

Predicting outcomes following a sequence of binary events: A belief-updating account of the hot hand belief and gambler's fallacy

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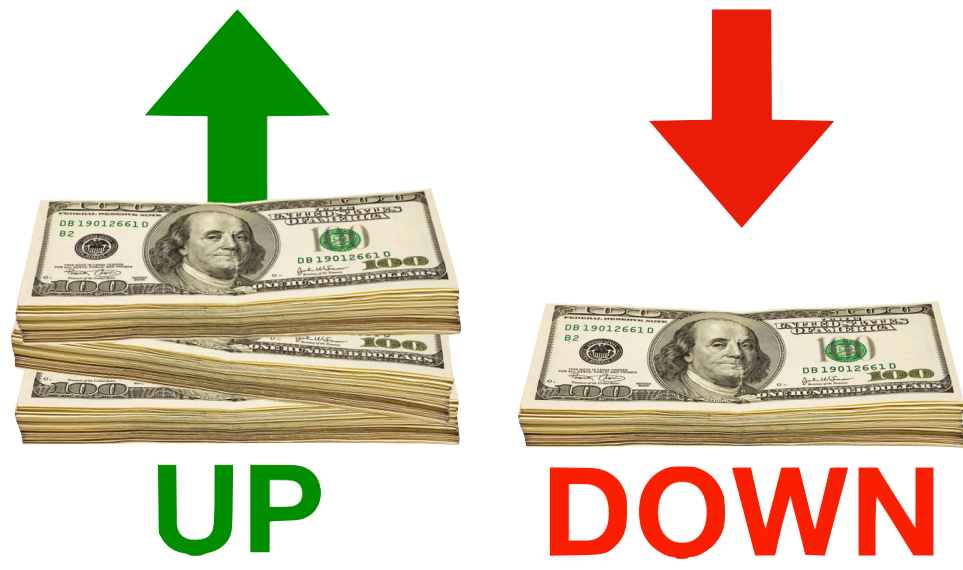
Flash Talk: Cognition and Choices

