

Share this:

[480](#)

[480 Share](#)



[English](#)
[English \(pdf\)](#)

[Swedish](#)
[Swedish \(pdf\)](#)

Press Release: The Prize in Economic Sciences 2017

9 October 2017

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has decided to award the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2017 to

Richard H. Thaler

University of Chicago, IL, USA

"for his contributions to behavioural economics"

Integrating economics with psychology

Richard H. Thaler has incorporated psychologically realistic assumptions into analyses of economic decision-making. By exploring the consequences of *limited rationality*, *social preferences*, and *lack of self-control*, he has shown how these human traits systematically affect individual decisions as well as market outcomes.

Limited rationality: Thaler developed the theory of *mental accounting*, explaining how people simplify financial decision-making by creating separate accounts in their minds, focusing on the narrow impact of each individual decision rather than its overall effect. He also showed how aversion to losses can explain why people value the same item more highly when they own it than when they don't, a phenomenon called the endowment effect. Thaler was one of the founders of the field of *behavioural finance*, which studies how cognitive limitations influence financial markets.

Social preferences: Thaler's theoretical and experimental research on *fairness* has been influential. He showed how consumers' fairness concerns may stop firms from raising prices in periods of high demand, but not in times of rising costs. Thaler and his colleagues devised the *dictator game*, an experimental tool that has been used in numerous studies to measure attitudes to fairness in different groups of people around the world.

Lack of self-control: Thaler has also shed new light on the old observation that New Year's resolutions can be hard to keep. He showed how to analyse self-control problems using a *planner-doer model*, which is similar to the frameworks psychologists and neuroscientists now use to describe the internal tension between long-term planning and short-term doing. Succumbing to shortterm temptation is an important reason why our plans to save for old age, or make healthier lifestyle choices, often fail. In his applied work, Thaler demonstrated how *nudging* – a term he coined – may help people exercise better self-control when saving for a pension, as well in other contexts.

In total, Richard Thaler's contributions have built a bridge between the economic and psychological analyses of individual decision-making. His empirical findings and theoretical insights have been instrumental in creating the new and rapidly expanding field of *behavioural economics*, which has had a profound impact on many areas of economic research and policy.

Read more about this year's prize

[Popular Science Background: Easy money or a golden pension? Integrating economics and psychology](#)

Pdf 346 kB

[Scientific Background: Richard H. Thaler: Integrating Economics with Psychology](#)

Pdf 832 kb

To read the text you need **[Acrobat Reader](#)**.

[Illustration: Limited rationality](#)

Pdf 690 kB

[Illustration: Fair](#)

Pdf 750 kB

[Illustration: Odysseus](#)

Pdf 783 kB

Illustrations: © Johan Jarnestad/The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

Richard H. Thaler, born 1945 in East Orange, NJ, USA. Ph.D. 1974, University of Rochester, NY, USA. Charles R. Walgreen Distinguished Service Professor of Behavioral Science and Economics, The University of Chicago Booth School of Business, IL, USA.

The Prize amount: 9 million Swedish krona.

Further information: <http://www.kva.se> and <http://nobelprize.org>

Press contact: Jessica Balksjö Nannini, Press Officer, phone +46 8 673 95 44, +46 70 673 96 50, jessica.balksjo@kva.se

Expert: Peter Gärdenfors, Phone +46 70 914 62 46, peter.gardenfors@lucs.lu.se and Magnus Johannesson, Phone +46 70 054 10 77, magnus.johannesson@hhs.se, members of the Committee for the Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, founded in 1739, is an independent organisation whose overall objective is to promote the sciences and strengthen their influence in society. The Academy takes special responsibility for the natural sciences and mathematics, but endeavours to promote the exchange of ideas between various disciplines.

Share this:

480

480 Share

Recommended:



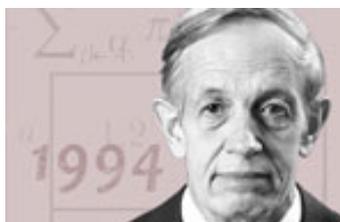
Play the Trade Ruler Game

Find out if all countries in the world gain on trading.



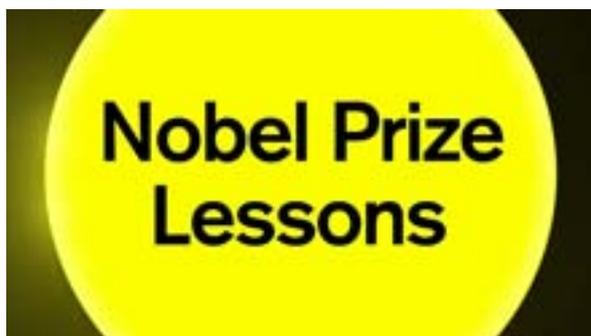
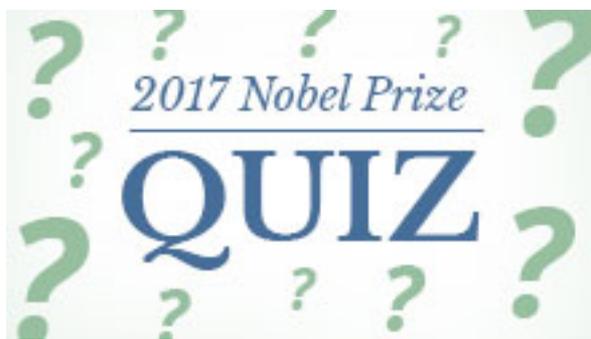
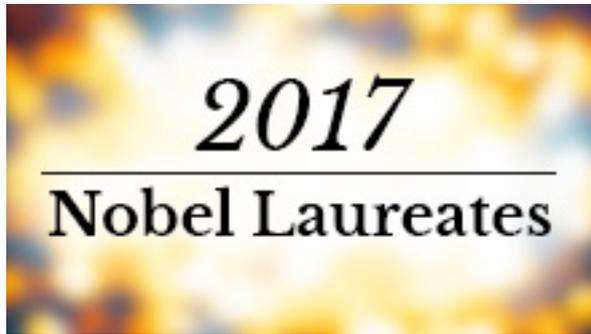
The Legacy of Alfred Nobel

On 27 November 1895 Alfred Nobel signed his last will in Paris.



Facts on the Prize in Economic Sciences

All you want to know about the Prize in Economic Sciences!



Discover features
and trivia about the
Nobel Prize



Sign up for Nobelprize.org Monthly

f Join us
on Facebook
