How psychological theories and neurocognitive experiments can extend our understanding of hypothetical bias in choice experiments

Dr Milad Haghani



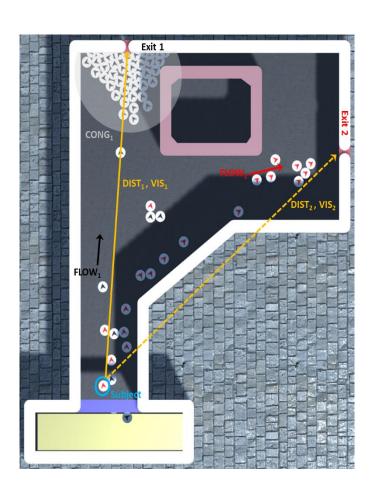




Hypothetical bias: from individual case studies to a broader interdisciplinary perspective

EXIT CHOICE MODEL OF PEDESTRIANS

Logit model formulation



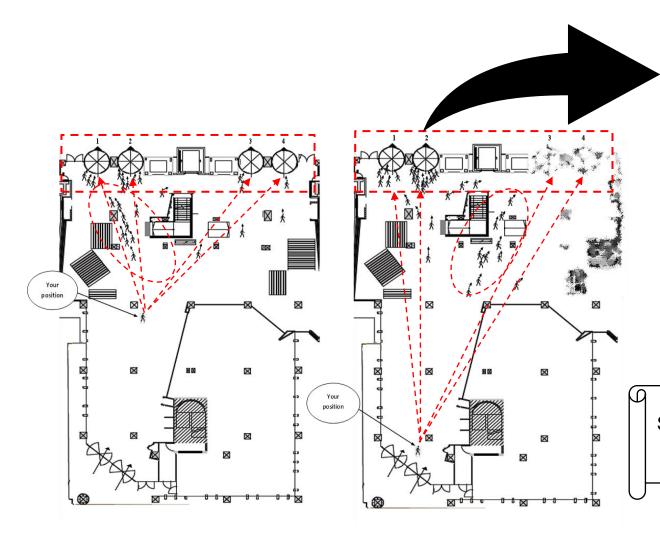
Utility functions

$$V_{\text{Exit i}} = \beta_1 \cdot \text{Distance} +$$
 $\beta_2 \cdot \text{Congestion} +$
 $\beta_3 \cdot \text{Flow} \cdot \text{Visibility} +$
 $\beta_4 \cdot \text{Flow} \cdot (1 - \text{Visibility}) +$
 $\beta_5 \cdot \text{Visibility}$

Probability of choosing an exit i

$$P_{\text{Exit i}} = \frac{\exp(V_{\text{Exit i}})}{\sum_{i} \exp(V_{\text{Exit j}})}$$

STATED CHOICE SURVEY



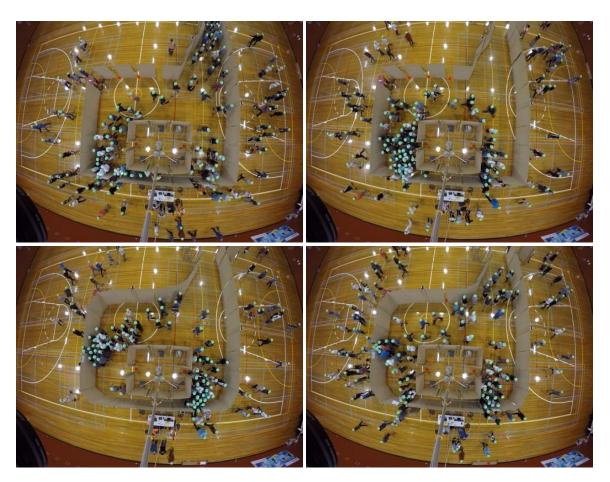


Early 2014
Monash University Campus
(not a staged photo)

Sceptical colleague: Where is the "actual" data?

QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATIONS

Early 2015 Monash University Campus — Basketball court

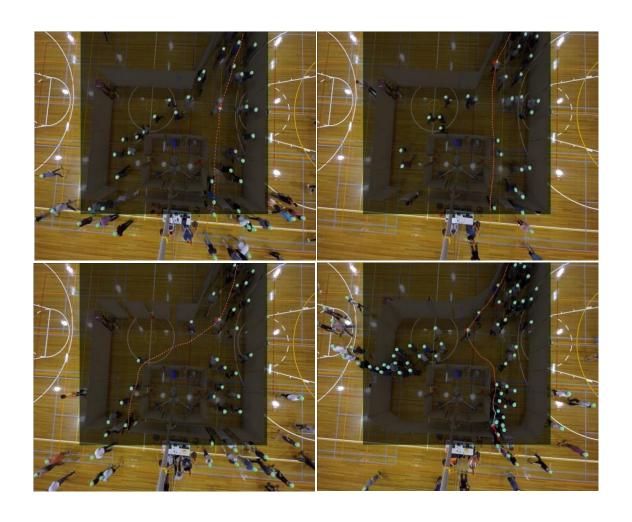


QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATIONS



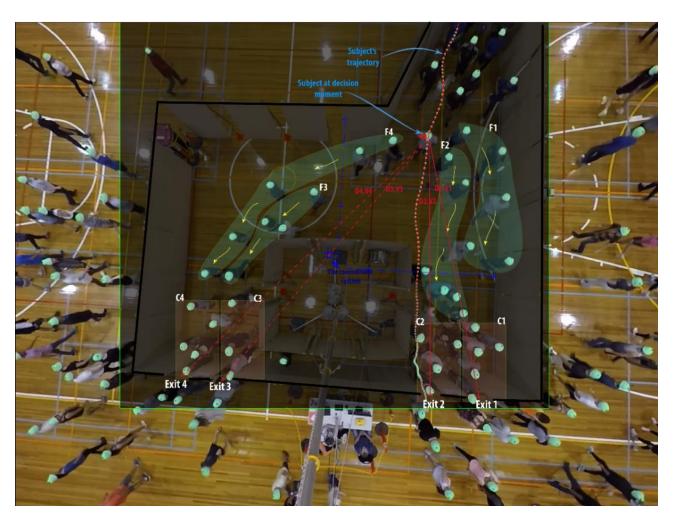


CHOICE OBSERVATION EXTRACTION



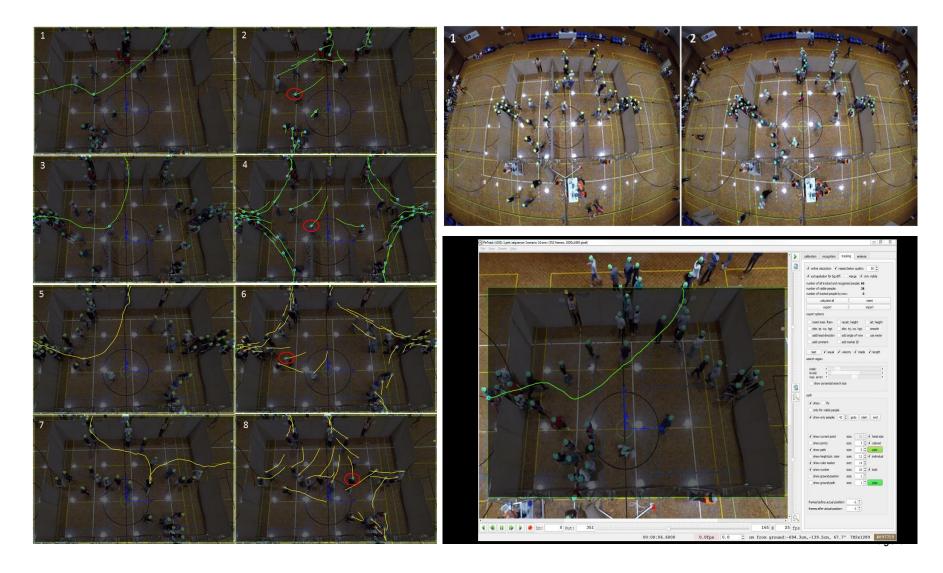
CHOICE OBSERVATION EXTRACTION

Sample observation #1



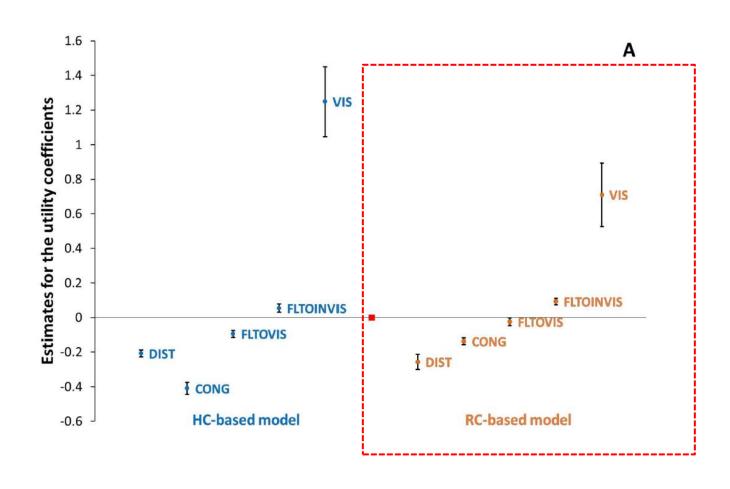
ANOTHER QUASI EXPERIMENT

Early 2017 Melbourne University Campus — Basketball court



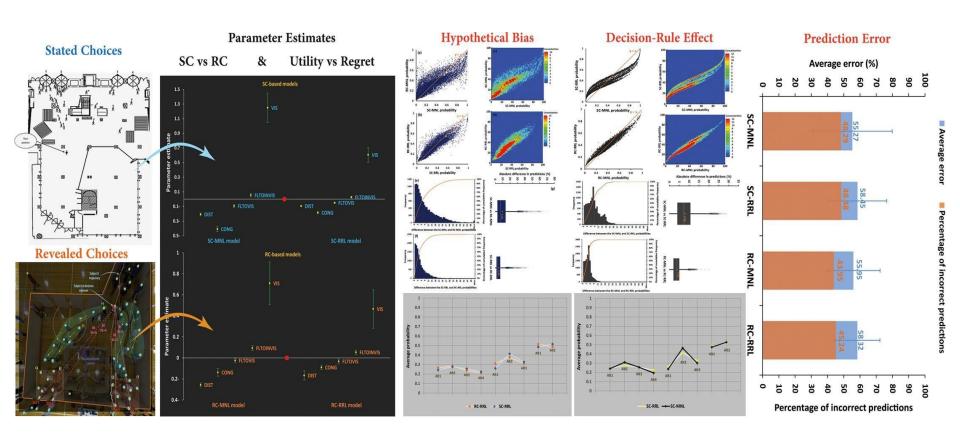
OUTCOMES

Parameter estimates



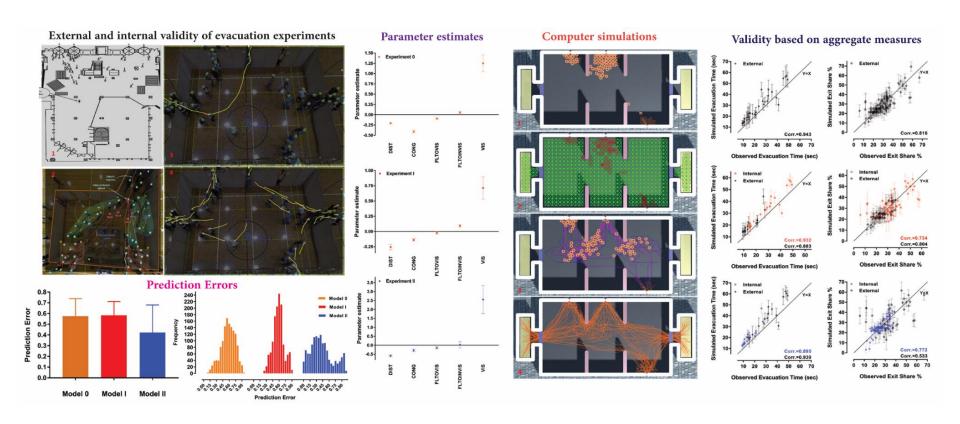
OUTCOMES

Parameter estimates, choice probabilities, "market shares", prediction errors



OUTCOMES

Parameter estimates, exit shares & prediction errors at "ultra-aggregate levels"



SOURCES

Transportation Research Part A 116 (2018) 361–388



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Transportation Research Part A

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/tra