The Society for Judgment and Decision Making Annual Meeting

November 18, 2019









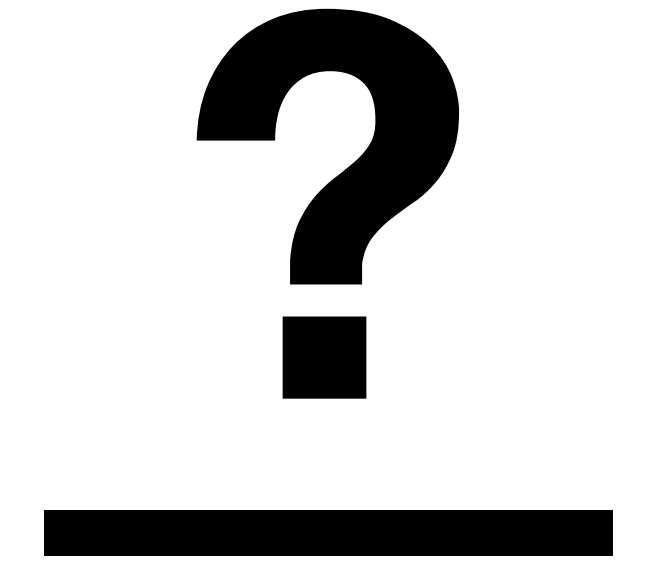


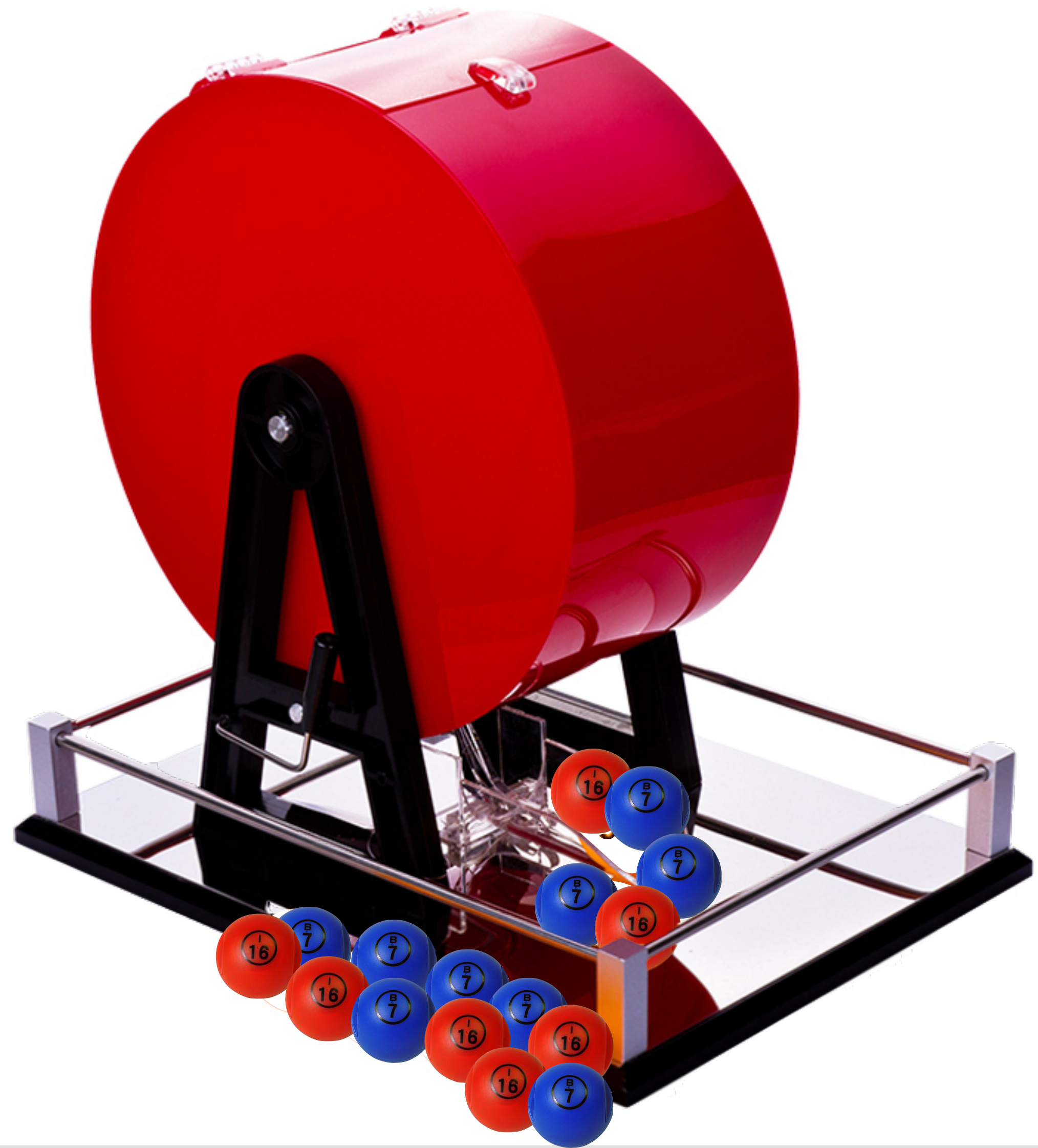




