

# Exit Options and the dynamic of contributions to public *projects*



Paolo Crosetto, Alexia Gaudeul and  
Gerhard Riener

MPI - GSBC - EIC, Jena

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**I. Focus**

**III. Experiment**

**II. The Model**

**IV. Results**

## Risky joint ventures

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**We investigate the effect of exit options on the performance of public projects.**

### Focus on:

- risky public projects
- no monitoring of contribution possible  $\Rightarrow$  free-riding incentives.
- no direct forms of punishment possible  $\Rightarrow$  free-riding incentives.
- exit from the joint project is possible  $\Rightarrow$  good or bad?

### Research questions

- How can we design *better* incentives for team work?
- Should we design *open* or *close* groups?
- Should we leave *outside options* open, and how attractive must they be?



## Examples

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Open source software: BSD vs. GPL (e.g. Gaudeul 2005)

Agriculture: collective farms vs. private plots (e.g. Lin 1990); enclosures, commons...

Team work: open vs. closed working groups (e.g. Keser and Montmarquette 2009)



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## No exit

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### Baseline: no exit

- Two agents,  $i$  and  $j$ ;
- decide on how much *effort*  $e_i, e_j$  to devote to a joint project;
- the project is successful with probability  $\pi = f(e_i, e_j)$ ,  $f$  concave
- $\pi$  is normalised as to never yield  $\pi = 1$
- the project yields payoff  $v_k$ ,  $k = i, j$  if successful; 0 otherwise
- subjects maximise  $P_k = f(e_i, e_j) \cdot v_k - e_k$ ,  $k = i, j$

### Features

- effort is non-observable by the other player (contributes to  $\pi$ )
- the model allows for symmetric as well as asymmetric players (if  $v_i \neq v_j$ )
- if symmetric, interior solution for both the Pareto-optimum and the Nash
- if asymmetric, corner solution for Nash



## The Model: exit options, I

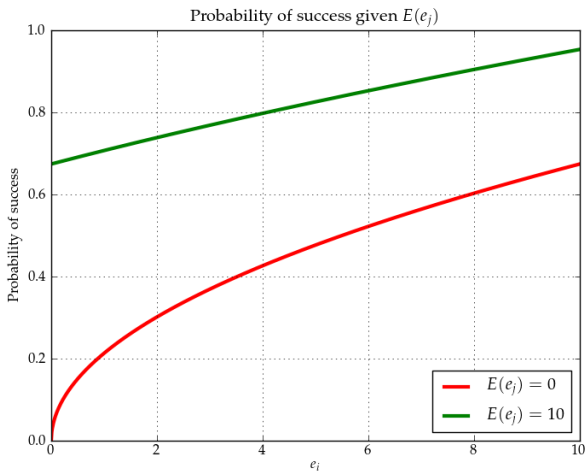
We assume  $\pi = \frac{\sqrt{e_i + e_j}}{\sqrt{22}}$ ,  $e_i, e_j \in (0, 10)$ ,  $v_i = 24$ ,  $v_j = 16$

In this setting, we allow for different payoffs for the **exit option**

	$\pi$ if in	$\pi$ of exiter ( $j$ )	$\pi$ of stayer ( $i$ )
<b>NO exit</b>	$\sqrt{e_i + e_j}$	-	-
<b>Zero</b>	$\sqrt{e_i + e_j}$	0	$\sqrt{e_i}$
<b>Alone</b>	$\sqrt{e_i + e_j}$	$\sqrt{e_j}$	$\sqrt{e_i}$
<b>+3</b>	$\sqrt{e_i + e_j}$	$\sqrt{e_j + 3}$	$\sqrt{e_i}$
<b>+6</b>	$\sqrt{e_i + e_j}$	$\sqrt{e_j + 6}$	$\sqrt{e_i}$

