# How do we harness others' opinions? An investigation on self-other discrepancies OItsuki Fujisaki<sup>1, 3</sup> (Mail:bpmx3ngj@gmail.com), Hidehito Honda<sup>2</sup>, and Kazuhiro Ueda<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>The University of Tokyo, <sup>2</sup>Yasuda Women's University, <sup>3</sup>Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

# Background

- Today, we can harness others' opinions through the Internet
- > However, how we use them remains unclear

# Viewpoint

- We focused on...
  - 1. Rating distributions
  - 2. Purposes of purchase

#### **Hypothesis**

- People in <u>decision for others avoid V-high</u> more than self
- ✓ To relieve anxiety derived from uncertainty (e.g., Schlenker et al., 1982)

# Methods

### Task

- 1. Instructed purpose of choice - Self or Other (stranger)
- 2. Binary-product-choice-task
  - Product: Coffee maker
  - Averages:  $6.6 \sim 7.4$ 
    - Based on Amazon.com
    - Always V-high > V-low by 0.5
  - Number of reviews: 20, 40 or 100
    - Same within pairs
  - Number of questions: 15

(= 5 pairs \* 3 levels of number of reviews)

#### **Participants**

• 33 under / graduate students

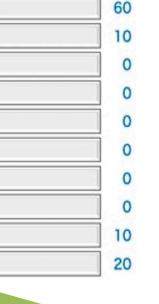
- 16 females, 17 males

-M = 19.8, SD = 1.4



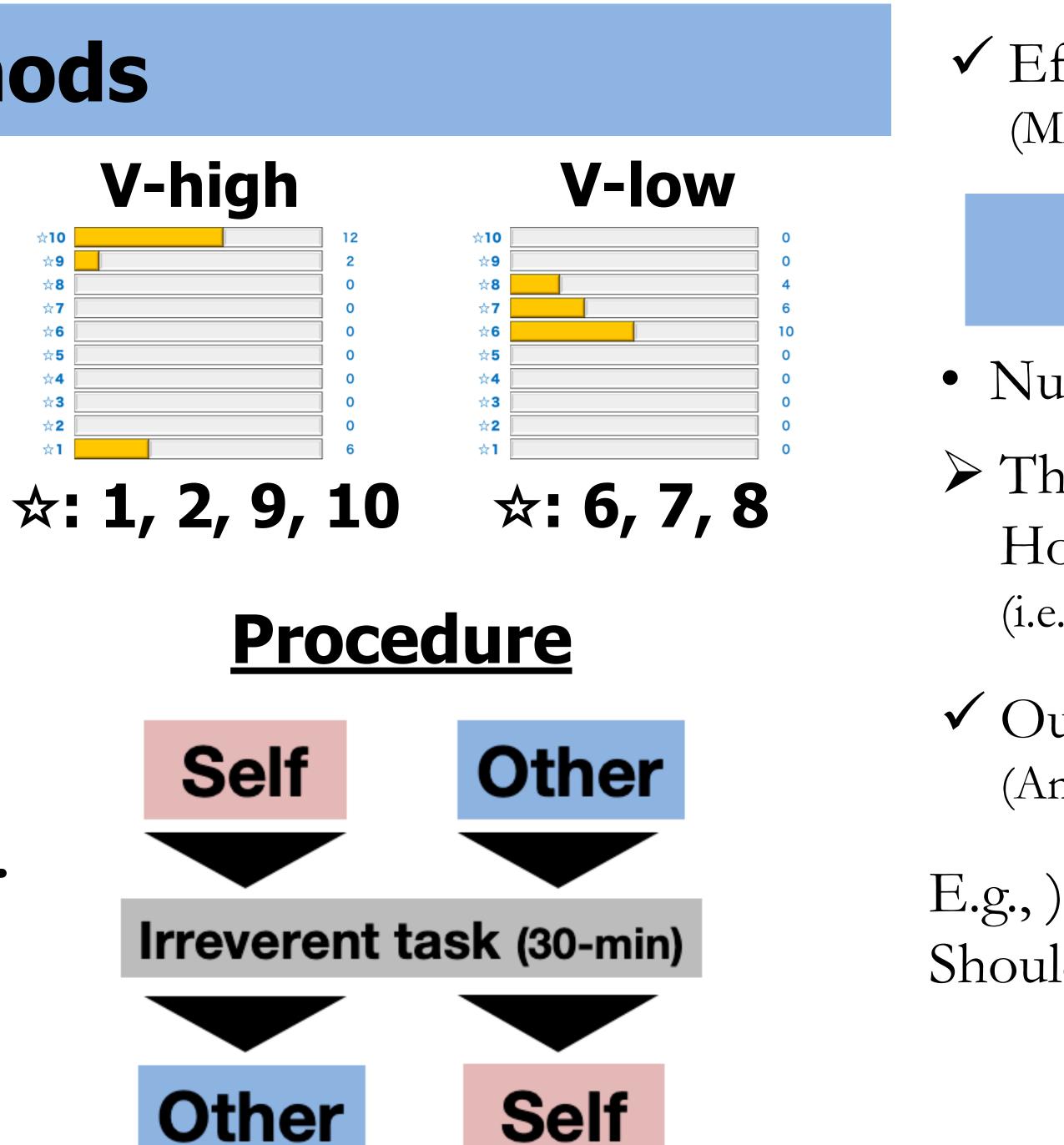


## High-variance (V-high) Low-variance (V-low)



**For others** 

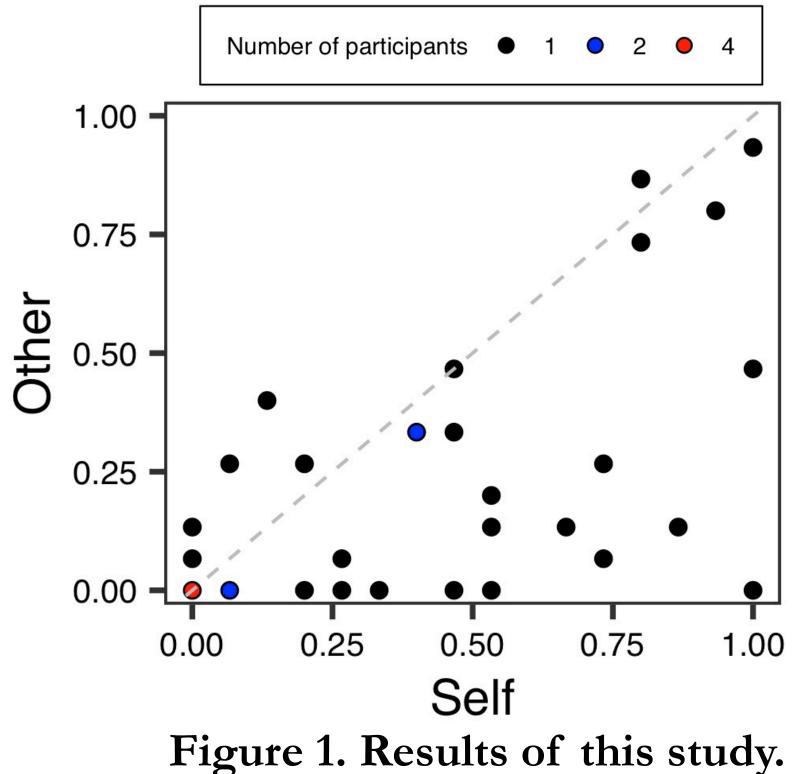
## For self



## Results

> As hypothesized, Proportion of V-high choice: Other < Self (p < .001, Cohen's d = .68)

XValue: Proportion of V-high choice



✓ Effect of number of reviews was not found || (Mixed-effect analysis: F(1, 951) = 0.10, p = .75)

## Discussion

• Numerous studies reported self-other discrepancies (e.g., Polman, 2012)

This is the first study focusing on a <u>psychologically</u> important issue: How do we harness others' opinions? (i.e., advice-taking, Bonaccio & Dalal, 2006)

✓ Our findings can contribute to online reviews (Analytis et al., 2017) **V-low** 

Products bought as a gift

Should recommend...