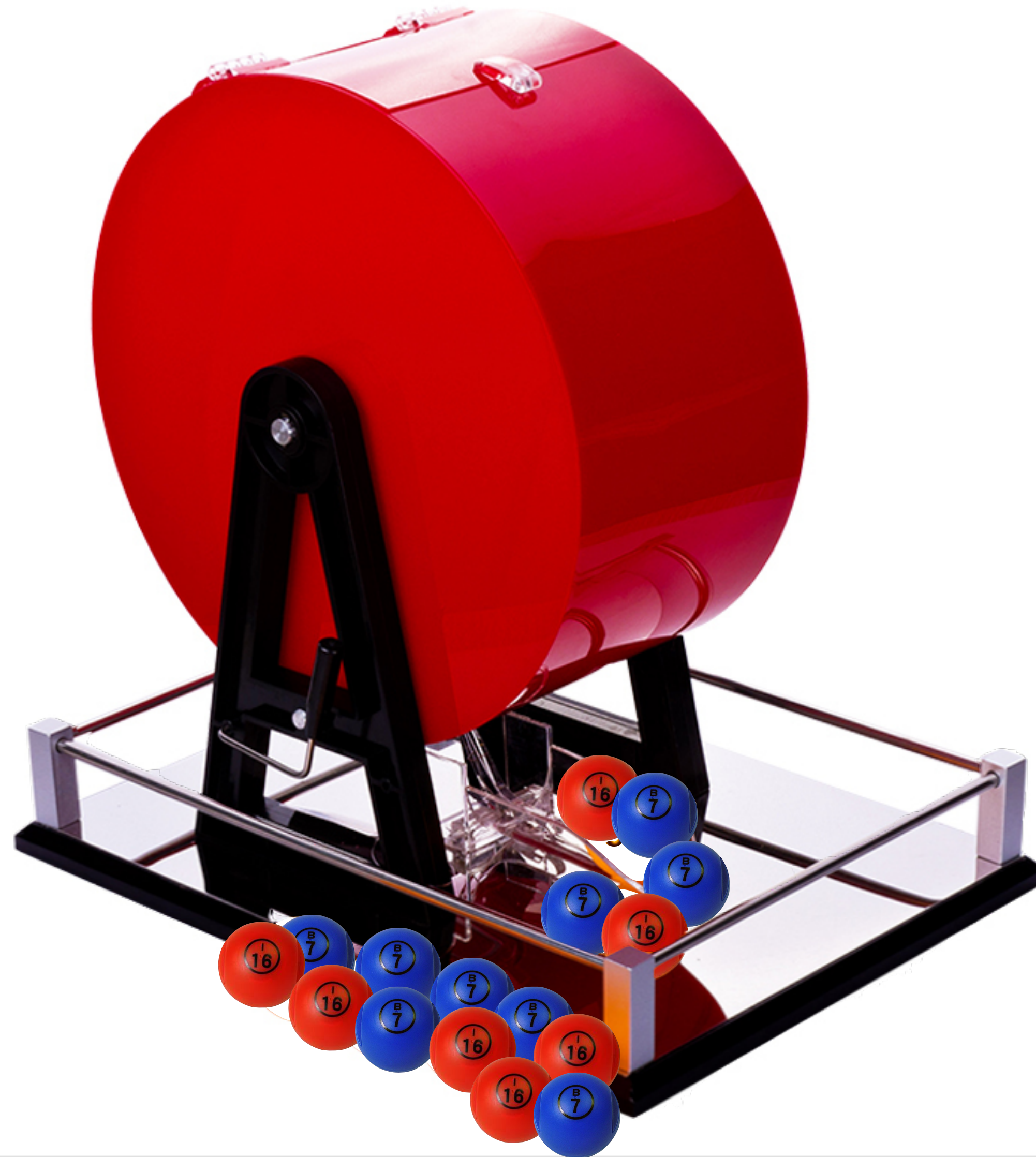




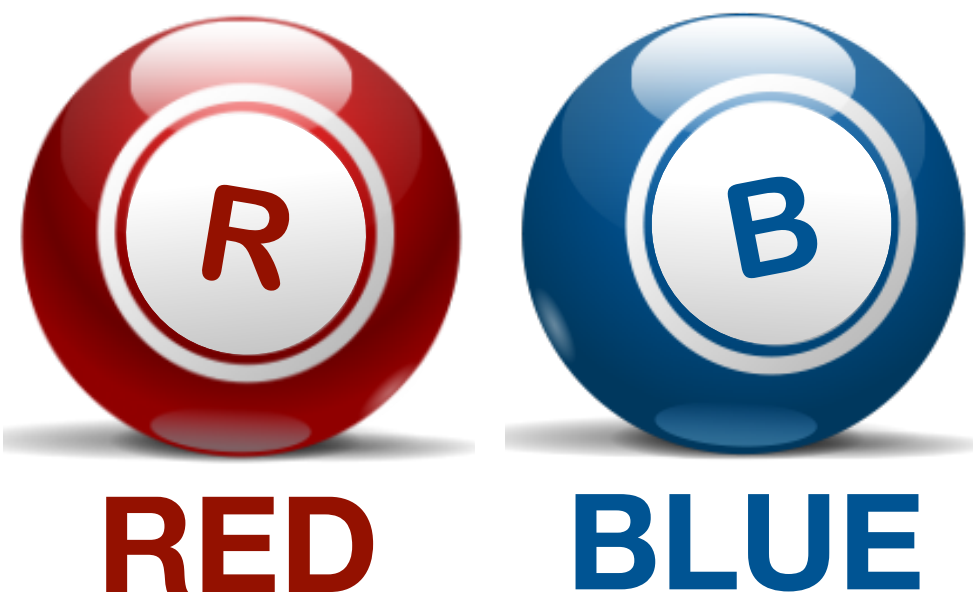




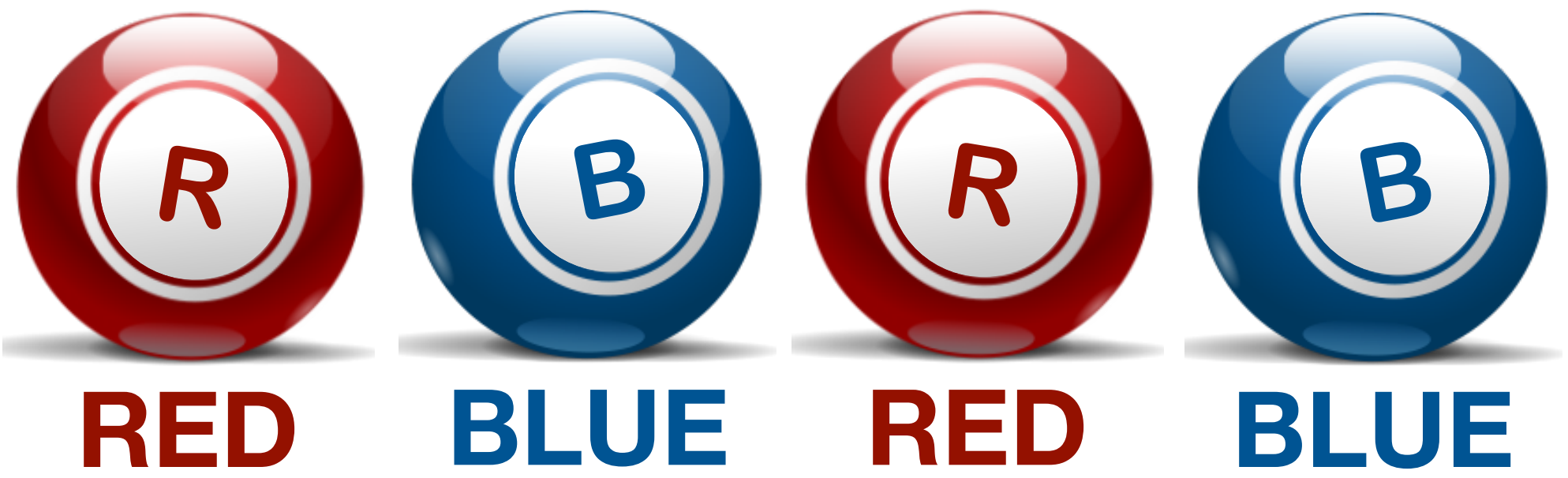
$$50 \text{ (Blue Ball with B 7)} + 50 \text{ (Red Ball with 16)}$$