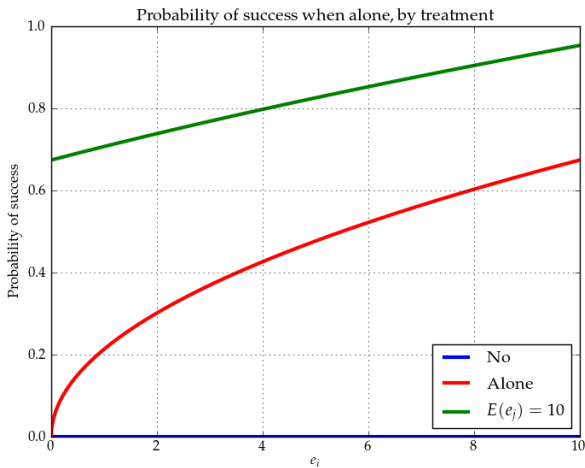


## The Model: exit options, II

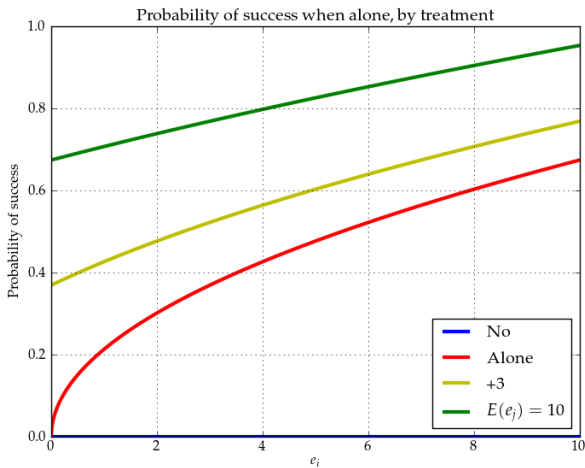




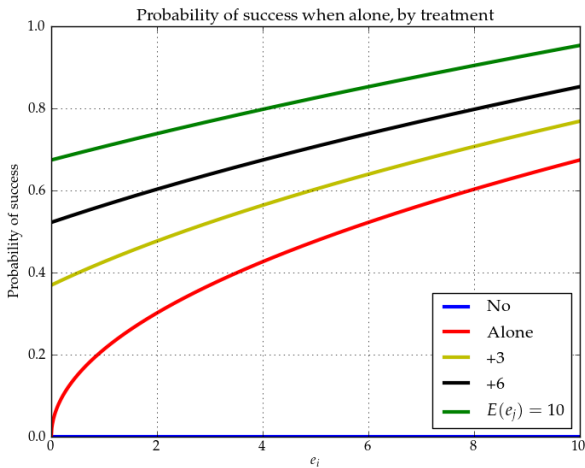
## The Model: exit options, II



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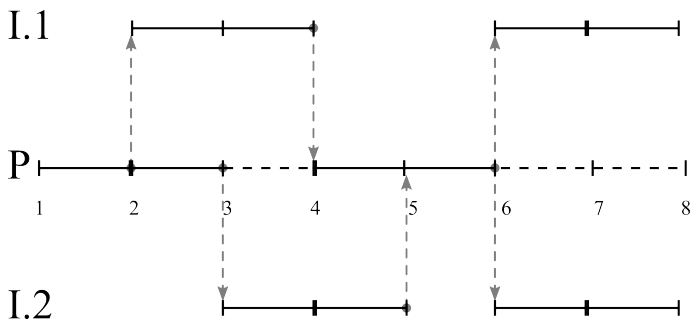


## The Model: exit options, II



## The Model: dynamic structure

Players can *exit* at anytime; re-entry is free, as is staying. One out  $\neq$  both out.



## Solution properties

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- interior Pareto optimum
- if no exit, usual tragedy of the commons  $\Rightarrow$  underprovision.
- high type should make effort, low type should not
- exit options Zero and Alone not credible threats
- exit options +3 and +6 credible threats  $\Rightarrow$  more effort or more disruption?
- in general threat of exit by high type could force low type to exert effort



