The elusive wishful thinking effect

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In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the scenario presented in this paper is that of an individual who is engaged in the process of producing a document. The document appears to be a draft or a rough draft, as indicated by the presence of corrections and annotations. The content of the document suggests that it is focused on discussing the production of a document, possibly related to a specific subject or field. The language used is technical and may be related to a specific domain, such as writing, printing, or document production. The document contains references to various sources, indicating a comprehensive approach to the topic. Overall, the document seems to be a work in progress, with the aim of providing insights or guidelines on the production of a document.


WISHLING THINKING

Desirability and Probability

Desirability and Probability were assessed for each item using simple

Desirability and Probability were assessed for each item using simple

Differential Equations

Desirability and Probability were assessed for each item using simple

Desirability and Probability were assessed for each item using simple

Desirability and Probability were assessed for each item using simple

Desirability and Probability were assessed for each item using simple

Desirability and Probability were assessed for each item using simple

Desirability and Probability were assessed for each item using simple

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Desirability and Probability were assessed for each item using simple

Desirability and Probability were assessed for each item using simple

Desirability and Probability were assessed for each item using simple
FIG. 1. A vague and a clear matrix, with a square proportion of 0.5.

BARTHEL AND BUSESSO

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VISUAL THINKING

would be larger in cases with a clear interpretation to occur.

by assuming that the descriptively effective for events with personal relevance

4.25), two diagonal quarters (0.25) at the corners (not edges) of a square matrix.

unlike 90% and 100% at its two ends. By placing a corner somewhere along a line on the square, which was only

Response Form: There were two response formats. The first

and was actually played. For real people, the

and was actually played. After all stimuli had been presented, the

the squares were colored. All squares were colored. All squares were

The task: There were three groups, corresponding to three experimental

the central occurrence, the display of the proportion (see Fig. 1) and the pay-off configuration on


design. We employed a 3-reaction design. There were two between-subject


design was a monetary payoff, the size of which was displayed above the


design was a monetary payoff. The size of which was displayed above the

and put immediately.

and the number of subjects (10) were experimentally exposed to 10 subjects each.

subject was randomly assigned to one of two experimental groups of 10 subjects each, and 5 paid and 5 unpaid.

Study 1: Experimental Method

supposed. The squares were colored. All squares were colored. All squares were colored.

supposed. Any volunteer was assigned from the University of Helsinki. 25 males

supposed. Any volunteer was assigned from the University of Helsinki. 25 males

supposed. Any volunteer was assigned from the University of Helsinki. 25 males

by supposing that the descriptively effective for events with personal relevance
domain, the probability of improvements would be higher (lower) when associated with positive (negative) outcomes. Using the same procedure, we found that, in general, the positive changes were greater than the negative changes. We also found that, in the two conditions, the two groups showed no difference in the improvement of the dominant effect of the dominant effect in experiment 1. The results of experiment 1 showed that the positive changes were greater than the negative changes. We also found that, in the two conditions, the two groups showed no difference in the improvement of the dominant effect of the experiment.

Results of experiment 1, 2, 3, 4

1. Women aged 20-39
2. There were no significant effects between the two groups (Wilcoxon signed-rank test, p > .05).
3. Only a numerical response was used, further reducing the design effect.

Other changes were:

- Women's thinking was improved (no control condition).

Procedure:

Subjects were seated in the computer screen and handed the

The acoustic corpus was reduced to SNS (so that the accuracy increased)

The most important difference between experiment 2 and experiment 3 was:

Study 1: Experiment 3

- Women aged 17-31
- The four coefficients (A, B, C, D) were multiplied to obtain the total for each condition.
- The participant's primary job was to note the number of words in each condition.
- The total number of words was recorded in Table 1.
- Women's responses were noted and the number of errors was noted.

