

PROPOSITIONS

1. Pure group communication effects cannot be properly observed without controlling for aggregation effects (Chapter 2).
2. Group communication can more easily rectify errors in intellective tasks than biases in judgmental tasks (Chapter 2).
3. Examples are by themselves weak in changing people's estimations, but they can make a difference when combined with estimations (Chapter 3).
4. Applying the right criteria, we can compare risk attitudes of people who hold different beliefs or face different sources of uncertainty (Chapter 4).
5. Non-cash payment instruments not only change how we pay, but also how much we pay (Chapter 5).
6. Decisions that are not made through reasoning are not likely to be improved by a bit more of that.
7. There is a fine line between rectifying biases and introducing other biases with the opposite effects.
8. The choice of control treatment in an experiment determines if the findings are inspiring, boring, or, in the worst case, misleading.
9. Advances in technology have provided great opportunities to conduct experiments with people in the field and test the external validity of our knowledge in human behavior.
10. The development of field experiment urges lab experimenters to create novel designs to test and develop economic theories. Using non-monetary outcomes is one of the promising directions for future lab experiments.
11. No one should trust a proposition that does not rhyme.