# Solution

		Effort		Profit	
		High	Low	High	Low
		24	16	24	16
<b>Pareto</b>		9.09	9.09	18.18	18.18
<b>NO exit</b>		6.55	0	6.55	8.73
<b>Zero</b>	In	6.55	0	6.55	8.73
	Out	0	0	0	0
<b>Alone</b>	In	6.55	0	6.55	8.73
	Out	6.55	2.91	6.55	2.91
<b>+3</b>	In	6.55	0	6.55	8.73
	Out	3.55	0	9.55	5.91
<b>+6</b>	In	6.55	0	6.55	8.73
	Out	0.55	0	12.55	8.36



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# Design

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## Design: main task

- Between subjects
- Repeated play, indefinite duration ( $p = 0.9$ )  $\Rightarrow$  avoid endgame effects
- Subjects choose: ...public or private project ( $K$  and  $G$ ), if eligible
- ...effort  $e_j \in (0, 10)$   $\Rightarrow$  not restricted to integers
- Elicited beliefs: project and effort
- Feedback: own effort and success/failure (+ history)  $\Rightarrow$  unobservability of  $e_j$
- Whole game repeated 3 times, perfect strangers  $\Rightarrow$  avoid contagion

## Controls

- Strategic Uncertainty and Risk Aversion (Heinemann *et al.*)
- Social Value Orientation (Murphy *et al.*)
- SOEP risk-related questionnaire

**Pilot sessions run in Jena, February - March 2012,  $N = 96$**





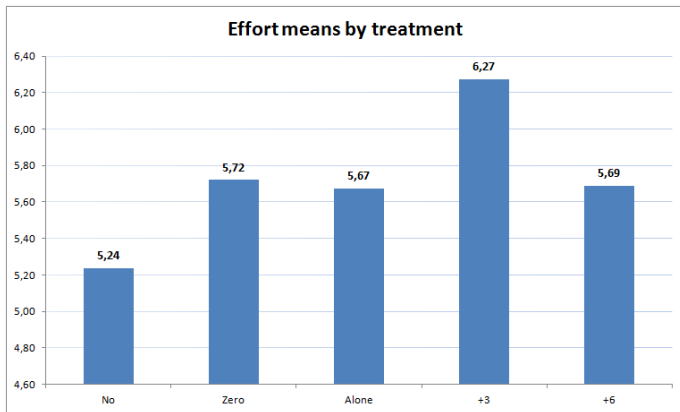
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## Effort



**Effort increases with exit option, non monotonically**



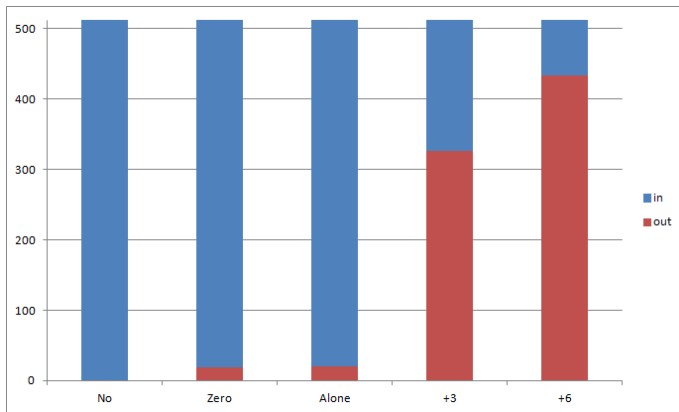
## Effort, significance table

	NO	0	$\sqrt{e}$	$\sqrt{e+3}$	$\sqrt{e+6}$
NO	.	***	***	***	***
0		.	-	*	-
$\sqrt{e}$			.	**	-
$\sqrt{e+3}$				.	**
$\sqrt{e+6}$					.

