

Hartmut Esser

Die (Un-)Bedingtheit von Regeln und Normen

Das Modell der Frame-Selektion und die “Wirkmacht” von
Institutionen und Organisationen

Universität Mannheim
Fakultät für Sozialwissenschaften
Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung

HSU Hamburg
27. Oktober 2010

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The (Un-)Conditionality of Rules and Norms

The Model of Frame-Selection and the “Causal Power” of
Institutions and Organisations

University of Mannheim
Faculty for Social Sciences
Mannheim Centre for European Social Research

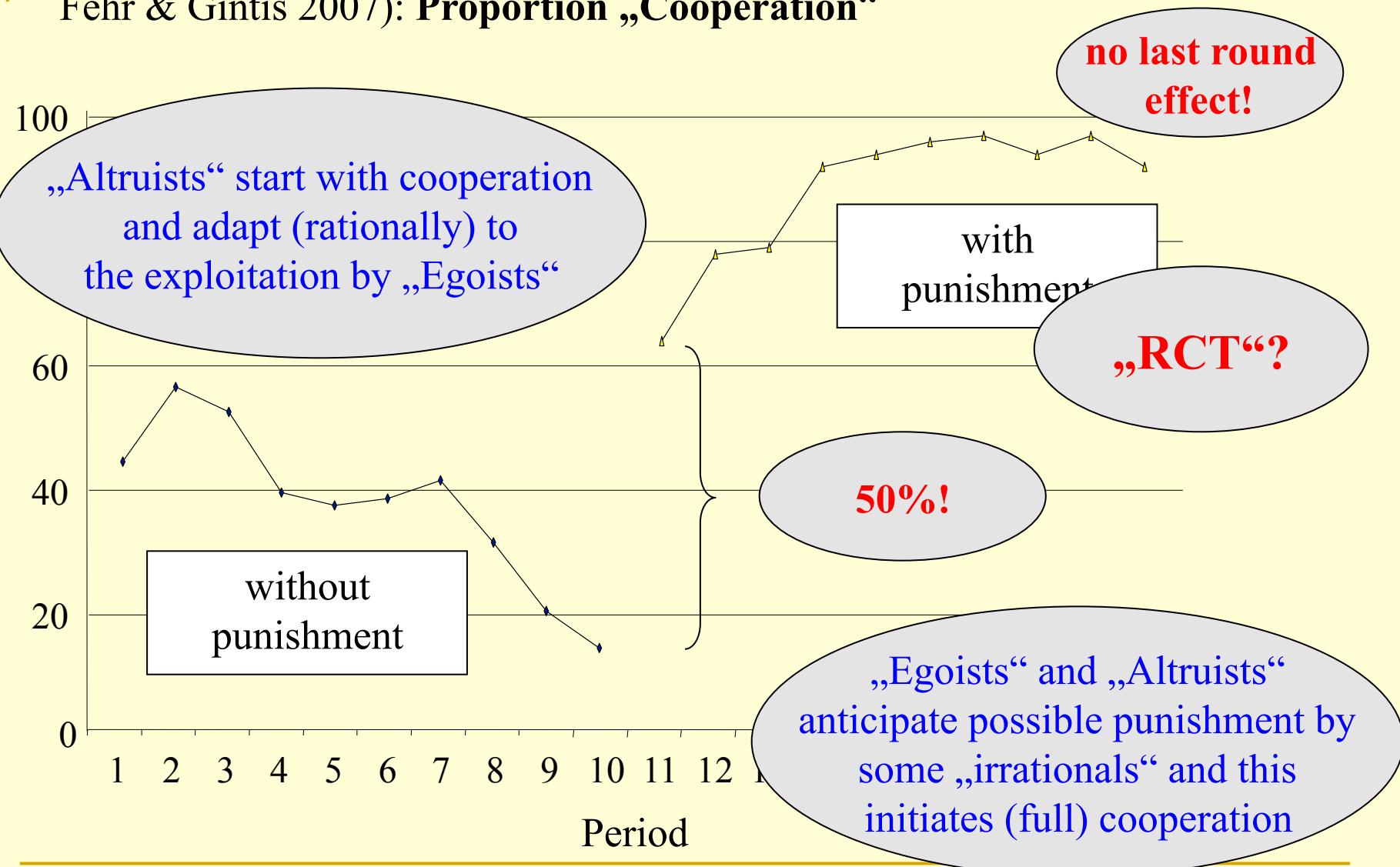
HSU Hamburg
27. Oktober 2010

A challenging example from
rational choice theory...