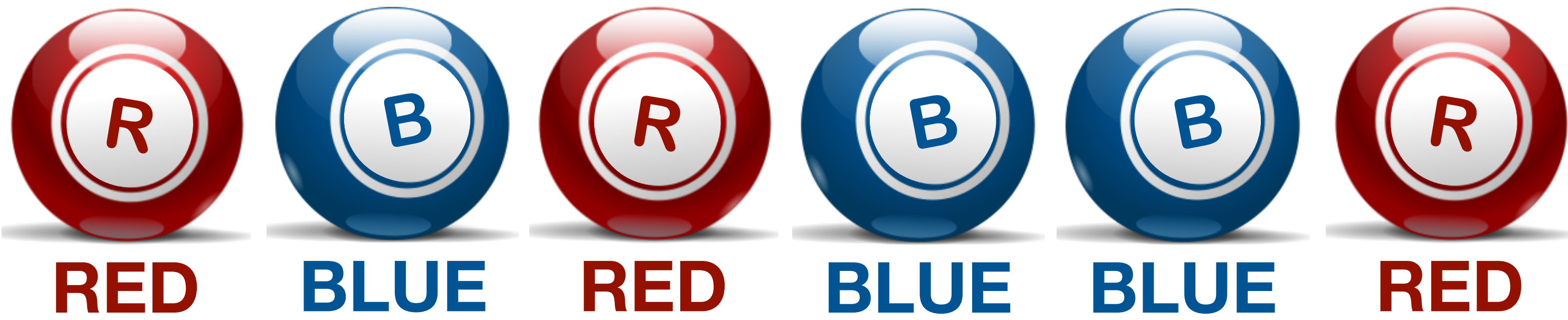




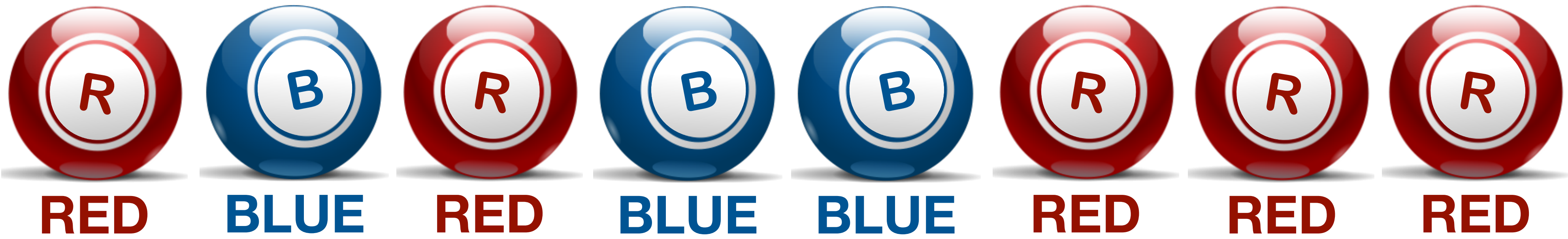














RED



BLUE



RED



BLUE



BLUE



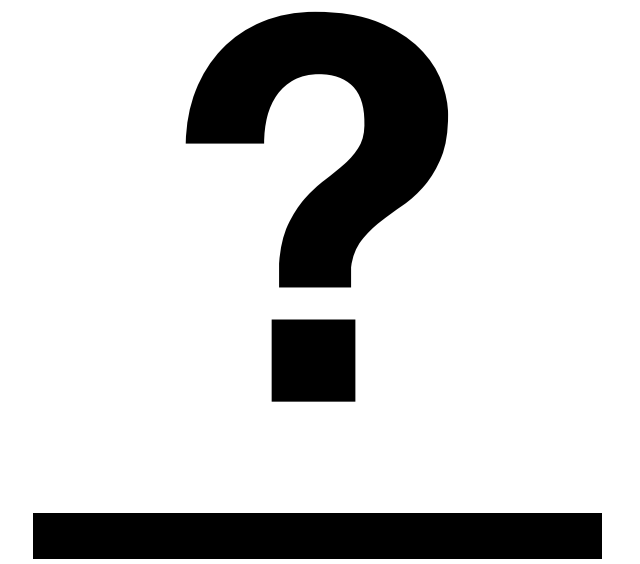
RED



RED



RED

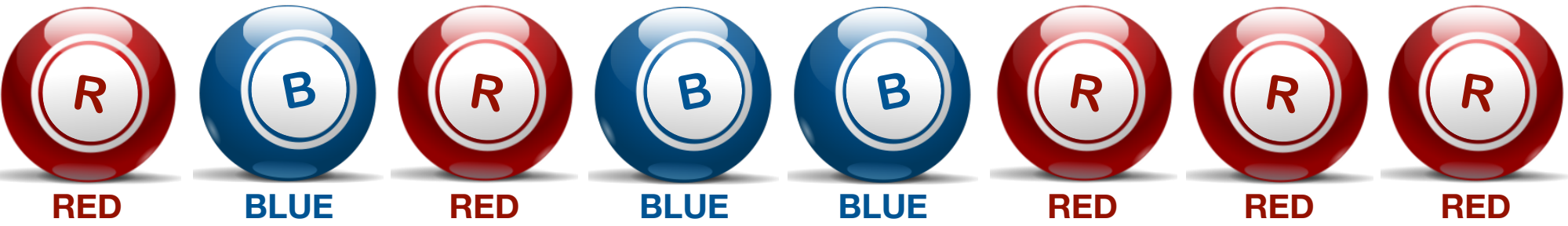


What's the difference?

