

## Course Description

### Prerequisites

Admission to the polyvalent bachelor's program in psychology at the University of Tübingen.

### Contents

After a general introduction to the Heuristics and Biases framework, we will focus on specific examples during the seminar, such as anchoring effects, wisdom of crowds, egocentric discounting, algorithm aversion/appreciation, hindsight bias, and confirmation bias. This list can also be adapted and expanded depending on the interests of the participants.

### Literature

The list of topics, including literature for the presentations, will be announced at the beginning of the course.

### Learning Outcomes

Students ...

- will acquire detailed knowledge of selected topics in economic psychology.
- will be able to apply theories and findings from economic psychology research to situations in everyday work life and other economic contexts.
- can critically reflect on relevant literature and relate it to their knowledge.

### Assessment

- Literature search and reading
- Group work and discussions
- Presentations
- Final report: Approx. 3-page, literature-based essay on a heuristic/bias of your choice

### Grading Scheme

Points	Grade
> 95	1.0
90 – 94	1.3
85 – 89	1.7
80 – 84	2.0
75 – 79	2.3
70 – 74	2.7
65 – 69	3.0
60 – 64	3.3
55 – 59	3.7
50 – 54	4.0
< 50	Fail

## Preliminary Schedule

*Note that the following tentative schedule is subject to change based on the progress in class.*

Date	Topic
16.10.2024	Introduction
23.10.2024	Module 1
30.10.2024	Module 2 + Special Guest Talk
06.11.2024	Module 3
13.11.2024	Module 4 + Wrap-Up

## **Preliminary Module Overview**

*Note that the following tentative module overview and associated reference list are subject to change based on the progress in class.*

### **Introduction to Heuristics and Biases**

- Prospect Theory (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979)
- Dual Processing (Kahneman, 2011), Including Critique (e.g., Fiedler & Hütter, 2014)
- Common Heuristics and Important Cognitive Biases

### **Module 1: Dependent Judgments**

#### **1.1. Anchoring**

- Insufficient Adjustment (Tversky & Kahneman, 1974)
- Plausible Values (Epley & Gilovich, 2006)
- Bidirectional Adjustment (Röseler et al., 2023)

#### **1.2. Advice Taking**

- The Judge-Advisor System (Sniezek & Buckley, 1995)
- Distance Effects and Duality of Advice Taking (Schultze et al., 2015)
- Genuine Advice vs. Arbitrary Anchors (Hütter & Fiedler, 2019)

#### **1.3. Hindsight Bias**

- Hindsight vs. Foresight (Fischhoff, 1975)
- Adaptive Knowledge Updating (Hoffrage et al., 2000)
- Age & Initial Accuracy (Groß & Pachur, 2019)

#### **1.4. Synthesis**

- Common Framework and Reliability Comparisons (Röseler et al., 2024)

### **Module 2: Wisdom of Crowds**

#### **2.1. Aggregation Mechanisms**

- The Averaging Principle (Galton, 1907)
- Group Size Effects (Hogarth, 1978)
- Aggregation (Mis-)Appreciation (Larrick & Soll, 2006)

#### **2.2. Improvements**

- Wisdom of the Inner Crowd (Herzog & Hertwig, 2009)
- Wisdom of Select Crowds (Mannes et al., 2014)
- Wisdom of Sequential Crowds (Mayer & Heck, 2024)

## **2.3. Synthesis: Special Guest Talk**

- Boosting the Wisdom of Crowds Within a Single Judgment Problem (Palley & Satopää, 2023)

## **Module 3: Role of the Self**

### **3.1. Egocentric Discounting**

- Mere Ownership Effect (Beggan, 1992)
- Status quo (Baron & Ritov, 1994)
- Information Asymmetry (Yaniv & Kleinberger, 2000)

### **3.2. Confirmation Bias**

- Imbalanced Search for Information (Wason, 1960)
- “Consider-the-Opposite” Interventions (Lord et al., 1984)
- Disfluency Interventions (Hernandez & Preston, 2013)