Cooperation and Punishment in a Collective-Good-Game (Fehr&Gächter 2000;
Fehr & Gintis 2007)

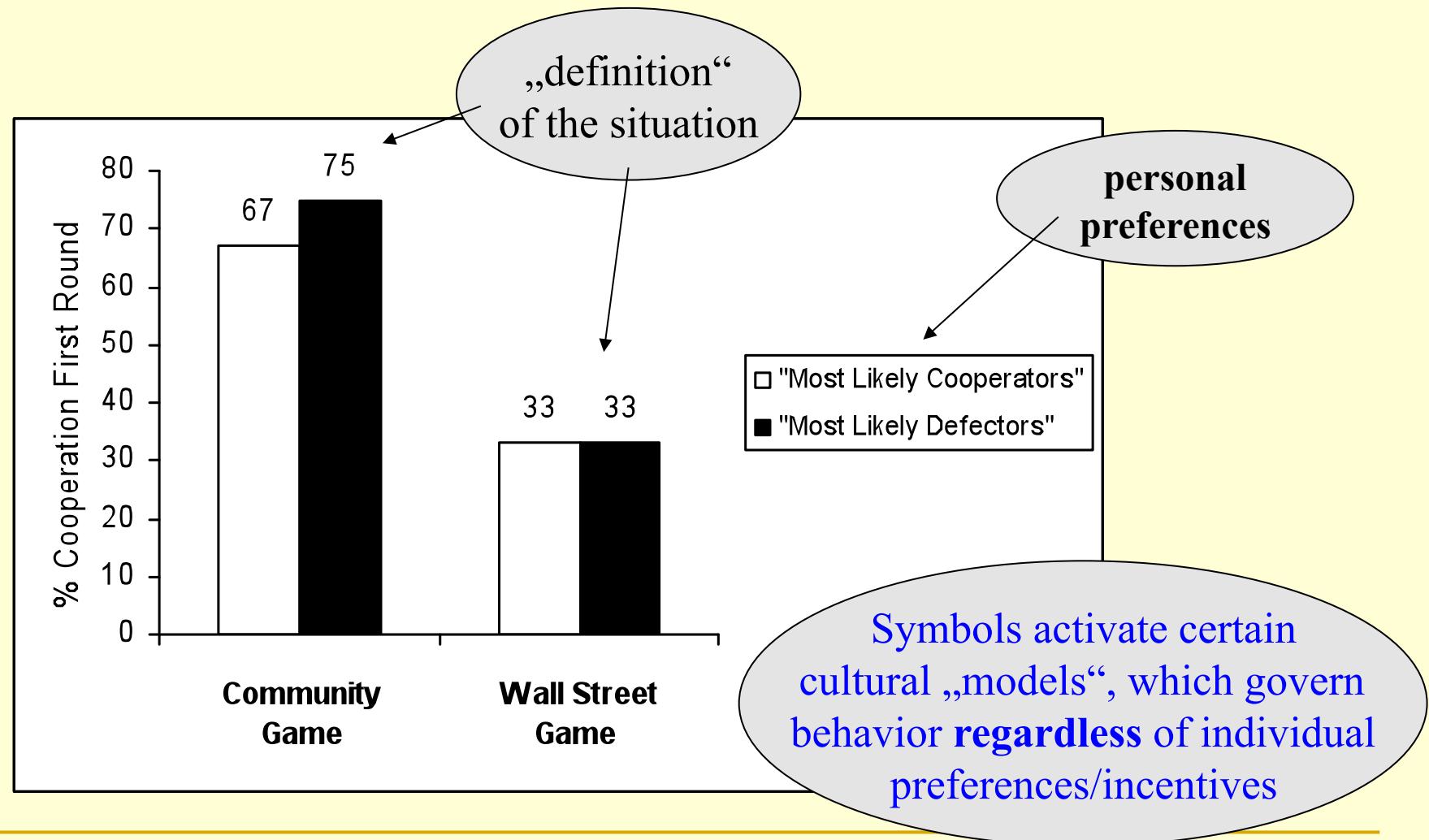
Cooperation and Punishment in a Collective-Good-Game (Fehr&Gächter 2000;
Fehr & Gintis 2007): **Proportion „Cooperation“**

Cooperation and Punishment in a Collective-Good-Game (Fehr&Gächter 2000; Fehr & Gintis 2007): Proportion „Cooperation“



... a (completely) different explanation!