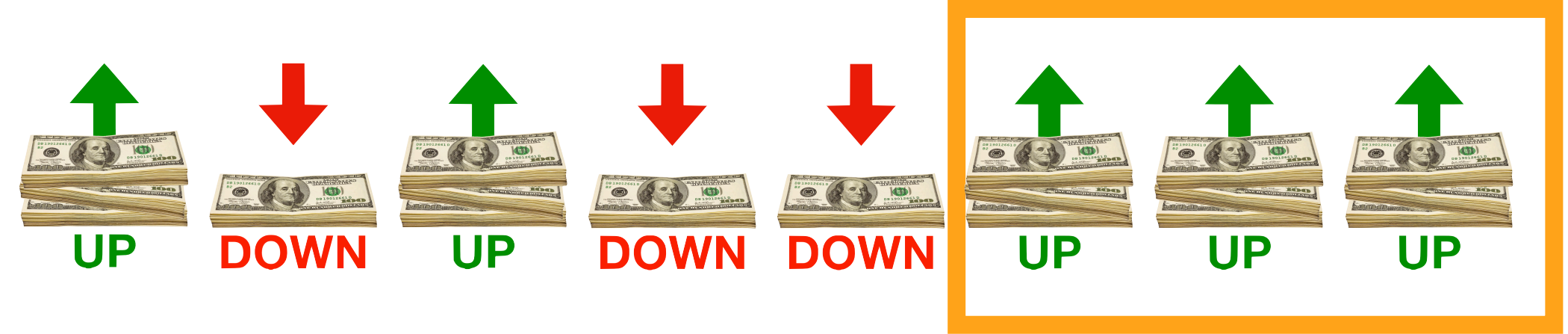
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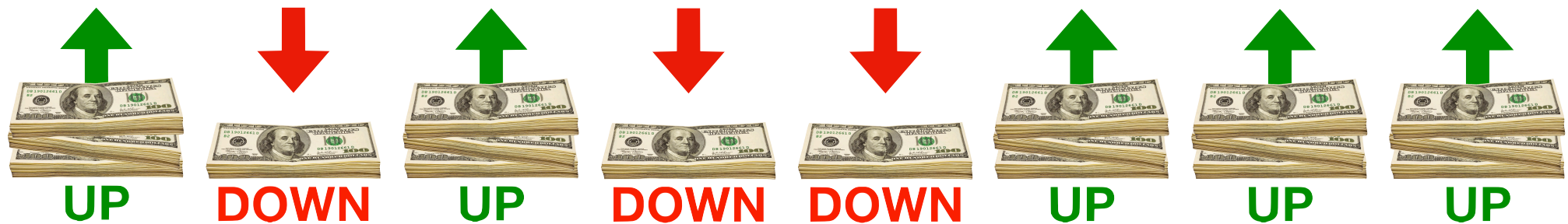
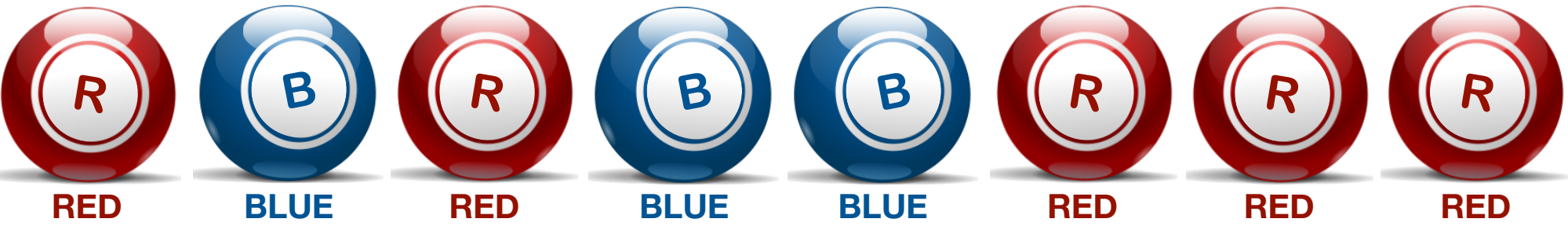
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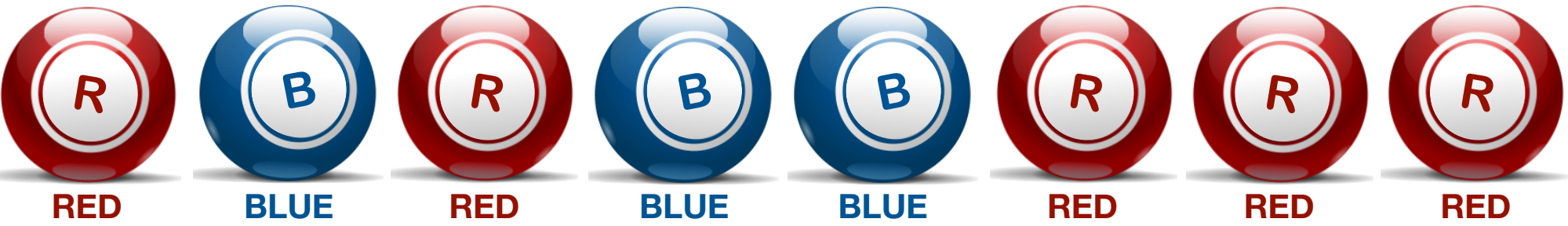
What's the difference?




Prob() < 50%



What's the difference?

