

Who went fishing? Inferences from social evaluations

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What can you infer from blame judgments?



The striker vs. the goalie was blamed for the team's loss.

Our setting: group coordination

Fishermen sell their fish to a truck.

Sometimes fallen trees block the truck's route.

Their strength determines how many fish they can carry, or how many trees they can clear.

The fishermen split their earnings from the fish equally.

The fishermen must decide whether to go fishing or clear the trees.





Generative model of blame

Rationality

Blame: Failure to use recursive reasoning to correctly respond to others' anticipated actions

Pivotality

Blame: If the agent had acted differently, would it have made a difference to the outcome?

Inference

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Inference involves comparing observed blame against expected blame in different situations.



Repeat this comparison for all fishermen to find the most likely situation.

Blame. The group achieved a suboptimal outcome. How much is each fisherman to blame?



Situational features: how many trees were there? Actions: did A go fishing or to the trees? Characteristics: how strong was C?

Results



People inferred what happened assuming that blame reflects whether the person acted rationally.



People infer what happened based on judgments of blame



References

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Experiment Inference. The group achieved a suboptimal



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