

INTRODUCTION

EFFICIENCY

- People have a drive towards maximising action efficiency
- If given a choice, people will choose the easier route for themselves
- In joint actions, people will maximise efficiency of joint action, sometimes compromising individual efficiency

FAIRNESS

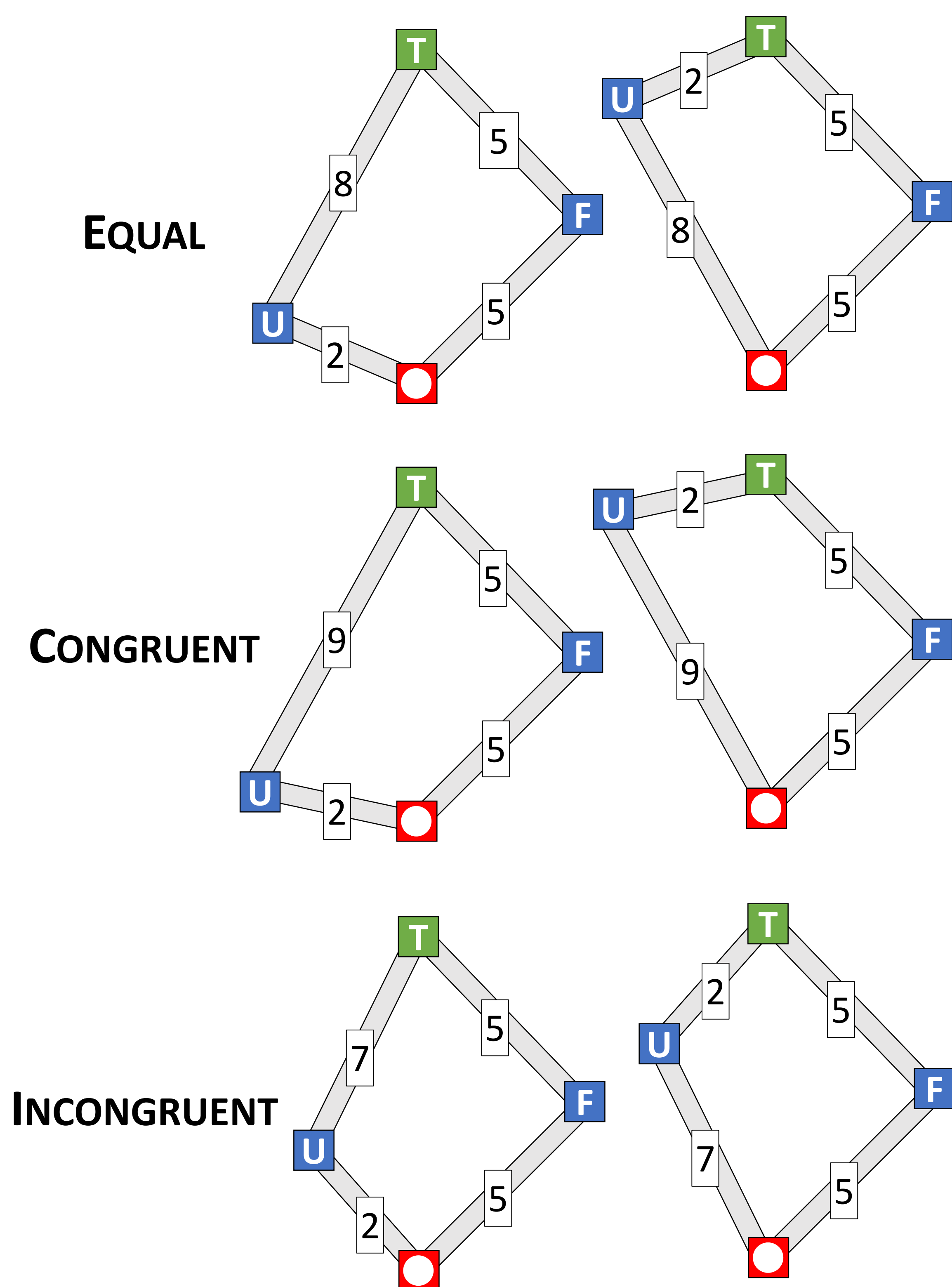
- People are sensitive to fairness – judge unfair actors harshly, prefer fair interaction partners
- Strong reputational motivation to be seen as fair
- Little research on whether people *choose* to be fair

What happens when fairness and task efficiency are pitted against each other?

Do individuals distribute tasks in a way that maximises overall efficiency or is fairest to both people?

