

# INDIVIDUAL DECISION MAKING IN CYBER SOCIETY: SOCIAL SCIENCE, NETWORKS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

Paul Ormerod  
Amsterdam, July 2019  
[www.paulormerod.com](http://www.paulormerod.com)

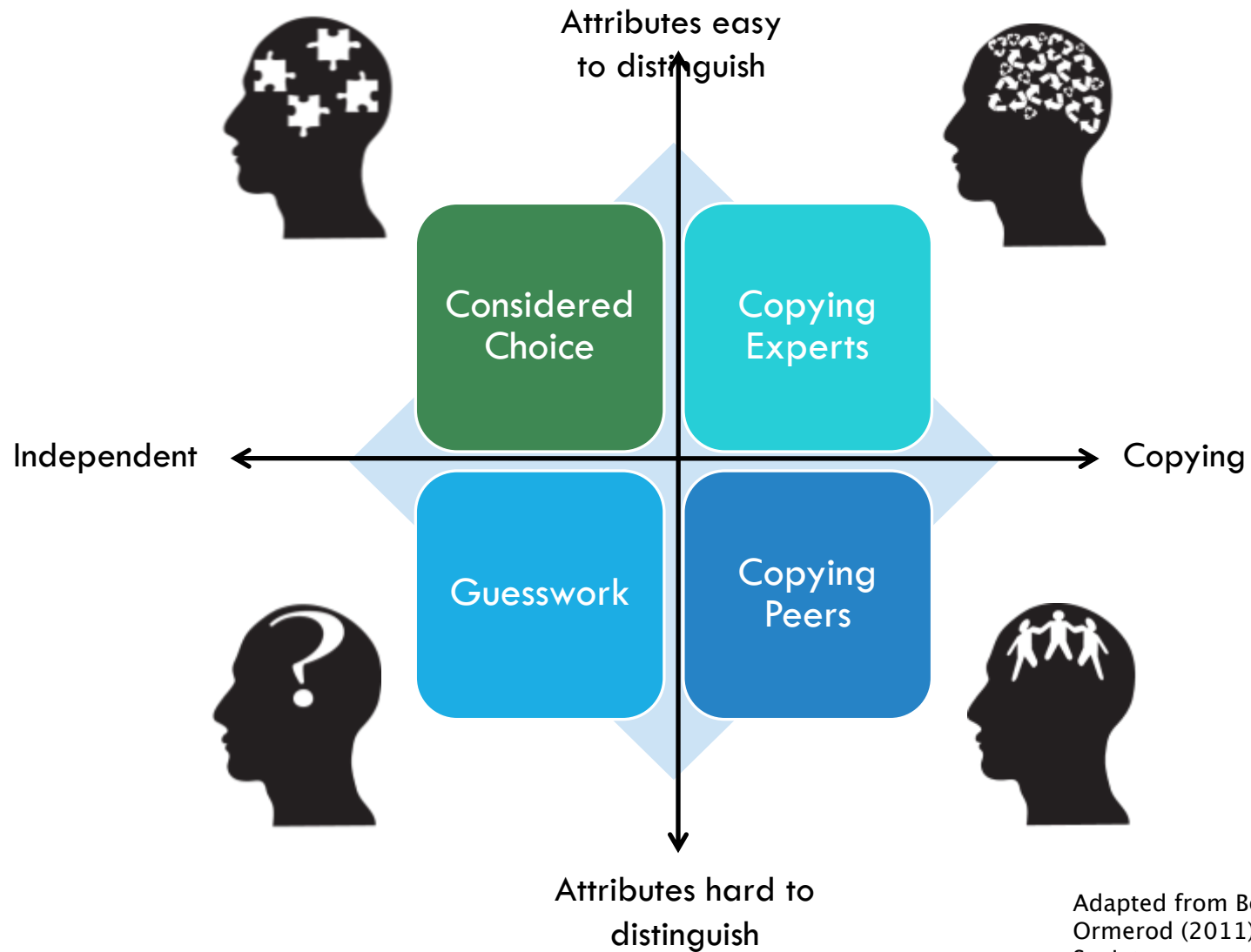
# OVERVIEW

- A key theme of the presentation is the need for genuine multi-disciplinary work in order to understand both the consumer and the economy in the 2020s
- Marshall McLuhan, *Understanding Media*, 1964 (!): “After 3,000 years of explosion... the Western world is imploding... after more than a century of electronic technology, we have extended our central nervous system itself in a global embrace, abolishing both space and time as far as our planet is concerned.”