Hypothetical bias and decision-rule effect in modelling discrete directional choices



Transportation Research Part A 130 (2019) 134-157



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Transportation Research Part A

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/tra



Laboratory experimentation and simulation of discrete direction choices: Investigating hypothetical bias, decision-rule effect and external validity based on aggregate prediction measures



A collaborative study funded by Australian Research Council (ARC) DP180103718 Ongoing since August 2018



Michiel Bliemer University of Sydney



Harmen Oppewal Monash University



Emily Lancsar Australian National University

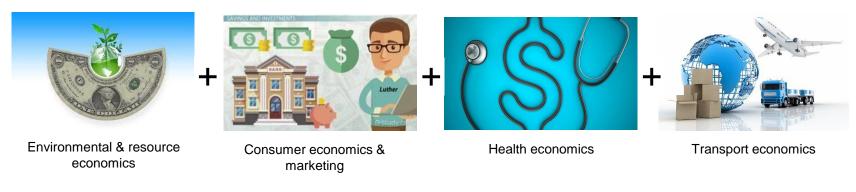


John Rose University of Technology Sydney

Haghani, M., Bliemer, M., Rose, J., Oppewal, H., Lancsar, E., 2020. Hypothetical bias in stated choice experiments: Part I. Integrative synthesis of empirical evidence and conceptualisation of external validity.