METHODS

UNFAIR TO OTHER UNFAIR TO SELF

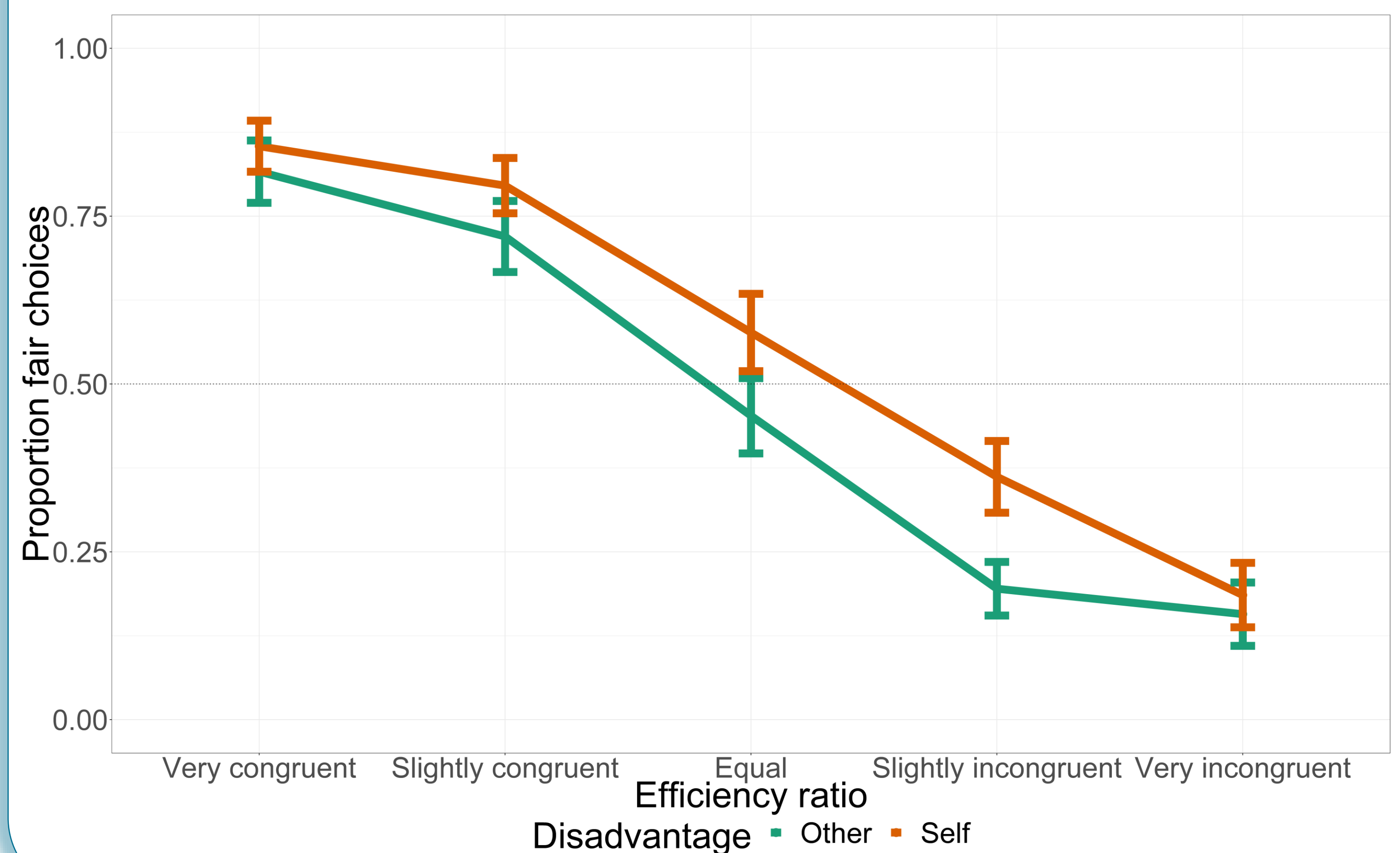


- N=24
- Task distribution task; questionnaire; length judgement
- Participant exclusions: poor performance on length judgement, suspicion of partner
- Questionnaire: What strategy did you use?

RESULTS



Congruent and incongruent each collapsed across two levels, with different imbalances between sides.
Broken down:



CONCLUSIONS

- People show a strong drive to maximise efficiency of joint actions
- Unfairness in task distribution does not seem to be a priority
- No evidence for generosity, even when this does not compromise efficiency
- Same pattern seen even for people who report making decisions based on fairness
- Fairness does not seem to be a driving decision factor in task distribution

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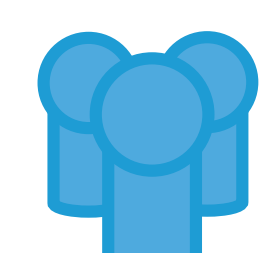
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