# “CYBER SOCIETY” POSES CHALLENGES TO RATIONAL CHOICE MODEL OF ECONOMICS

- Information gathering/processing: “mobile phone” google search gives “about 155 million results”
- Social influence
- Role of emotion in choice – even in financial markets e.g. Andrew Lo *Adaptive Markets*
- Economists are rather sceptical about stated preference (surveys). But can we even rely on revealed preference (actions) ?
- Preferences are not fixed, but evolve

# A HEURISTIC CLASSIFIER OF 'RATIONALITY'



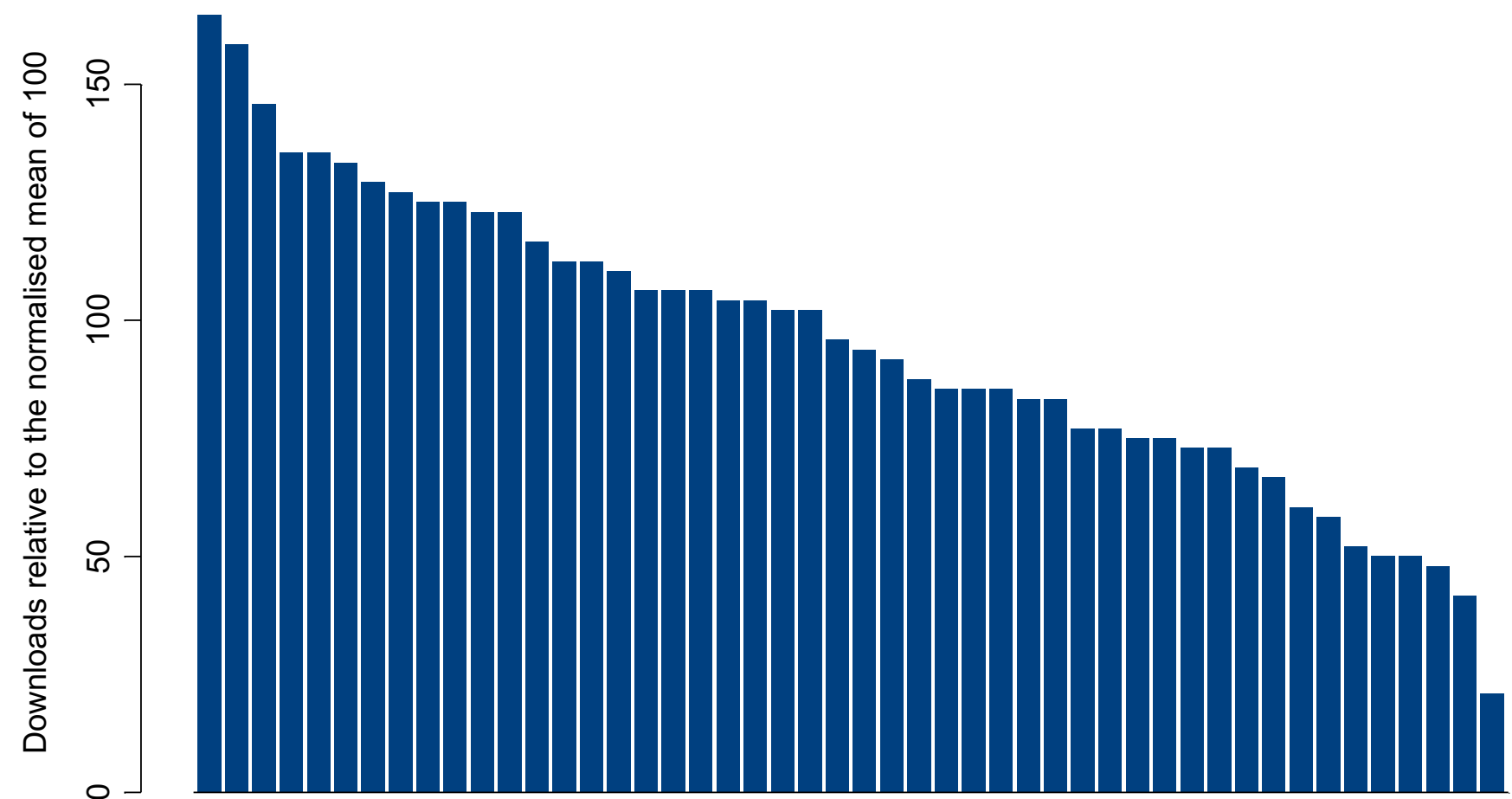
Adapted from Bentley, O'Brien  
Ormerod (2011) Mind and  
Society

