Metakognitiv præcision og andet

**We are over-confident – better-than-average?**

1. **Skyldes måske individers selv-billede indenfor dette domæne (self-efficacy?)**
2. **Også percentil-vurdering vs. objektiv.**
3. **Helt det samme som vores???**

Ehrlinger, J. & Dunning, D. (2003). How Chronic Self-Views Influence (and

Potentially Mislead) Estimates of Performance. Journal of Personality and

Social Psychology, 84 (1), 5-17

**Meta-kognition betydningsfuld for læring og præstation:**

Quiles, C., Verdoux, H. & Prouteau, A. (2013). Assessing Metacognition during a

Cognitive task: Impact of ‘On-line’ Metacognitive Questions on

Neuropsychological Performances in a Non-clinical Sample. Journal of the

International Neuropsychological Society, 20, 547-554. doi:

10.1017/S1355617714000290.

**Om metoder til måling af metakognition:**

Fleming, S. M. & Dolan, R. J. (2012). The Neural basis of Metacognitive ability.

Philosophical Transactions: Biological Sciences, 367(1594), 1338-1349. doi:

10.1098/rstb.2011.0417.

**Klassiker. Bruger percentil-ratings og finder ”inflated” self-assessments. Kun for dårlige eller generelt? Har de objektive mål i percentiler?**

Kruger, J. & Dunning, D. (1999). Unskilled and Unaware of It: How Difficulties in

Recognizing One's Own Incompetence Lead to Inflated Self-Assessments.

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 77 (6), 1121-1134

DOI: 0022-3514/99/S3.00

**Personlighedstræk påvirker præcision af selv-vurderinger (her confidence judgements):**

Pallier, G., Wilkinson, R., Danthiir, V., Kleitman, S., Knezevic, G., Stankov, L. &

Roberts, R. D. (2002). The Role of Individual Differences in the Accuracy of

Confidence Judgments. The Journal of General Psychology, 129(3), 257-299.

doi:10.1080/00221300209602099

**Selv-vurdering generelt:**

* Dunning, D. (2005). Self-Insight: roadblocks and detours on the path to knowing thyself (1. ed.). New York, NY: Psychology Press.
* Meeran, S., Goodwin, P. & Yalabik, B. (2016). A parsimonious explanation of observed biases when forecasting one’s own performance. International Journal of Forecasting, 32, pp. 112-120

Narcissisme

**Narcissism on the rise:**

Twenge J. M., Miller J. D. & Campbell W. K. (2014) The narcissism epidemic:

Commentary on Modernity and narcissistic personality disorder. Personality

Disorders: Theory, Research and Treatment, 5(2), 227-229.

Doi: 10.1037/per0000008

**r = .103 mellem overt og covert narcissism (NPI-40 vs. HSNS). Åbenlys korrelerer med højt selvværd+self-efficacy og covert med lavt selvværd+self-efficacy.**

Brooks, J. (2015). The effect of overt and covert narcissism on self-esteem and

self-efficacy beyond self-esteem. Personality and Individual Differences, 85,

172-175

**Se titlen ☺ r = 0.15. Ser på interpersonelle evner i IPT-15, som dog har ret lav reliabilitet. Citeres ikke af Zell. Bruger NPI-16**

Ames, D. R. & Kammrath, L. K. (2004). Mind-reading and metacognition:

Narcissism, not actual competence, predicts self-estimated ability. Journal of

Nonverbal Behavior, 28(3), 187-209.

**Større narcissisme hos mænd end kvinder:**

Grijalva, E., Newman, D. A., Tay, L., Donnellan, M. B., Harms, P. D., Robins, R. W.,

& Yan, T. (2015). Gender differences in narcissism: A meta-analytic review.

Psychological Bulletin, 141(2), 261-310.

http://dx.doi.org.zorac.aub.aau.dk/10.1037/a0038231

**Se Camilla Samsøe-gruppe afsnit på side 24 og 25 for review.**

**Se Camilla Samsøe-gruppen side 39 for historie og psykometriske egenskaber.**

Selvværd og selvtillid

**Skizofreni: selvværd siger mere om objektiv præstation end (selv-vurderede) skizofreni-træk.**

Cella, M., Swan, S., Medin, E., Reeder, C. & Wykes, T. (2013). Metacognitive

awareness of cognitive problems in schizophrenia: exploring the role of

symptoms and self-esteem. Psychological Medicine, 44, 469-476. doi:

10.1017/S0033291713001189

**Self-efficacy påvirker objektiv præstation hos ellers lige-dygtige elever:**

Bouffard-Bouchard, T., Parent, S. & Larivee, S. (1991) Influence of Self-Efficacy on

Self-Regulation and Performance among Junior and Senior High-School Age

Students. In International Journal of Behavioral Development, 14, 153-164.

