

Do our desires shape what we see?

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Introduction

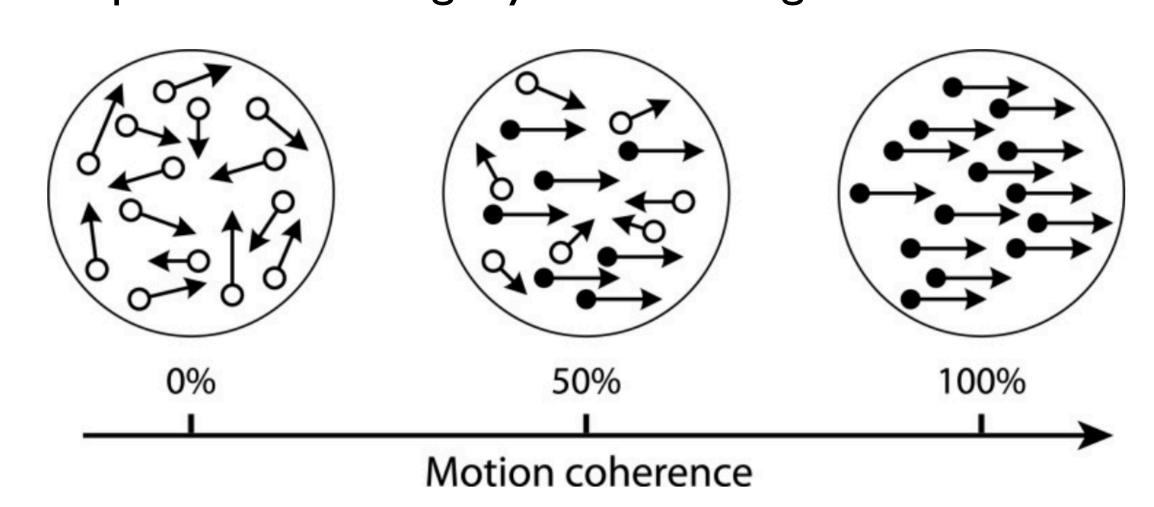
- We often assume that our perception is a veridical account of the physical world.
- Yet, previous research suggests what we want to see can bias what we see.

Hypothesis:

Our wants and desires can influence how we interpret what we see, especially when the situation is ambiguous.