## TWO AREAS OF MAJOR ADVANCE IN SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

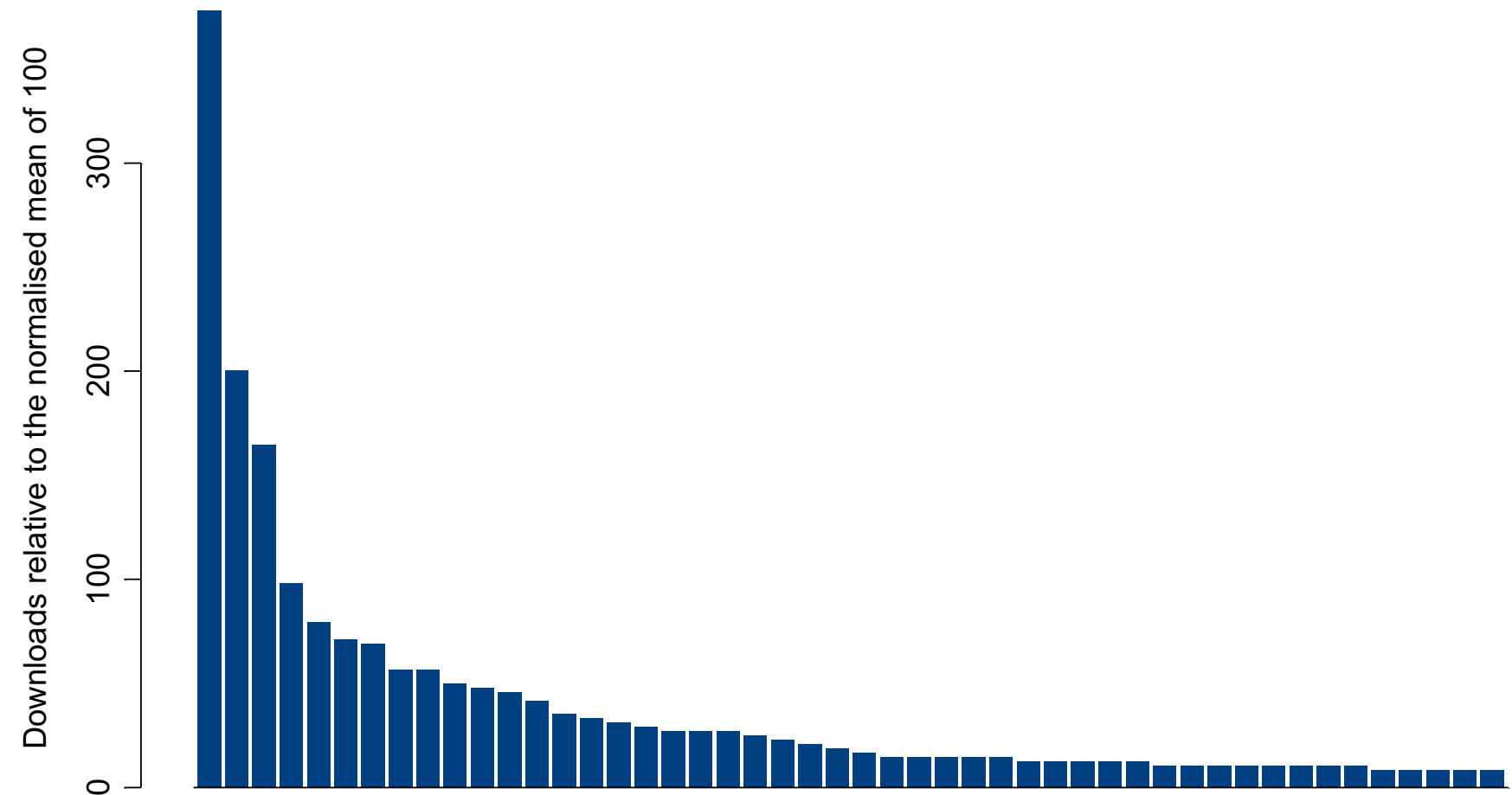
**Network theory:** how behaviour/ideas either spread or are contained on networks