Table: Mann-Whitney U pairwise tests, effort



## Out or In?



**Number of sustained joint projects goes down with treatment - but Zero = Alone**



## Decision to exit

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### Zero and Alone

- Very low exit, never both out
- Exit only as a reaction to either bad luck or perceived low effort of the partner

### +3

- High level of exit, low coordination
- Exit reflects both signaling and preference to be on one's own
- 25% exited in period 1
- Those who did not exit in period 1 showed a low level of exit

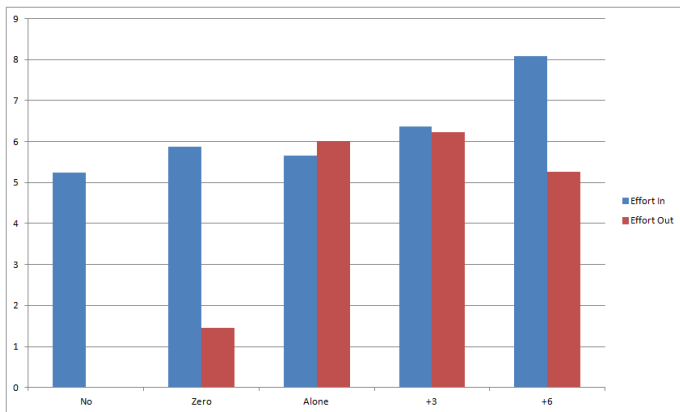
### +6

- High level of exit
- Exit reflects mainly preference to be on one's own
- 90% exited in period 1
- No exit for the very few stayers, high effort