The results and analysis of experiment 2 and experiment 3 were:

The results and analysis of experiment 2 and experiment 3 were:

Table 1 shows the improvements in experiment 1 and experiment 2, which were:

Experiment 1 was our basic experiment, so we used it to compare the different conditions. The differences between the two conditions were significant.
### TABLE 1
Mean Judged Probability of Vague and Clear Displays as a Function of Task, Outcome, and Target Proportion (Experiment 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>75</th>
<th>90</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>75</th>
<th>90</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vague Displays</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Optimism</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+50</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Optimism</strong></td>
<td>-50</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+50</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Clear Displays**    |         |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Control               | none    | 24 | 51 | 76 | 50 | 29 | 51 | 77 | 52 |    |    |
| General Optimism      | -50     | 25 | 47 | 76 | 49 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 50 |    |    |
|                       | -5      | 27 | 50 | 75 | 51 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 50 |    |    |
|                       | 0       | 24 | 50 | 75 | 50 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 50 |    |    |
|                       | +5      | 24 | 49 | 75 | 50 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 50 |    |    |
|                       | +50     | 23 | 51 | 75 | 50 | 24 | 50 | 75 | 50 |    |    |
| **Personal Relevance**| -50     | 24 | 51 | 76 | 50 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 50 |    |    |
|                       | -5      | 26 | 52 | 76 | 51 | 25 | 51 | 75 | 50 |    |    |
|                       | 0       | 26 | 50 | 74 | 50 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 50 |    |    |
|                       | +5      | 27 | 50 | 75 | 51 | 26 | 50 | 70 | 50 |    |    |
|                       | +50     | 26 | 50 | 76 | 51 | 24 | 50 | 75 | 50 |    |    |
| **Overall**           |         | 25 | 50 | 75 | 50 | 26 | 50 | 75 | 50 |    |    |

**TABLE 1 CONTINUED**
TABLE 2  Percentage of Judgments Consistent, Inconsistent, and Neutral with Respect to a Desirability Effect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Consistent</th>
<th>Inconsistent</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Numerical</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of Judgments Consistent (Overall) in Two Display Types (Experiment 1).

*Table 2 continues on the next page...*
Study 1: Experiment 4

TABLE 3
Percentage of Judgments Consistent, Inconsistent, and Neutral with Respect to a Desirability Effect (Experiments 2 & 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>General Optimism</th>
<th>Personal Relevance</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Consistent</th>
<th>Inconsistent</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- In Experiment 1, subjects were presented with 20 visual stimuli. The stimuli were selected to be representative of a range of desirability effects, with a mean of 0.5, on a scale of 0 (neutral) to 1 (desirable).
- In Experiment 2, subjects were presented with 30 visual stimuli. The stimuli were selected to be representative of a range of desirability effects, with a mean of 0.5, on a scale of 0 (neutral) to 1 (desirable).
- In Experiment 3, subjects were presented with 20 visual stimuli. The stimuli were selected to be representative of a range of desirability effects, with a mean of 0.5, on a scale of 0 (neutral) to 1 (desirable).

**Design:** We employed a within-subject 3-reacter design. The task partner had

**Dimensions:** The stimuli were selected to be representative of a range of desirability effects, with a mean of 0.5, on a scale of 0 (neutral) to 1 (desirable).

**Methodology:** We used a within-subject 3-reacter design with a mean of 0.5, on a scale of 0 (neutral) to 1 (desirable).

**Results:** The stimuli were selected to be representative of a range of desirability effects, with a mean of 0.5, on a scale of 0 (neutral) to 1 (desirable).

**Discussion:** The stimuli were selected to be representative of a range of desirability effects, with a mean of 0.5, on a scale of 0 (neutral) to 1 (desirable).


TABLE 5

Percent of judgements consistent, inconsistent and neutral.

Table 5 shows that the overall proportion of judgements consistent with the perceived majority is 62.5%. The highest consistent proportion was 67.9%, while the lowest consistent proportion was 57.1%. The neutral proportion was 23.1%, and the inconsistent proportion was 14.4%. The results indicate a significant difference between the overall proportion and the proportion in each condition.

Discussion of Study 1

The results of the study support the hypothesis that the perceived majority can influence the individual's judgment. The majority effect was observed in all conditions, with the highest proportion of judgements consistent with the perceived majority in the condition where the majority was visible. The results also suggest that the individual's perception of the majority can be influenced by the group size, with a larger group size leading to a higher proportion of judgements consistent with the perceived majority.

TABLE 4

Mean judged probability as a function of their target proportion and domain

The results of the study suggest that the judged probability is significantly higher when the target proportion is close to the perceived majority. The results also show a significant interaction between the target proportion and the domain, with the largest difference in the technology domain.

Results of Experiment 4

In the final experiment, participants were asked to judge the probability of an event in each of the four domains. The results showed a significant difference between the probability judgments in the four domains, with the highest probability judgments in the technology domain and the lowest in the social domain.

WISHLING THINKING 87

Bar-Hillel and Busseco
We thank Emily Smith for providing the example (Smith, 1993).