**Computer science:** mapping actual networks; identifying key nodes (influencers); identifying themes being discussed; emotions revealed; community structure

Number of downloads of each of the 48 songs  
No social influence



Number of downloads of each of the 48 songs  
Strong social influence



## SOCIAL NETWORKS AND FINANCIAL SERVICES: P MEADOWS, P ORMEROD, W COOK, NATIONAL INSTITUTE ECONOMIC REVIEW 2004

- Almost one in ten adults in Britain did not use mainstream financial services. Most of them were not in paid employment.
- However, most people without paid work had accounts.
- Using two different data sources, we found that non-consumers of financial services are distinguishable from consumers only by belonging to social networks where financial services usage is relatively low.



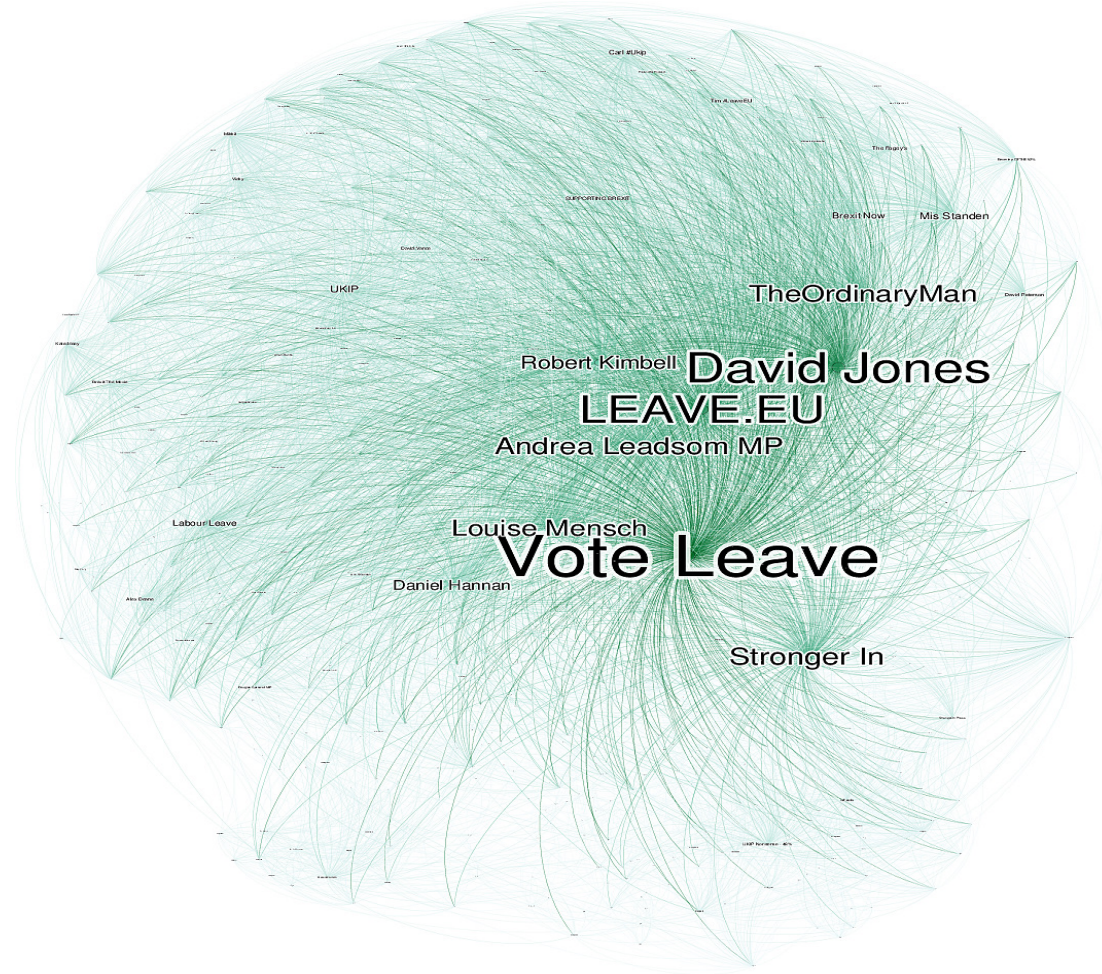
## USE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES BY FRIENDS AND FAMILY

	have an account	do not have an account
All/most	87	38
Some/few	6	26
None	2	14
Don't know	6	21