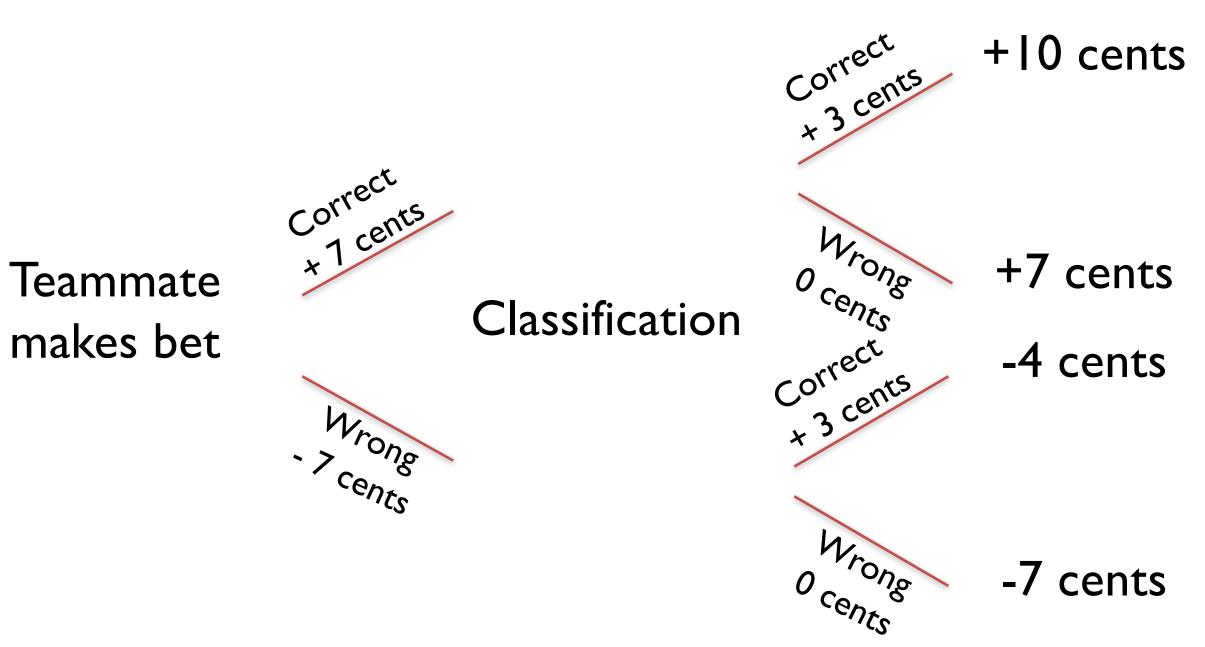
Methods

We recruited 60 participants through mTURK.
Participants performed 120 trials of the random dot motion task and received a bonus for correctly classifying.
This task was used because of its difficulty and its ability to manipulate the ambiguity of each image.

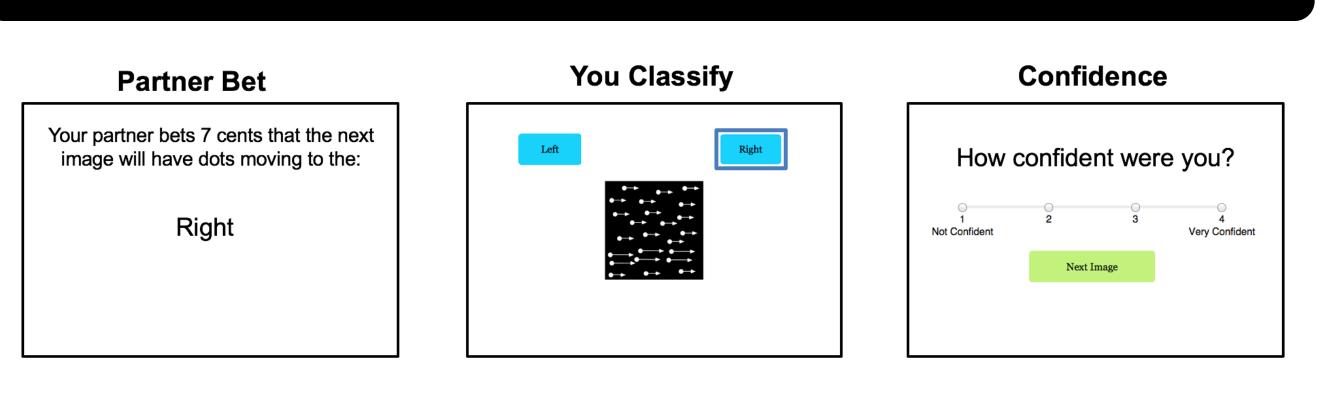


Block	0%	15%	25%	30%	80%	Total
No motivation	10	10	10	6	4	40
Motivation	20	20	20	12	8	80