Haghani, M., Bliemer, M., Rose, J., Oppewal, H., Lancsar, E., 2020. Hypothetical bias in stated choice experiments: Part II. Macro-scale analysis of literature and effectiveness of bias mitigation methods

Investigating evidence from various domains of applied economics + psychology

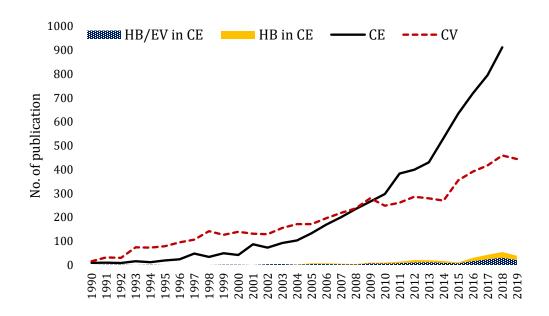




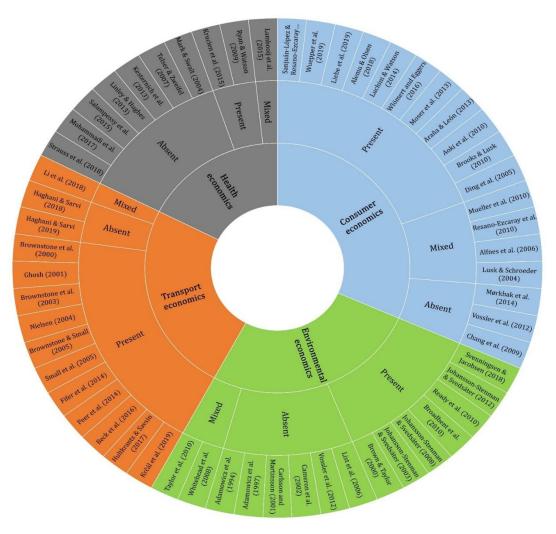


Psychology & cognitive neuroscience

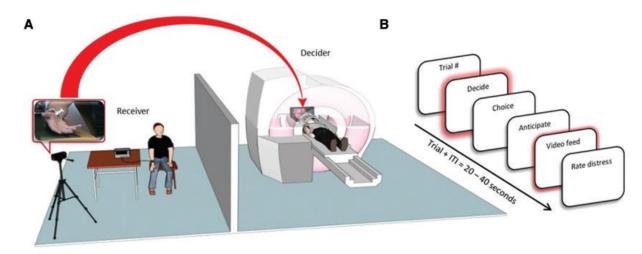
Disentangling SC (or DCE) studies of hypothetical bias from CV

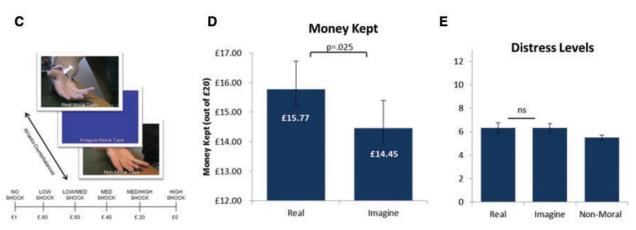


Hypothetical bias is an undeniable reality in CE



How is the field of cognitive neuroscience helping?





How is the field of cognitive neuroscience helping?

The Journal of Neuroscience, January 12, 2011 • 31(2):461-468 • 461

Behavioral/Systems/Cognitive

Hypothetical and Real Choice Differentially Activate Common Valuation Areas

Min Jeong Kang, ¹ Antonio Rangel, ^{2,3} Mickael Camus, ² and Colin F. Camerer^{2,3}

¹ Haas School of Business, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, and ² Humanities and Social Sciences, and ³ Computational and Neural Systems, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125

frontiers in NEUROSCIENCE



fMRI evidence of a hot-cold empathy gap in hypothetical and real aversive choices

Min J. Kang¹ and Colin F. Camerer^{1,2}*

¹ Humanities and Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA

² Computational and Neural Systems, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA

Real Hypothetical

B y=6 x=-6

Real Hypothetical

D y=6 x=-6

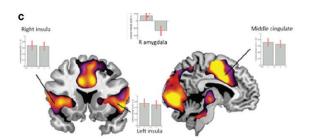
Real Hypothetical



doi:10.1093/scan/nss069 SCAN (2012) 7, 743–751

Differential neural circuitry and self-interest in real vs hypothetical moral decisions

Oriel FeldmanHall, ^{1,2} Tim Dalgleish, ¹ Russell Thompson, ¹ Davy Evans, ^{1,2} Susanne Schweizer, ^{1,2} and Dean Mobbs ¹ Medical Research Council, Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit, 15 Chaucer Road, Cambridge CB2 7EF, UK and ²Cambridge University, Cambridge CB2 1TP, UK



How is the field of cognitive neuroscience helping?