## 2 PLUS 2 EQUALS 5

- Social scientists have expertise
- AI/ML scientists have expertise
- The two work much better when used in conjunction

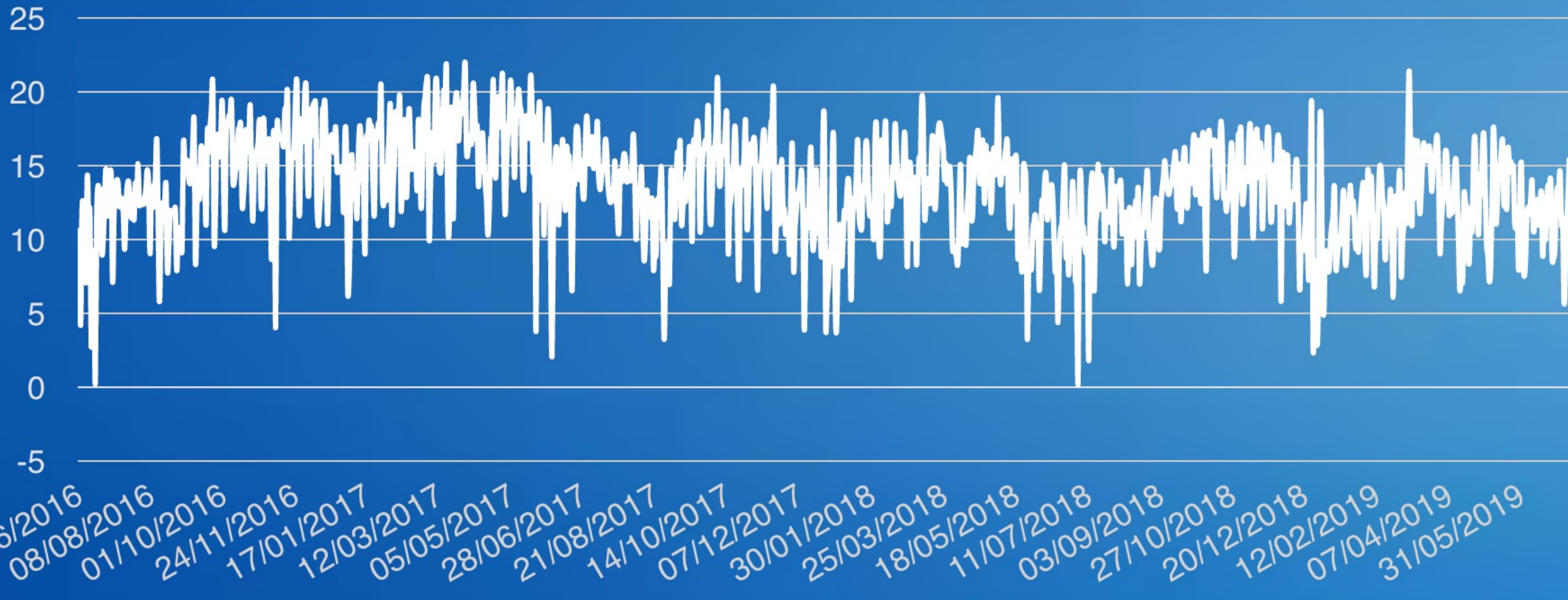
# TWITTER NETWORK DURING BREXIT CAMPAIGN