### **3.3. Availability Heuristic**

- Availability and Illusory Correlations (Tversky & Kahneman, 1973, see also 1974)
- Availability vs. Accessibility (Schwarz et al., 1991)
- Availability vs. Affect (Pachur et al., 2012)

### **4.4. Synthesis**

- Judgment Aggregation Including the Self (Soll & Mannes, 2011)

## **Module 4: Artificial Intelligence + Wrap-Up**

### **4.1. Aversion vs. Appreciation**

- Algorithm Aversion (Dietvorst et al., 2015)
- Algorithm Appreciation (Logg et al., 2019)
- Theory of Machine (Logg, 2022)

### **4.2. Explainable and Generative AI**

- Artificial Cognition (Taylor & Taylor, 2021)
- Shared Human Biases (Binz & Schulz, 2023)
- Metacognitive Myopia (Scholten et al., 2024)

### **4.3. Synthesis**

- Theory of Machine 2.0 (Rebholz, 2024)

### **4.4. Wrap-Up**

- Beyond Heuristics and Biases (Gigerenzer, 1991)

## References

- Baron, J., & Ritov, I. (1994). Reference points and omission bias. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 59(3), 475–498. <https://doi.org/10.1006/obhd.1994.1070>
- Beggan, J. K. (1992). On the social nature of nonsocial perception: The mere ownership effect. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 62(2), 229–237. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.62.2.229>
- Binz, M., & Schulz, E. (2023). Using cognitive psychology to understand GPT-3. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 120(6), e2218523120. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2218523120>
- Dietvorst, B. J., Simmons, J. P., & Massey, C. (2015). Algorithm aversion: People erroneously avoid algorithms after seeing them err. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 144(1), 114–126. <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0000033>
- Epley, N., & Gilovich, T. (2006). The anchoring-and-adjustment heuristic: Why the adjustments are insufficient. *Psychological Science*, 17(4), 311–318. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2006.01704.x>
- Fiedler, K., & Hütter, M. (2014). The limits of automaticity. In J. W. Sherman, B. Gawronski, & Y. Trope (Eds.), *Dual-process theories of the social mind* (pp. 497–513). The Guilford Press.
- Fischhoff, B. (1975). Hindsight is not equal to foresight: The effect of outcome knowledge on judgment under uncertainty. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 1(3), 288–299. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-1523.1.3.288>
- Galton, F. (1907). Vox Populi. *Nature*, 75(1949), 450–451. <https://doi.org/10.1038/075450a0>
- Gigerenzer, G. (1991). How to make cognitive illusions disappear: Beyond “Heuristics and Biases.” *European Review of Social Psychology*, 2(1), 83–115. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14792779143000033>
- Groß, J., & Pachur, T. (2019). Age differences in hindsight bias: A meta-analysis. *Psychology and Aging*, 34(2), 294–310. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pag0000329>
- Hernandez, I., & Preston, J. L. (2013). Disfluency disrupts the confirmation bias. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 49(1), 178–182. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2012.08.010>
- Herzog, S. M., & Hertwig, R. (2009). The wisdom of many in one mind: Improving individual judgments with dialectical bootstrapping. *Psychological Science*, 20(2), 231–237. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2009.02271.x>
- Hoffrage, U., Hertwig, R., & Gigerenzer, G. (2000). Hindsight bias: A by-product of knowledge updating? *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 26(3), 566–581. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.26.3.566>
- Hogarth, R. M. (1978). A note on aggregating opinions. *Organizational Behavior and Human Performance*, 21(1), 40–46. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0030-5073\(78\)90037-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0030-5073(78)90037-5)
- Hütter, M., & Fiedler, K. (2019). Advice taking under uncertainty: The impact of genuine advice versus arbitrary anchors on judgment. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 85, 103829. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2019.103829>
- Kahneman, D. (2011). *Thinking, fast and slow*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux.
- Kahneman, D., & Tversky, A. (1979). Prospect theory: An analysis of decision under risk. *Econometrica*, 47(2), 263–291. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1914185>
- Larrick, R. P., & Soll, J. B. (2006). Intuitions about combining opinions: Misappreciation of the averaging principle. *Management Science*, 52(1), 111–127. <https://doi.org/10.1287/mnsc.1050.0459>

