SOCIAL

Rebecca Saxe

INTELLIGENCE

Part I. Some stuff I actually work on in response to something Martin Nowak just said

Part 2. Some other thoughts about ''social'' ''intelligence''

People care about the motives of strangers

Task: Moral judgments



ANOVA Belief x Outcome; main effect of Belief, p<0.001

Young et al, 2007

People care about the motives of strangers exception? ASD

How much blame does Grace deserve? ASD Group: Control 7 7 None ... Very Much Very Much 6 6 5 5 4 4 3 3 None 2 2 1 1 Dies Fine Dies Fine Dies Fine Dies Fine "Sugar" "Sugar" "Poison" "Poison" ASD n=13, Typical control n=15

Moran et al, under review

ANOVA Belief x Outcome x Group; Belief X Group interaction, p<0.03



A volcano erupted on a Caribbean island three months ago. Barren lava rock is all that remains today. Satellite photographs show the island as it was before the eruption.

Belief > Photo

RTPJ in individual subjects



How much blame does Grace deserve?



Young and Saxe, 2009







Young et al, 2010

Saturday, November 19, 2011

Part I. Some stuff I actually work on in response to something Martin Nowak just said

Part 2. Some other thoughts about "social" "intelligence"

What is "social"?

coexisting with conspecifics (kin, partners & strangers)

- getting what you want via: learning, donations, coercion, deception
- promoting individual/group/species survival via: coordination, cooperation, altruism, teaching

What is "intelligent"?

sensitive: to past & present reality cognitive: involves 'understanding'/'explaining' optimal: achieves intended future

"Social intelligence"?

cognitive sensitively perceiving; accurately comprehending; and effectively manipulating conspecific individuals & groups

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cognitive

sensitively perceiving; accurately comprehending; and effectively manipulating conspecific individuals & groups

Compare to 'New Synthesis'

"When the same parameters and quantitative theory are used to analyze both termite colonies and troops of rhesus macaques, we will have a unified science of sociobiology"

"Social intelligence"?

cognitive sensitively perceiving; accurately comprehending; and effectively manipulating conspecific individuals & groups

Can we:

measure & compare across individuals? diagnose disorders and identify experts? improve by training, teaching or medicating? compare across species?

cf. "The Social Intelligence hypothesis": cognitive demands of complex social life => evolution of big brain

Version 0: clinical measures

e.g. self-report scale

EQ-i Toronto Alexithymia Scale etc.

"People often tell me I am a good listener"

e.g. "Mind in the Eyes"



Version 0: clinical measures

Homework idea:

What would be a good experimental measure of "social intelligence" in adult humans? Are there "experts" (Mensa for social cognition)? Who?

Version 1: We like what we're good at Social success <==> high social intelligence Social failure/axiety <==> low social intelligence



e.g. Mouse ASD test:



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Homework idea:

What would be a better experimental measure of mouse/rat social cognition, for use in ASD?

Version 2: Diagnostic behaviours e.g. Donating knowledge to ignorant conspecifics at cost "Teaching"

e.g. Ant tandem running





Version 2: Diagnostic behaviours e.g. Donating knowledge to ignorant conspecifics at cost "Teaching"

Homework idea:

If human teaching is more "intelligent" than these examples,

can you make a formal model of the difference? what experiment (in ants or meerkats) would illustrate the difference?

Version 3: Model 'economic' games

e.g. Incidental effects



Strategic cooperation/defection



Izuma et al 2011; Yoshida et al 2008; Hampton et al 2008

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Version 3: Model strategies in games

A challenge: distinguishing formal analysis from actual representation. keeping it fresh. keeping it *social*.

e.g. Beauty contest e.g. 'Common knowledge'

How could you diagnose which representation an individual is using?

Version 3: Model strategies in games

Homework idea: Design a new game, so that strategies/moves are diagnostic of specific cognitive & social representations. Social mind, social brain

A cognitive theory:

Why do people think about mental states? When are simpler strategies sufficient? Are there diagnostic behavioural consequences? Relationship to other kinds of "intelligence"?

A computational theory:

What representations and algorithms are necessary & sufficient?

A neural theory:

How do neurons do it?