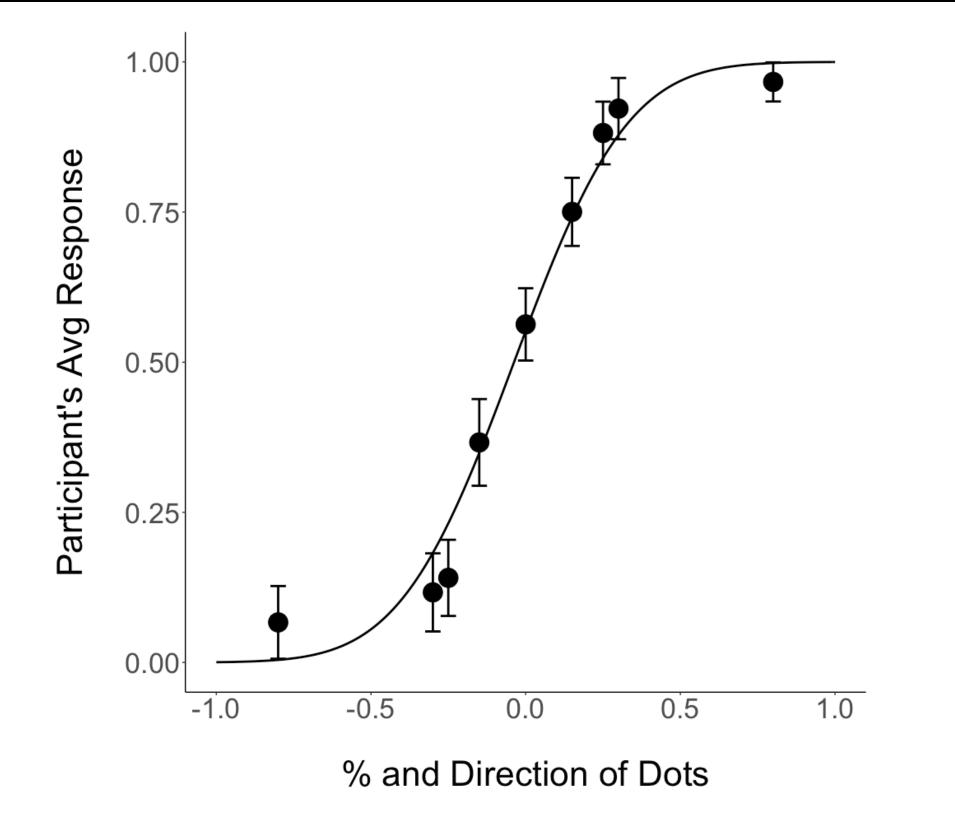
• We used a financial incentive to motivate participants to see the dots move in a particular direction. Crucially, it was in participants' best interest to correctly classify each image.



