

Katharina Gangl Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna

# Behavioral economics perspective on reduced consumption

## Defintion behavioral economics





Classical economics

"Humans are rational and maximise their utility."

"Humans process only a small part of the available information and are influenced by emotions, as well as situational and social factors."

# Status-Quo



- Lack of behavioral studies (in different countries).
- Grey literature:
  - New years eve resolutions for 2024 for Germany & Austria (assessed in December 2023): save more money, consume less vs. more sport, in previous years
  - Inflation was the most important reason in elections (AUT, 2024; USA, 2024)
- Assumption: Fundamental developments are a main driver for the current consumption sentiment. Behavioral mechanisms still play a role:
  - In accelerating the effects of fundamental developments.
  - Explain why conservative countermeasures (raising salaries) do not work

# Behavioral mechanisms explaining reduced consumption



- Lay concepts of the economy: Inflation is seen as a symbol of economic crisis (independent from developments of salaries, employment, growth; Leiser, 2005)
- Ambiguity & saving: During times of crisis experienced loss, fear und insecurity prevails (jobs, value of savings, etc.) which leads to more saving also via "tax evasion" (Hartmann et al., 2022)
- Fairness: Perceived fairness of prices (per product category) determines consumption intention, e.g., energy prices (Stott, 2024).
- Trust: Trust is among the most important determinants for the willingness to consume. Trust is fostered by perceived competence, motivation, and benevolence of politicians (Gangl et al., 2012)

•

#### Conclusion



# Conduct behavioral studies before applying measures to increase sentiment:

- 1. Ways to correct biased perception (focus on most affected product/service categories) for different target groups
- 2. Substitute behaviours for perceived inflation and ways to promote these behaviors (Messner & Rumler, 2024).
  - Flexible energy behavior: increase acceptance of direct load control
- 3. Better saving behaviors and ways to promote them vs. saving on the bank account: Stock market, renovating, etc.

#### Create trust

 Show that multidisciplinary experts with a high motivation and good intention cooperate with those who are affected (consumers, businesses) and those who implement concrete measures.

#### Time matters!

### References.



- Gangl, K., Kastlunger, B., Kirchler, E., Voracek, M. (2012). Confidence in the economy in times of crisis: Social representations of experts and laypeople. Journal of Socio-Economics, 41, 603-614.
- Leiser, D., & Drori, S. (2005). Naive understanding of inflation. Journal of Socio-Economics, 34, 179-198.
- Messner, T., & Rumler, F. (2024). Inflation heterogenity across Austrian households: Evidence from houshold scanner data. ECB Working Paper No. 2894
- Hartmann, A., Gangl., K., Kasper, M., Kirchler, E., Kocher, M., Mueller, M., & Sonntag, A., (2022). The economic crisis during the COVID-19 pandemic has a negative effect on tax compliance. Results from a scenario study in Austria. Journal of Economic Psychology, 102572
- Stott, H., Cheung, B., Luukkonen, J., & Pearce, A. (2024). Pricing strategy: The lessons of inflation. The Behavioral Economics Guide 2024.



# Thank you!

Contact: gangl@ihs.ac.at