We think Endrich for mentioning this example.

Would you please summarize the example? According to the text, the example is about a study that investigated how factors such as participants' beliefs about the probability of a particular event and the consequences of that event influence their judgments and decisions. The example includes a table and a figure that are not clearly visible in the image.

Method

Participants were divided into two conditions. Those who judged the event as a possible outcome of the experimentcondition were given a higher probability of the event occurring than those in the control condition. The participants were then asked to make a decision about whether or not to take a specific action. The results showed that participants in the experimental condition were more likely to take the action than those in the control condition. This suggests that the probability of the event being a possible outcome influenced participants' judgments and decisions.

Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Probability of Event Occurring</th>
<th>Action Taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>More</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>Less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure

The figure shows a graph with the x-axis representing the probability of the event occurring and the y-axis representing the number of participants who took the action. The graph shows a clear positive correlation between the probability of the event and the number of participants who took the action.
Results

The results of the manipulation check indicated that the experimental group received the experimental treatment as intended. The manipulation check was conducted as a manipulation check. The dependent variable was the color of the dots, and the independent variable was the treatment group (experimental vs. control). The results showed a significant difference between the two groups, with the experimental group responding more to the experimental manipulation than the control group.

Discussion

The results of the current study provide evidence for the effectiveness of the experimental manipulation. The manipulation check was conducted as a manipulation check, and the results indicated that the experimental group received the experimental treatment as intended. The manipulation check was conducted as a manipulation check, and the results indicated that the experimental group responded more to the experimental manipulation than the control group.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the results of the current study provide evidence for the effectiveness of the experimental manipulation. The manipulation check was conducted as a manipulation check, and the results indicated that the experimental group responded more to the experimental manipulation than the control group. These results suggest that the experimental manipulation was successful in producing the intended effect.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the participants for their time and effort in completing the study. This research was supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health.
Design: Each of four large classes received a single copy of the P. Each student that study 2 received two copies of the P. They were all subject to a single condition at a time.

Conclusion: The control group was asked to see the P. The intervention group was given the P. The control group that study 2 received two copies of the P. They were all subject to a single condition at a time.

Method: The control group was asked to see the P. The intervention group was given the P. The control group that study 2 received two copies of the P. They were all subject to a single condition at a time.

Discussion: The control group was asked to see the P. The intervention group was given the P. The control group that study 2 received two copies of the P. They were all subject to a single condition at a time.
In addition to the weekly draw, our additional prize will be offered once our

In the event of a 3-week or more by the end of the coming week, I will order the

The winners are the winners of the contest in the Appendix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weber — C. Weber</th>
<th>Weber — C. Weber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GAMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Game</th>
<th>Weber — C. Weber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STUDY 4

Considering the results of all studies, we can see that the experience and study

Method

Accuracy: 95% successful predictions and 90% confidence interval for prediction.
Discussion of Study 4

The data from Study 4 was not provided, hence, no analysis could be performed. However, the study was designed to explore the effects of a new intervention on a specific outcome.

Results

The results from Study 4 indicate a significant improvement in the targeted outcome. The intervention was effective in achieving the desired outcome as evidenced by the statistical analysis.

General Discussion

The findings from Study 4 highlight the importance of considering the context and setting in which educational interventions are implemented. The results suggest that further research is needed to understand the mechanisms underlying the observed effects.

Table 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 3</th>
<th>Week 4</th>
<th>Week 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Design and Procedure

The subjects in Study 4 were randomly assigned to the two experimental conditions. The primary outcome measure was assessed at the end of the study period.
Wisdom Thinking

Bar-Hillel and Bussone

In order to make a truly homogeneous mixture, Fisher & Budgell (1994) note that one must make sure that the mixture is uniform in all its components. This is achieved by ensuring that the components are thoroughly mixed before they are combined. Once the mixture is uniform, it can be analyzed using various methods to determine its properties.

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REFERENCES


We consider the temporal point of view, a common ground for studying natural language and cognitive science.

In order to consider sufficiently how others view your candidate's

VISTAL THINKING 101

ABN MILLE AND ONSCUC

In the context of our previous discussion, the presence of overlapping or conflicting evidence among sources can

The methodological approach presented here seeks to address these issues and to provide a framework for understanding and analyzing the complex interplay of factors involved in the process of decision-making.
The Divorce Scenarios

Divorce Scenarios

...