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

Transportation Research Part A 39 (2005) 279-293

TRANSPORTATION
RESEARCH
PART A

www.elsevier.com/locate/tra

Valuing time and reliability: assessing the evidence from road pricing demonstrations ☆

David Brownstone *, Kenneth A, Small



ON Transportation Research Part A 37 (2003) 373–387

TRANSPORTATION
RESEARCH
PART A

www.elsevier.com/locate/tra

Drivers' willingness-to-pay to reduce travel time: evidence from the San Diego I-15 congestion pricing project

David Brownstone ^{a,*}, Arindam Ghosh ^b, Thomas F. Golob ^c, Camilla Kazimi ^d, Dirk Van Amelsfort ^e

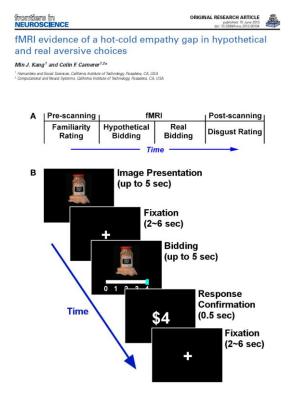
a Department of Economics, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697-5100, USA
 b Department of Economics, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697-5100, USA
 c Institute of Transportation Studies, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697-3600, USA
 d Department of Economics, San Diego State University, 92182, USA
 e Bureau Goudappel, Coffeng, The Netherlands

Received 10 August 1999; received in revised form 11 June 2002; accepted 18 July 2002

Abstract

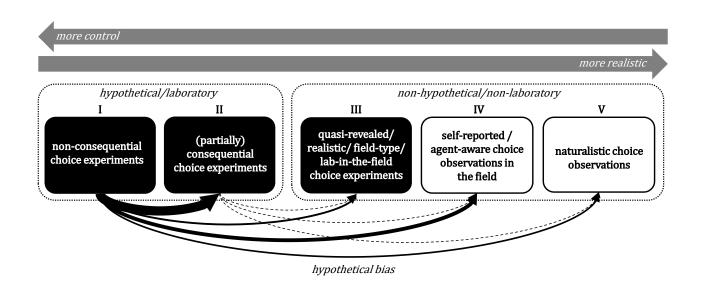
The adoption of congestion pricing depends fundamentally upon drivers' willingness to pay to reduce travel time during the congested morning peak period. Using revealed preference data from a congestion pricing demonstration project in San Diego, we estimate that willingness to pay to reduce congested travel time is higher than previous stated preference results. Our estimate of median willingness to pay to reduce commute time is roughly \$30 per hour, although this may be biased upward by drivers' perception that the toll facility provides safer driving conditions. Drivers also use the posted toll as an indicator of abnormal congestion and increase their usage of the toll facility when tolls are higher than normal.

© 2003 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.



Kang, M.J., Camerer, C.F., 2013. fMRI evidence of a **hot-cold empathy gap** in hypothetical and real aversive choices. *Frontiers in neuroscience* 7, 104.

Towards a unified, inclusive and pragmatic definition of hypothetical bias

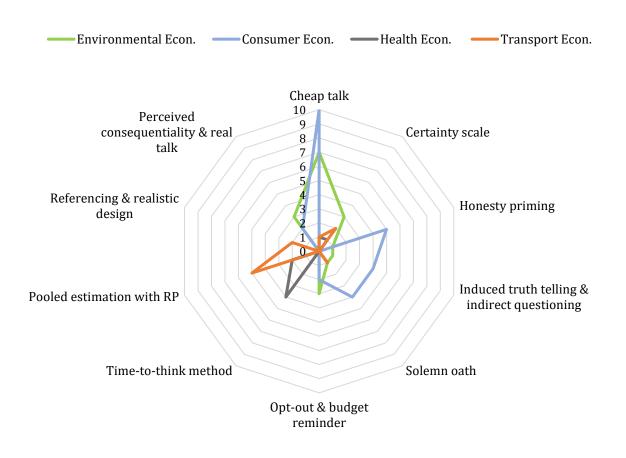


Causes/sources/explanations of hypothetical bias



HYPOTHETICAL BIAS MITIGATION METHODS

Variations across disciplines



HYPOTHETICAL BIAS MITIGATION METHODS

Linking mitigation strategies to sources of hypothetical bias