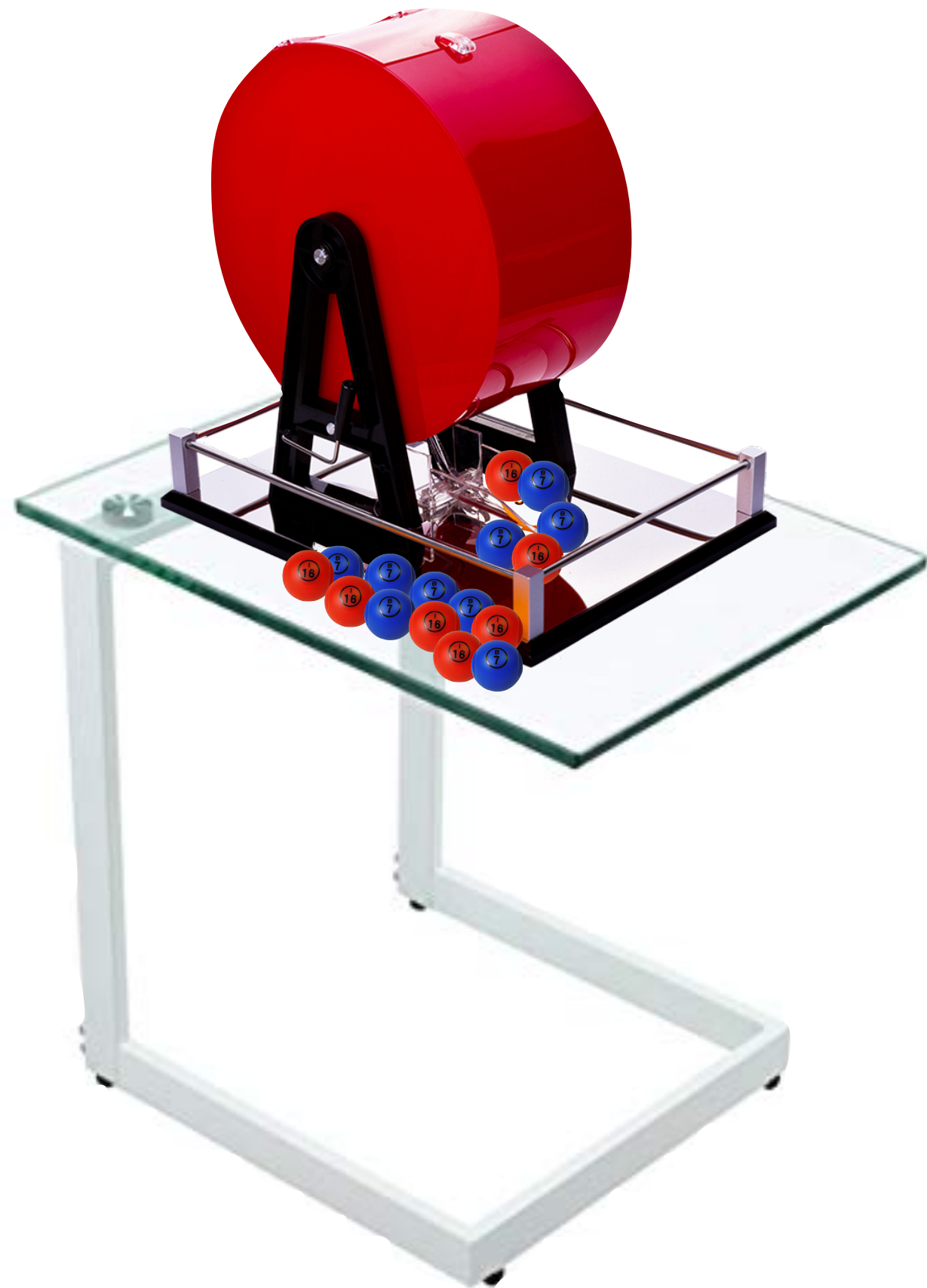



Prob() < 50%


Prob() > 50%



What's the difference?




 X 50


 X 50

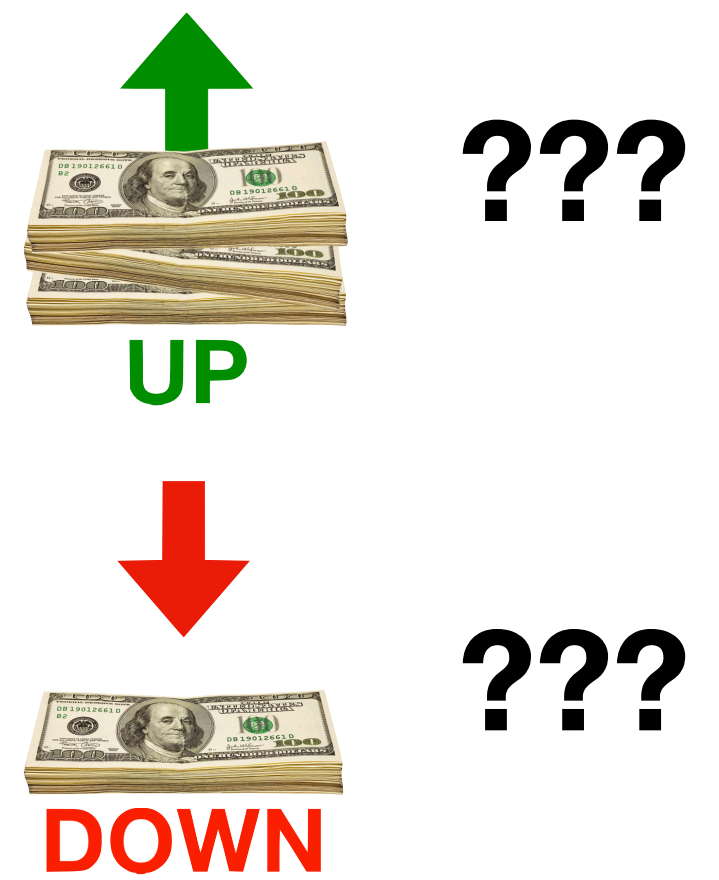


What's the difference?