- Logg, J. M. (2022). The psychology of big data: Developing a “Theory of Machine” to examine perceptions of algorithms. In S. C. Matz (Ed.), *The psychology of technology: Social science research in the age of big data* (pp. 349–378). American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0000290-011>
- Logg, J. M., Minson, J. A., & Moore, D. A. (2019). Algorithm appreciation: People prefer algorithmic to human judgment. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, *151*, 90–103. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.obhdp.2018.12.005>
- Lord, C. G., Lepper, M. R., & Preston, E. (1984). Considering the opposite: A corrective strategy for social judgment. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *47*(6), 1231–1243. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.47.6.1231>
- Mannes, A. E., Soll, J. B., & Larrick, R. P. (2014). The wisdom of select crowds. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *107*(2), 276–299. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0036677>
- Mayer, M., & Heck, D. W. (2024). Sequential collaboration: The accuracy of dependent, incremental judgments. *Decision*, *11*(1), 212–237. <https://doi.org/10.1037/dec0000193>
- Pachur, T., Hertwig, R., & Steinmann, F. (2012). How do people judge risks: Availability heuristic, affect heuristic, or both? *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, *18*(3), 314–330. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0028279>
- Palley, A. B., & Satopää, V. A. (2023). Boosting the Wisdom of Crowds Within a Single Judgment Problem: Weighted Averaging Based on Peer Predictions. *Management Science*, *69*(9), 5128–5146. <https://doi.org/10.1287/mnsc.2022.4648>
- Rebholz, T. R. (2024). *Theory of Machine 2.0: Artificial versus artificial intelligence*. PsyArXiv. <https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/ekz9a>
- Röseler, L., Groß, J., & Rebholz, T. R. (2024). *Starting points in numeric judgments: Comparison of anchoring, advice taking, and hindsight biases* [Manuscript in preparation]. Department of Psychology, University of Münster.
- Röseler, L., Incerti, L., Rebholz, T. R., Seida, C., & Papenmeier, F. (2023). *Falsifying the insufficient adjustment model: No evidence for unidirectional adjustment from anchors*. PsyArXiv. <https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/jztk2>
- Scholten, F., Rebholz, T. R., & Hütter, M. (2024). *Metacognitive myopia in large language models*. arXiv. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2408.05568>
- Schultze, T., Rakotoarisoa, A.-F., & Schulz-Hardt, S. (2015). Effects of distance between initial estimates and advice on advice utilization. *Judgment and Decision Making*, *10*(2), 144–171. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1930297500003922>
- Schwarz, N., Bless, H., Strack, F., Klumpp, G., Rittenauer-Schatka, H., & Simons, A. (1991). Ease of retrieval as information: Another look at the availability heuristic. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *61*(2), 195–202. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.61.2.195>
- Sniezek, J. A., & Buckley, T. (1995). Cueing and cognitive conflict in judge-advisor decision making. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, *62*(2), 159–174. <https://doi.org/10.1006/obhd.1995.1040>
- Soll, J. B., & Mannes, A. E. (2011). Judgmental aggregation strategies depend on whether the self is involved. *International Journal of Forecasting*, *27*(1), 81–102. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijforecast.2010.05.003>
- Taylor, J. E. T., & Taylor, G. W. (2021). Artificial cognition: How experimental psychology can help generate explainable artificial intelligence. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, *28*(2), 454–475. <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-020-01825-5>

- Tversky, A., & Kahneman, D. (1973). Availability: A heuristic for judging frequency and probability. *Cognitive Psychology*, 5(2), 207–232. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(73\)90033-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(73)90033-9)
- Tversky, A., & Kahneman, D. (1974). Judgment under uncertainty: Heuristics and biases. *Science*, 185(4157), 1124–1131. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.185.4157.1124>
- Wason, P. C. (1960). On the failure to eliminate hypotheses in a conceptual task. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 12(3), 129–140. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470216008416717>
- Yaniv, I., & Kleinberger, E. (2000). Advice taking in decision making: Egocentric discounting and reputation formation. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 83(2), 260–281. <https://doi.org/10.1006/obhd.2000.2909>