DOI: 10.1177/016502549101400203

**Self-efficacy påvirker objektiv præstation. BTAE og dårlig selvvurdering:**

Hackett, G., & Betz, N. (1989). An Exploration of the Mathematics Self-Effi-

cacy/Mathematics Performance Correspondence. Journal for Research in Math-

ematics Education, 20(3), 261-273. doi:10.2307/749515

**Self-efficacy kan også påvirke præstation negativt, når man ser within-subject:**

Vancouver, J. B., Thompson, C. M. & Williams, A. A. (2001). The Changing Signs in

the Relationships Among Self-Efficacy, Personal Goals, and Performance. Jour-

nal of Applied Psychology, 86(4), 605-620. doi:10.1037//0021-9010.86.4.605

[16 sider]

**GSES normer for Danmark og andre EU lande:**

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/230641787_Is_General_Self-Efficacy_a_Universal_Construct_Psychometric_Findings_from_25_Countries>

Better-than-average

**Better-than-average effect:**

Guenther, C. L. & Alicke, M. D. (2010). Deconstructing the Better-Than-Average

Effect. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 99 (5), 755-770.

doi: 10.1037/a0020959

**Better-than-average effect er større når det sammenlignes med ikke-velkendte personer/populationer:**

Alicke, M. D. & Klotz, M. L. (1995). Personal Contact, Individuation, and the

Better-Than-Average Effect. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology,

68 (5), 804-825

**Solution to the BTA vs. self-handicapping phenomena: BTA only when performance is not validated afterwards.**

Hoffman, C. C., Nathan B. R. & Holden, L. M. (1991). A comparison of validation

criteria: objective versus subjective performance measures and self- versus su-

pervisor ratings. Personnel Psychology, 44, 601-619 [19 sider]

* Ehrlinger, J., Mitchum A., L. & Dweck C., S (2016) Understanding overconfidence: Theories of intelligence, preferential attention, and distorted self-assessment. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology 63, 94-100 doi: 10.1016/j.jesp.2015.11.001
* Stankov, L & Lee, J. (2014). Overconfidence Across World Regions. Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 45 (5), 821-837. Doi: 10.1177/0022022114527345

General

**Digit-symbol coding is the most complex task; arithmetic the simplest**

Groth-Marnat, G., & Wright, A. J. (2016). Handbook of psychological assessment (6. Edition). New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Chapter 5.

Mine kommentarer

T/M: indeholder meta-kognition vurdering af egne evner I FORHOLD til andres?

Eller er det alene for at opnå sine egne mål?

SVAR: Kruger (1999) siger netop, at der er en anchoring effect, hvor ankeret ikke er baseret på andre individer.

Paper

# Introduction

* Zell & Krizan (2014) found that accuracy was higher when self-evaluating actual performances (r = .28) than when self-evaluating general abilities (r = .18). Accuracy was higher for well-known tasks (r = .32) than for novel tasks (r = .26).

# Methods

* Brug rating skema fra selvtillids-gruppe – mænd på én række.
* Best to self-evaluate after the task has been carried out (Zell, 2014; Schmidt, 2001)
* Response format was in natural frequencies to aid correct judgement of probability (Gigerenzer)

# Discussion

* We found higher correlation for artithmetic, which may be the tasks that participants had the most expertise on. This is in line with Zell & Krizan (2014). The same is true of task complexity as evaluated by Groth-Marnat (2016).
* Meta-cognition may not (always) include evaluations of one’s own performance relative to that of others (Alicke & Klotz, 1995). BTAE is larger for unknown reference populations than for specific others as reference.
* I do not mean to generalize these findings to all of cognition. Humans do generally perform well when making confidence judgements on single trials (“did I answer correctly?”).
* Opposite predictions from better-than-average and self-handicapping. Possible solution: we use BTA when there is no validation of performance, but self-handicapping otherwise?