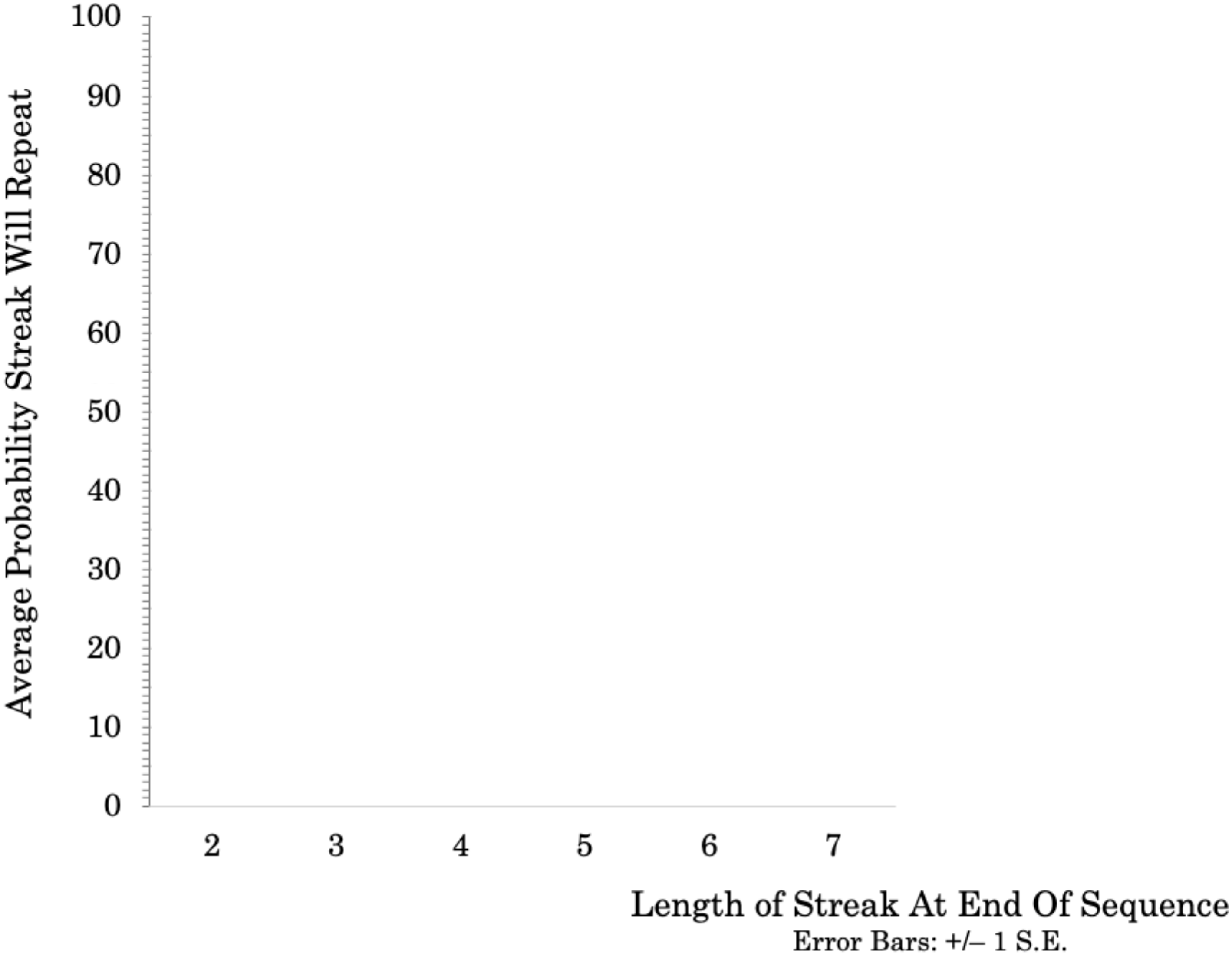
 X 50

 X 50



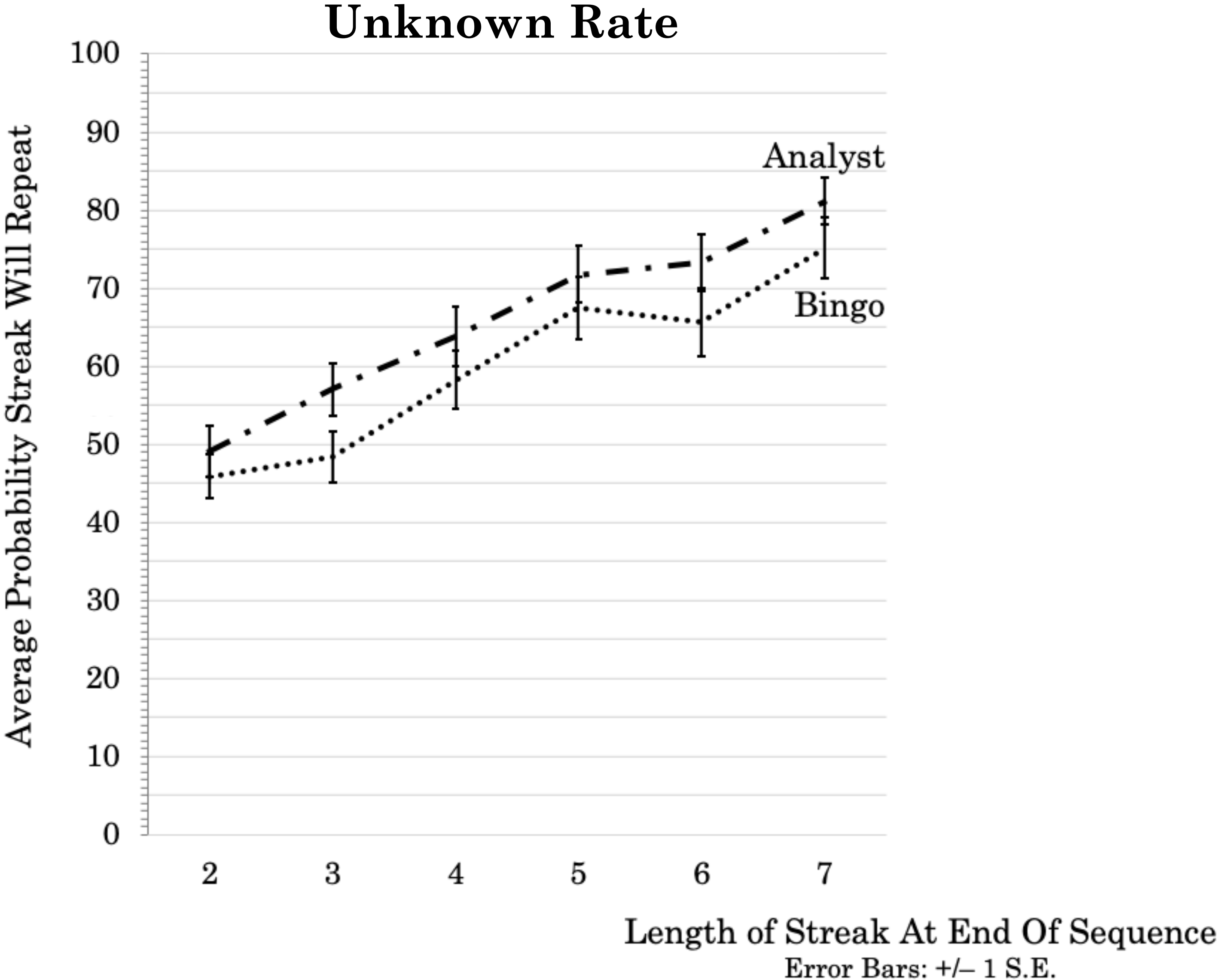
Results: Unknown Rate vs. Fixed 50% Rate

