

STUDYING DELIBERATED JUDGEMENTS

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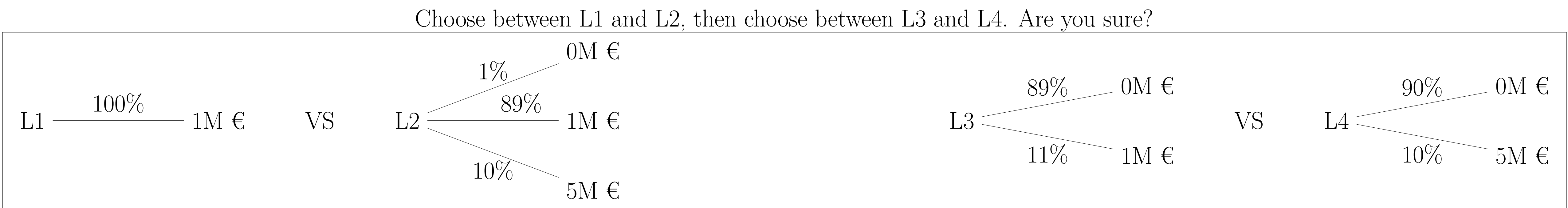
Context and goal of this poster

- Internal deliberation facing a decision problem
- Considering an individual i
- Introduce the notion of Deliberated Judgement
- Motivate studying it
- Sketch how

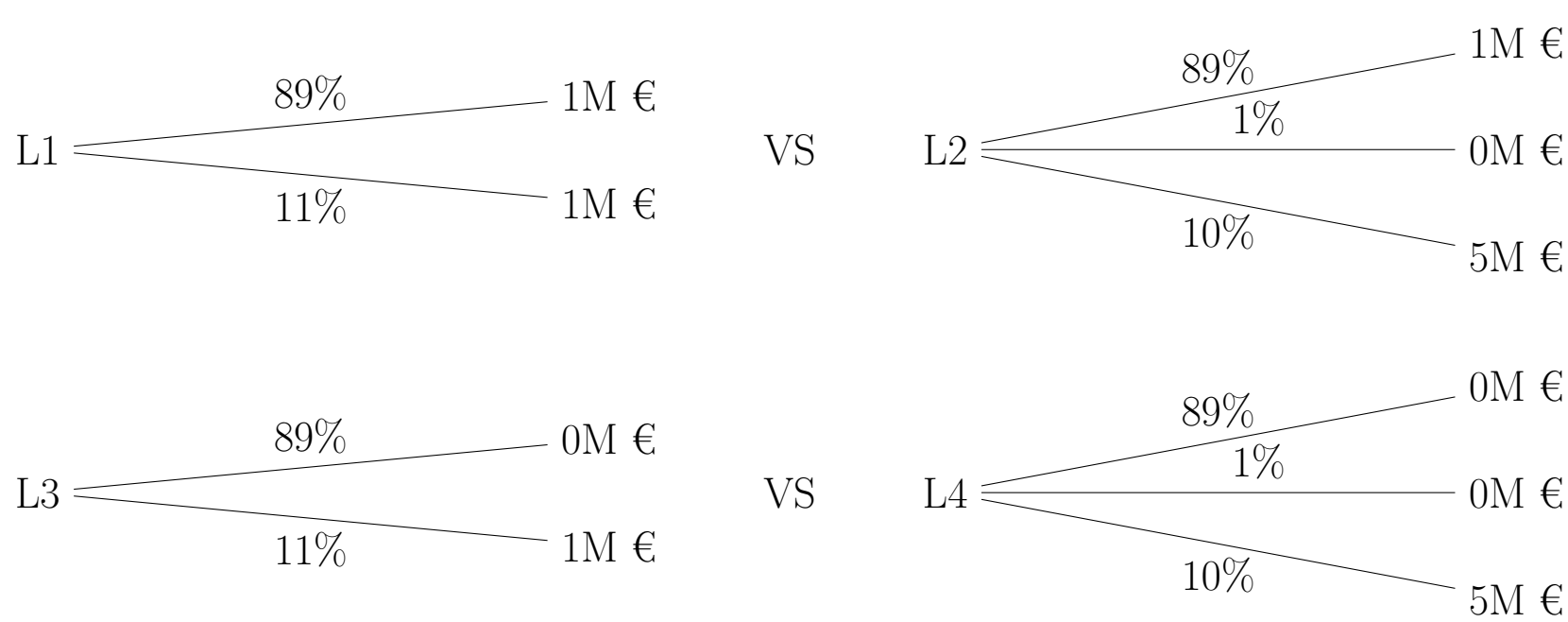
Deliberated judgement: a missing conception of “preference”

- Descriptive approach
 - Observe your epistemic position / choice without interference
- Normative approach
 - How you ought to reason / choose
 - Can’t be validated through observation of individuals
- Deliberated* judgement (or preference)
 - Your position after having considered all arguments

Deliberation can change your mind



- First observation (Bernouilli): don’t be content with maximizing (untransformed) expected revenue!
 - Second observation: i could be intuitively attracted by $L1 \succ L2$ and $L3 \succ L4$ (Allais’s problem)
 - Including Savage
 - And might change her mind when given a reasoning pro expected utility
 - “There is, of course, an important sense in which preferences, being entirely subjective, cannot be in error”
 - ... “but in a different, more subtle sense they can be.” (Savage, The Foundations of Statistics)
- ⇒ Systematic decision principles might help deliberate



Study deliberated judgement

The proposed research program aims at the following.

- Define Deliberated Judgment (DJ) formally
 - Given a set of arguments
 - Of an individual i
 ⇒ The position that is stable facing counter-arguments
- Define the concept of a model of someone’s DJ
 - ⇒ A model phrases a claim about i ’s DJ and argues for its claim
- Define validity of a model
 - ⇒ Correct capture of i ’s DJ
- Study conditions for falsifying models using observable data only
 - ⇒ Let models debate, use i as a judge

Application: test axioms of decision theory

- Axioms considered appropriate normatively?
 - But some (Allais, Ellsberg) disagree
- Proposal: build models resting on those axioms
- Test models: their convincing power will give us indications about the reasonableness of the axioms for “normal” people (meaning, not scientists studying decision theory)

Application: test conceptions of justice

- Philosophers have proposed sophisticated conceptions of justice (Rawls, Nozick, ...)
- Individual’s shallow intuitions about justice are observed and used to confront Rawls or others (Experimental Social Choice)
- Proposal: study reactions of individuals to arguments of philosophers rather than just shallow intuitions
- Move towards Reflective equilibrium (Goodman, Rawls)