The „Wallstreet-Game“ (Liberman, Samuels & Ross 2004)



... even for extremely high costs!

The Rescue of Jews in Nazi Europe (Varese & Yaish 2000)

Factors of rescue behavior (logistic regression coefficients)

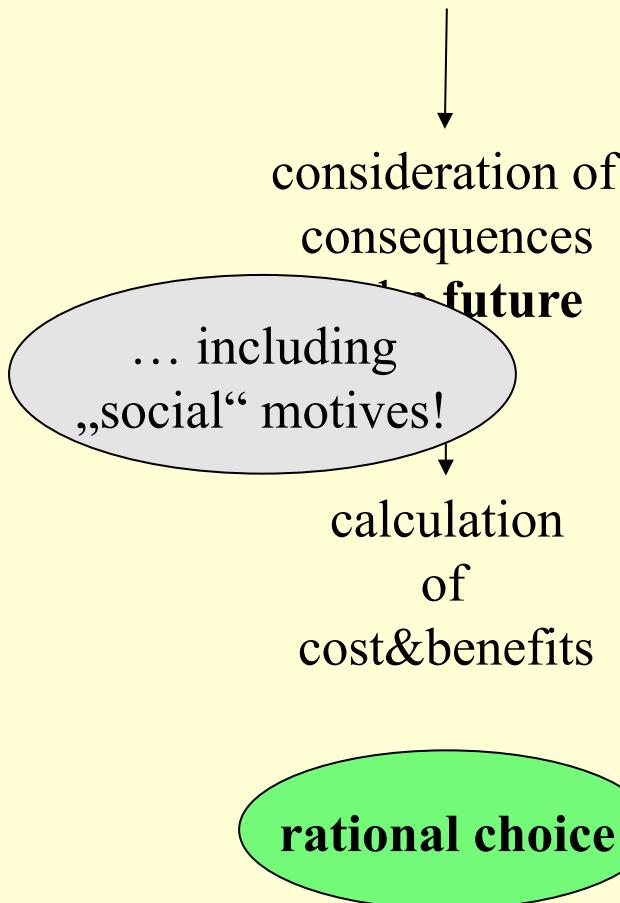
Variables	Model 1	Model 2
Age (1940)	0.078**	0.109**
Gender (male)	-0.959**	1.890**
Education	-0.196	-0.229
Religious „RC“-Factors	0.468**	
Many neighbors	-0.890	
Cellar in house	-0.723	
Number rooms	0.295	
Urban/rural	-1.087	
„Resistance“	10.205	
Personal call		2.847**

most important single factor!

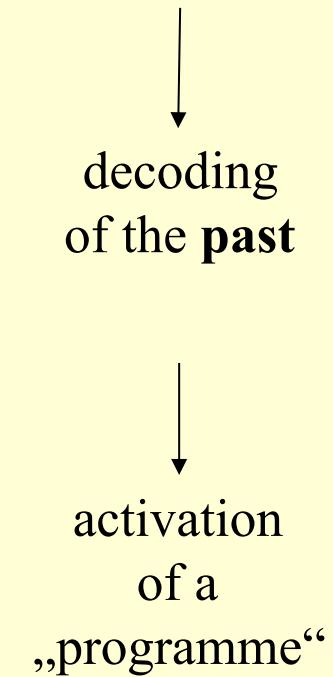
„.... I could not deny!“

... two (very) different mechanisms

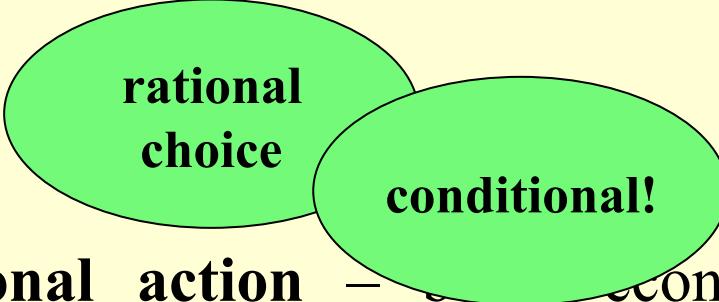
mechanism 1



mechanism 2



two (very) different „types“ of action

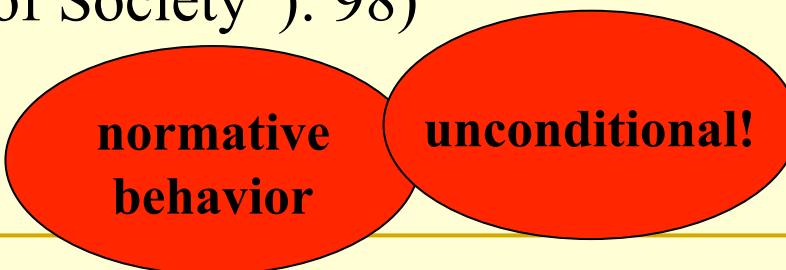


rational
choice

conditional!

