



RICHARD H. THALER

and CASS R. SUNSTEIN

WINNER OF THE HOLBERG PRIZE



NEW YORK TIMES Bestseller

Improving Decisions About

Health, Wealth, and Happiness

"One of the few books . . . that fundamentally changes the way I think about the world." -Steven D. Levitt, coauthor of FREAKONOMICS

Psychology

(what marketing knew all along and economists turned their noses up to)





EYTYXHS



το παστιτσιό της μαμάς



Homo "Economicus" vs. Homo Sapiens Homo Homo Sapiens "Economicus" • Rational Bounded Rationality Non Emotional Two Minds • Heuristics & Biases • Optimizer Probability blind Super Calculator Social-Culture Standalone • Herding behaviour • Media/Fake News × Influencers/Gurus

Milestones

- <u>In 2002</u>, psychologist Daniel Kahneman was awarded the prize "for having integrated insights from psychological research into economic science, especially concerning human judgment and decision-making under uncertainty" <u>Heuristics & Biases</u>.
- <u>In 2013</u>, economist Robert J. Shiller received the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences "for his empirical analysis of asset prices" (within the field of behavioural finance)
- <u>In 2017</u>, economist Richard Thaler was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences for "his contributions to behavioural economics and his pioneering work in establishing that people are predictably irrational in ways that defy economic theory." The Nudge Person

Heuristics & Biases

- Anchoring
- Availability/Familiarity
- Representativeness
- Diversification
- Escalation / Sunk Cost
- Affect
- Confirmation Bias
- Overconfidence
- Habituation
- Endowment



Amos Tversky

David Kahneman (Nobel 2002)

Animal Spirits

How Human Psychology Drives the Economy and Why it Matters for Global Capitalism

"The real problem....is the conventional wisdom that underlies so much of current economic theory. So many members of the macroeconomics and finance profession have gone so far in the direction of "rational expectations" and "efficient markets" that they fail to consider the most important dynamics underlying economic crises. Failing to incorporate animal spirits into the model can blind us to the real source of the trouble"



Robert Shiller George Akerlof

(Nobel 2013)

(Nobel 2001)

Behavioural Economics "Nudge"

- A nudge, is any aspect of the choice architecture that alters people's behaviour in a predictable way without forbidding any options or significantly changing their economic incentives. To count as a mere nudge, the intervention must be easy and cheap to avoid. Nudges are not mandates. Putting fruit at eye level counts as a nudge. Banning junk food does not
- Several nudge units exist around the world at the national level (UK, Germany, Japan and others) as well as at the international level (OECD, World Bank, UN).



Richard Thaler (Nobel 2017)