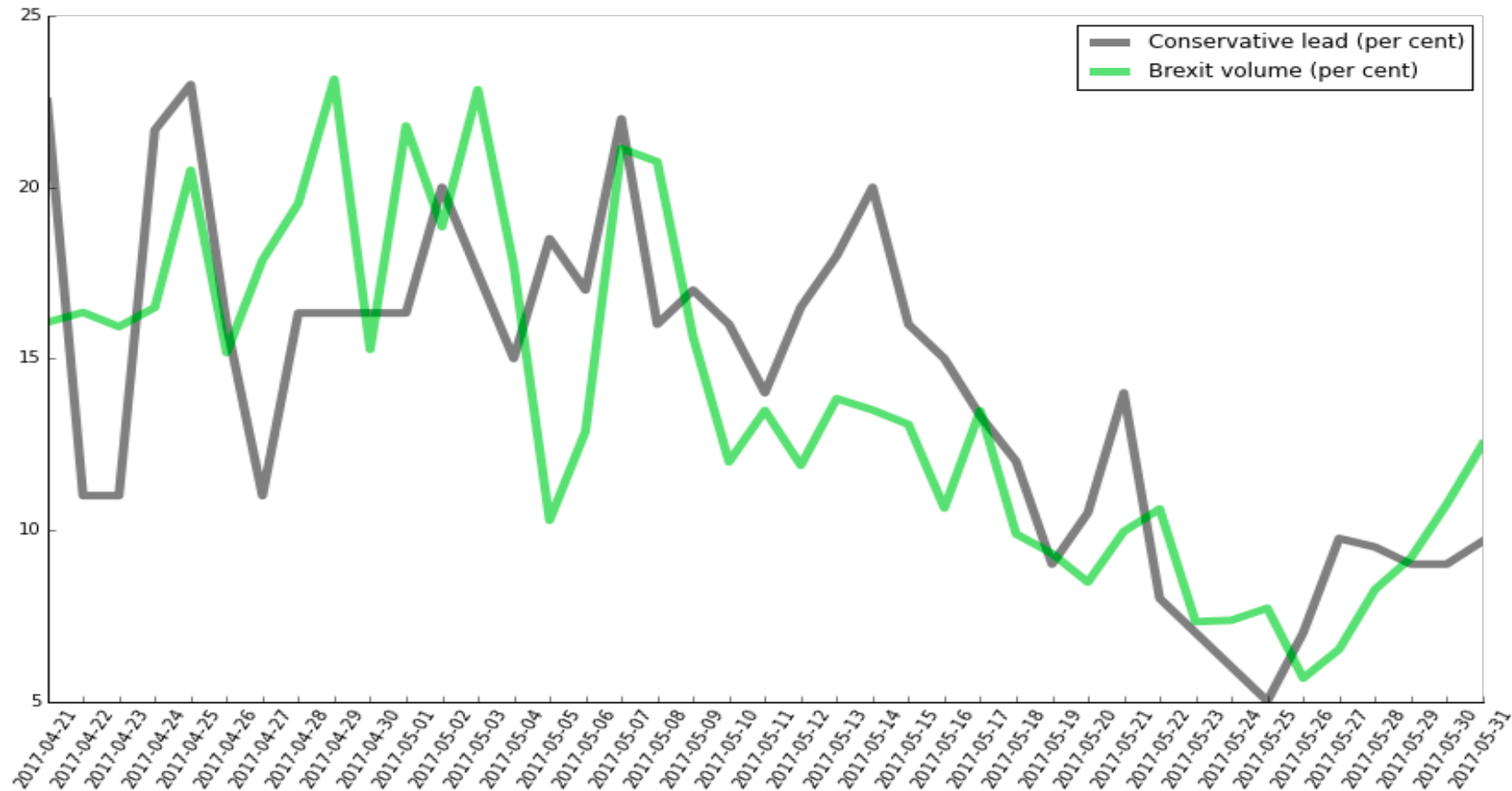
# LONDON FEELGOOD FACTOR 15 JUNE 2016 TO 6 JULY 2019

15 June, 2016 to 6 July, 2019





# UK GENERAL ELECTION 2017: CONSERVATIVE OPINION POLL LEAD AND IMPORTANCE OF BREXIT AS A TOPIC: UNTIL 7 DAYS BEFORE POLLING



# CONCLUSION

- The rational choice theory of economics still works well in many contexts
- But it faces increasing challenges when networks, social influence and emotion are playing an increasing role in decision making
- To best understand this, we need genuine multi-disciplinary work
- Social science/economics/network theory/AI and ML
- The tools are there. We need to learn to use them to best effect