Average Probability Participants Assigned to Repetition of Streak by Terminal Streak Length



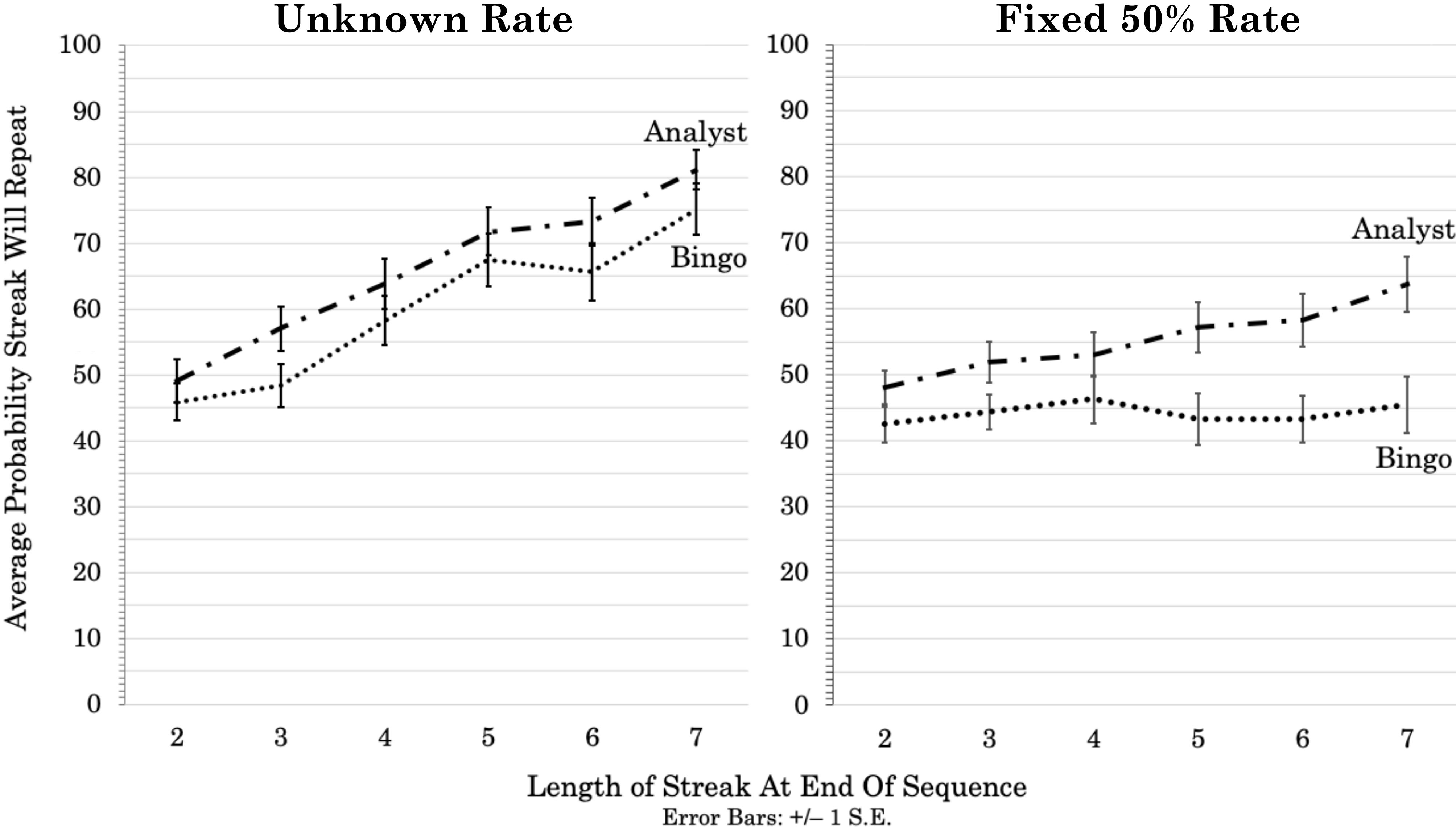
Results: Unknown Rate vs. Fixed 50% Rate

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2. When the base rate is fixed at 50%, the description of the generator matters. People conservatively update their expectations for an intentional actor, but exhibit a negative recency bias for a random mechanical device.

Key Takeaways

1. When the base **rate is ambiguous**, **description** of the generator **doesn't matter**. People **update** their expectations **based on the outcomes** they observe.
2. When the base **rate is fixed at 50%**, the **description** of the generator **matters**. People **conservatively update** their expectations for an **intentional actor**, but exhibit a **negative recency bias** for a **random mechanical device**.

Surprising: negative recency bias did not increase with streak length.



That's all Folks!