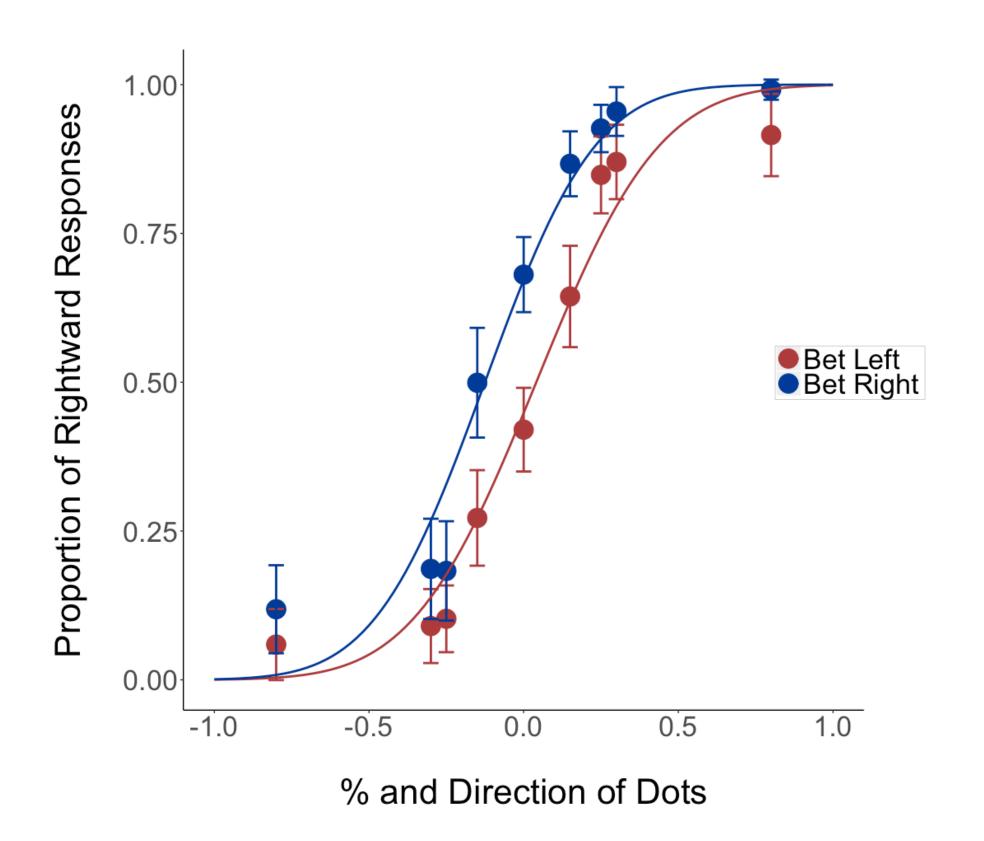
Methods



Results

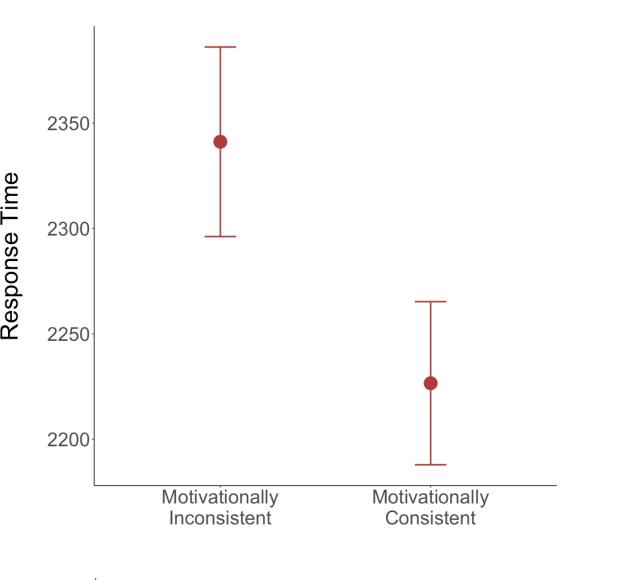


Without motivation, as more dots moved to the right, participants were more likely to indicate that the dots were moving to the right.

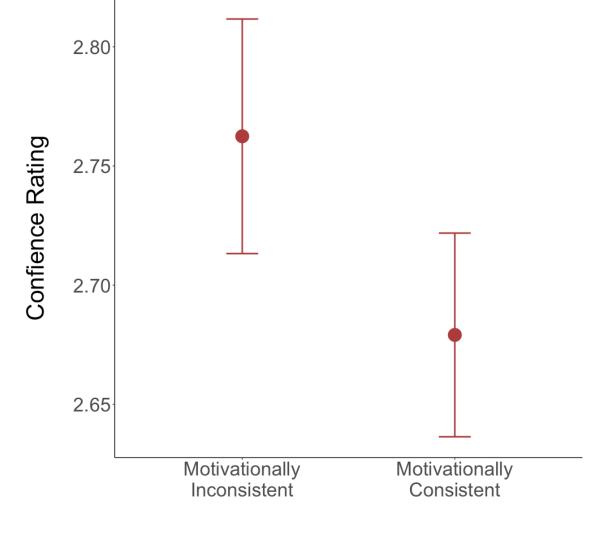


In contrast to their best interest, when participants were motivated to see the dots move to the right, they were more likely to report seeing dots move to the right.

Results



Participants were faster to respond when the image was moving in a direction that they wanted to see.



Participants confidence response did not vary between motivationally consistent and inconsistent trials.

Conclusions

- These findings indicate that motivation can influence our perceptual judgments, and these judgments might not be as objective as we think.
- One limitation of this work is that we cannot differentiate between what people reported and what they actually saw.
- Our future work will use computational modeling to uncover the mechanism for this phenomenon. Additionally, we will investigate this effect under different motivational contexts (e.g., prosocial and epistemic motives).

