED GAZE

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Joy Buolamwini <u>Algorithmic Justice</u> <u>League</u> *Photo: Lenny Martinez*



Can Game Designers Save the World?





Special Thanks

- Soren Johnson, Mohawk Games
- Geoffrey Engelstein, Ludosity, The Dice Tower
- Eric Zimmerman and Naomi Clark, NYU Gamecenter
- Project Horseshoe, Group Report: Ethical Video **Game Monetization**



UBM



Readings

- Capital in the Twenty First Century by Thomas Picketty
- The Broken Ladder: How Inequality Affects the Way we Think, Live, and Die by Keith Payne
- *Misbehaving* by Richard Thaler
- Success and Luck: Good Fortune and the Myth of Meritocracy by Robert Frank
- Janesville: An American Story by Amy Goldstein
- Inequality and Decision Making: Imagining a New Line of Inquiry by David Moss, Anant Thaker, Howard Rudnick
- •*The Price of Inequality* by Joseph Stiglitz