„**Rational action** – is economically or politically motivated – **is concerned with outcomes**. Rationality says , 'If you want to achieve Y, do X'..“ (Elster 1989 (“Nuts and Bolts”): 113)

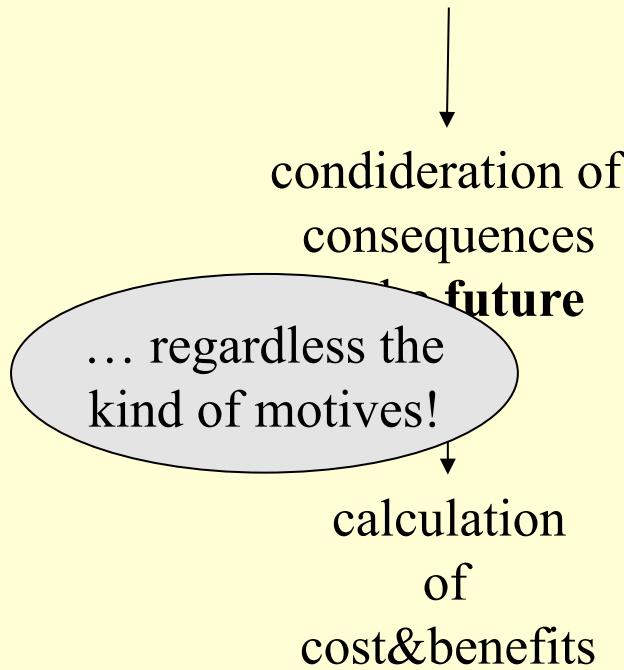
„I define **social norms** by the feature that they are **not outcome-oriented**. ... The imperatives expressed in social norms ... are **unconditional**.“ (Elster 1989 („The Cement of Society“): 98)



normative
behavior

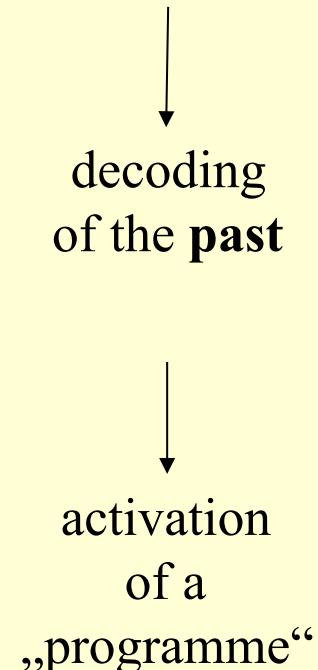
unconditional!

mechanism 1



rational choice
conditional

mechanism 2



normative behavior
unconditional

... two models of man

**Homo
oeconomicus**

consideration of
consequences
in the **future**

calculation
of
cost&benefits

rational choice
conditional

**Homo
sociologicus**

decoding
of the **past**

activation
of a
„programme“

**normative
behavior**
unconditional

... and a third one

```
graph TD; A([Homo oeconomicus]) --> B[consideration of consequences in the future]; A --> C[calculation of cost&benefits]; A --> D["meaning of symbols and ,cues"]; A --> E["interpretation & symbolic interaction"]; A --> F["decoding of the past"]; A --> G["activation of a programme"]; B --> H[rational choice]; B --> I[conditional]; B --> J["logic of calculativeness"]; C --> K[mindful orientation]; C --> L["creative"]; C --> M["logic of appropriateness"]; D --> N[normative behavior]; D --> O[unconditional];
```