**High type slightly more likely to exit in all treatments**



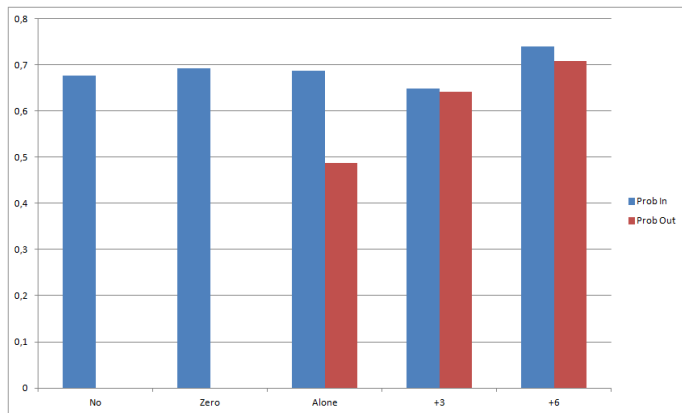
## Effort In vs. Out



**Positive effect on effort of exit option only in +6, few projects**



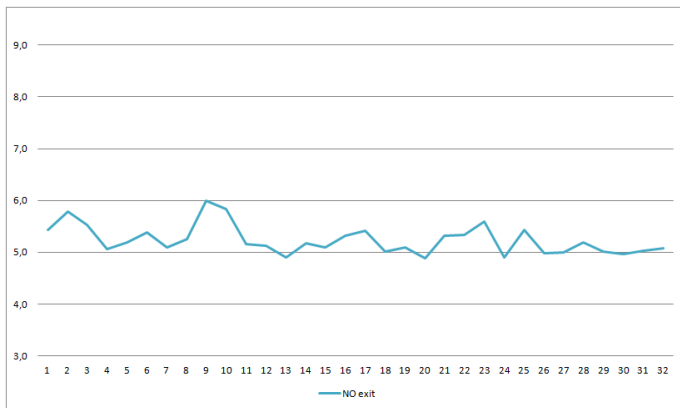
## Probability of success In vs. Out



**Exiting has a cost in terms of probability of success**



## Effort in time, by treatment

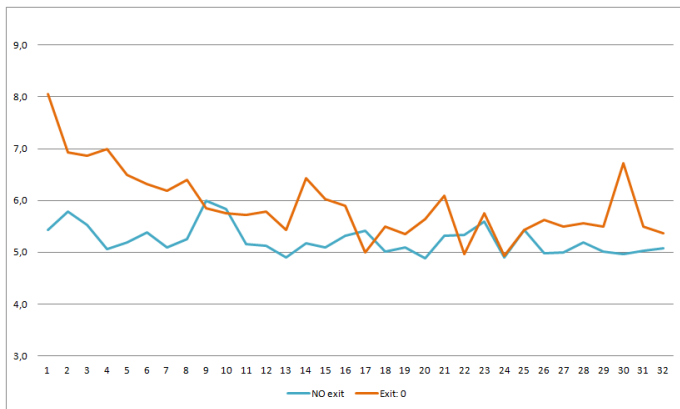


**No exit: stability over time**





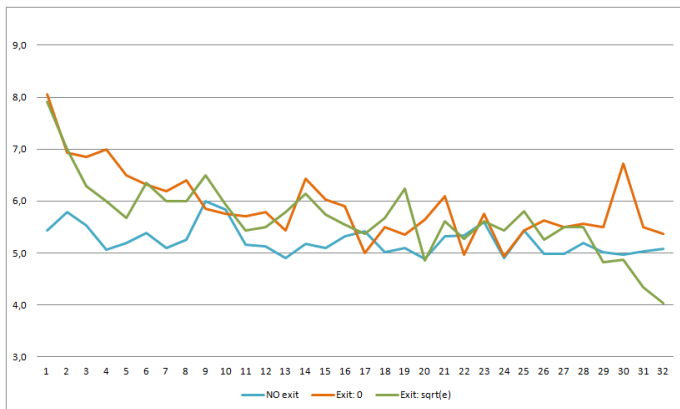
## Effort in time, by treatment



**Zero: decrease over time (realising that the threat is empty?)**



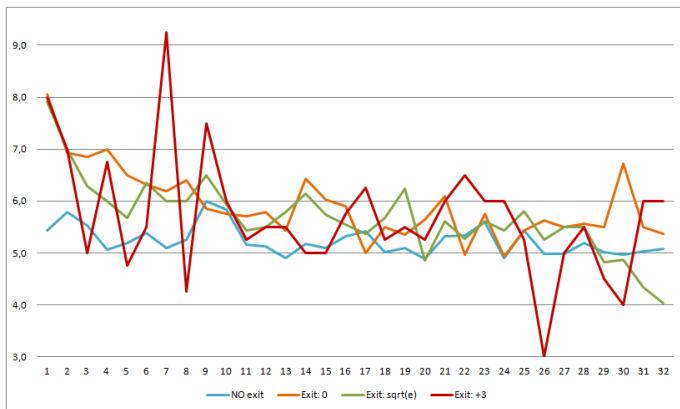
## Effort in time, by treatment



**Alone: even further decrease)**



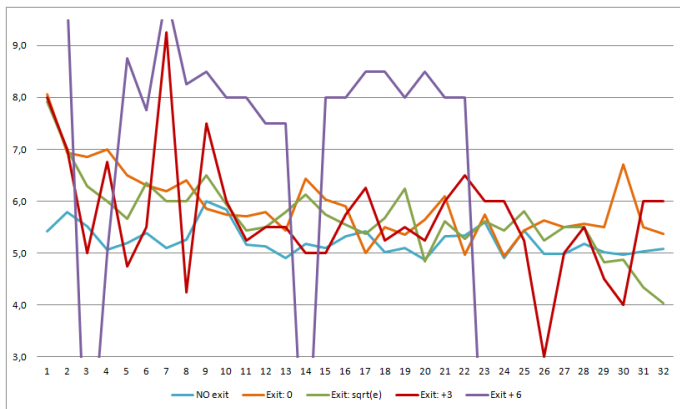
## Effort in time, by treatment



**+3: disagreement -volatility)**



## Effort in time, by treatment



+6: high effort for few stayers)



# Beliefs

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## Beliefs on effort

- Beliefs are highly correlated with effort
- Effort is on average slightly lower than beliefs (small-scale free-riding)
- Effort increases with beliefs, but less than proportionally

## Beliefs on exit

- Beliefs on likelihood of exit converge to 0 in Zero and Alone (decrease in effort)
- ...are all over the place in +3
- ...and converge to 1 in +6
- In general, beliefs on exit tend to match behaviour well



## Provisional results

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- ① Having an exit option increases overall effort
- ② A good exit option dramatically increases breakdowns
- ③ ...but effort towards Pareto for the few stayers
- ④ Ambiguous exit option generates lots of coordination problems
- ⑤ Asymmetric nature of the game has small effect (big theoretical difference)

More data needed, symmetric version planned, stay tuned!



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**Thanks!**

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