**Homo
oeconomicus**

**Homo
culturalis**

**Homo
sociologicus**

consideration of
consequences
in the **future**

calculation
of
cost&benefits

„meaning“
of symbols
and „cues“

„interpretation“
&
„symbolic interaction“

decoding
of the **past**

activation
of a
„programme“

rational choice

conditional

„logic of
calculativeness“

**mindful
orientation**

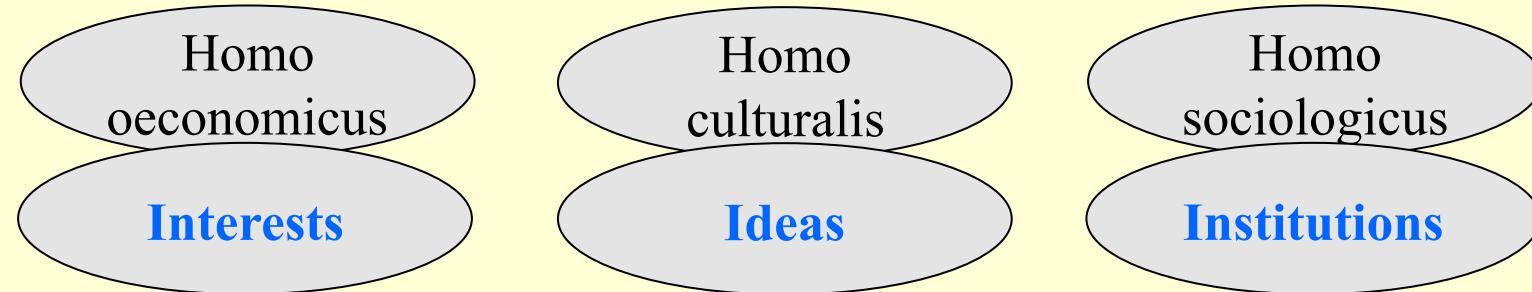
„creative“

„logic of
appropriateness“

**normative
behavior**

unconditional

... three main structural aspects
of social situations



consideration of
consequences
in the **future**

„meaning“
of symbols
and „cues“

decoding
of the **past**

calculation
of
cost&benefits

„interpretation“
&
„symbolic interaction“

activation
of a
„programme“

rational choice

conditional

**mindful
orientation**

„creative“

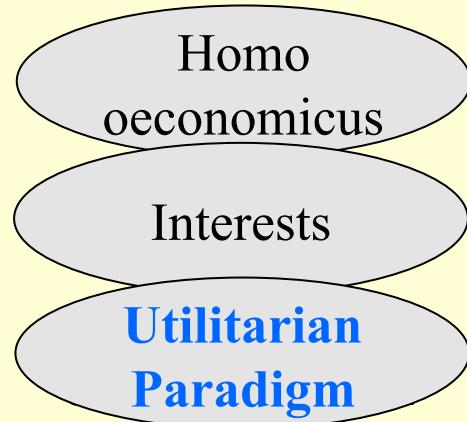
**normative
behavior**

unconditional

„logic of
calculativeness“

„logic of
appropriateness“

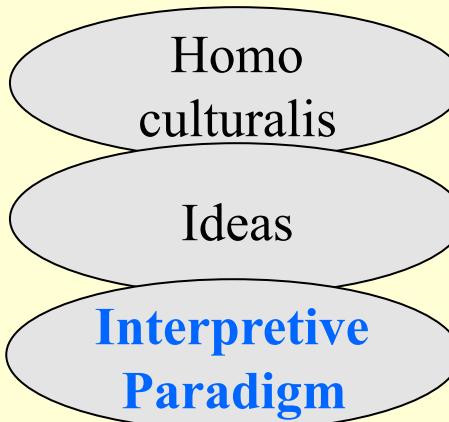
... three social-science paradigms



consequences
in the future



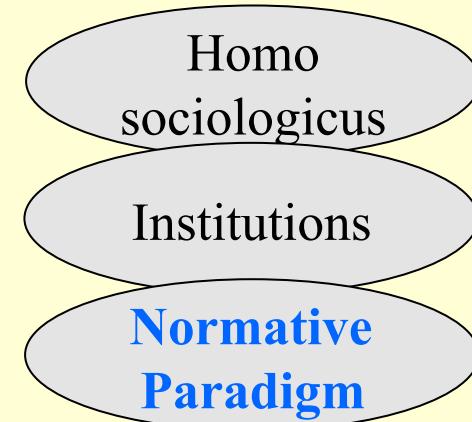
calculation
of
cost&benefits



of symbols
and „cues“



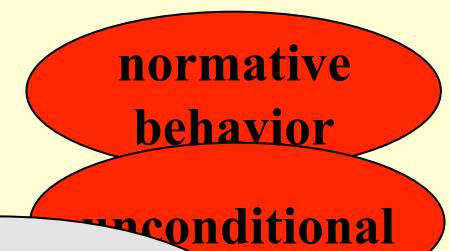
„interpretation“
&
„symbolic interaction“



of the past



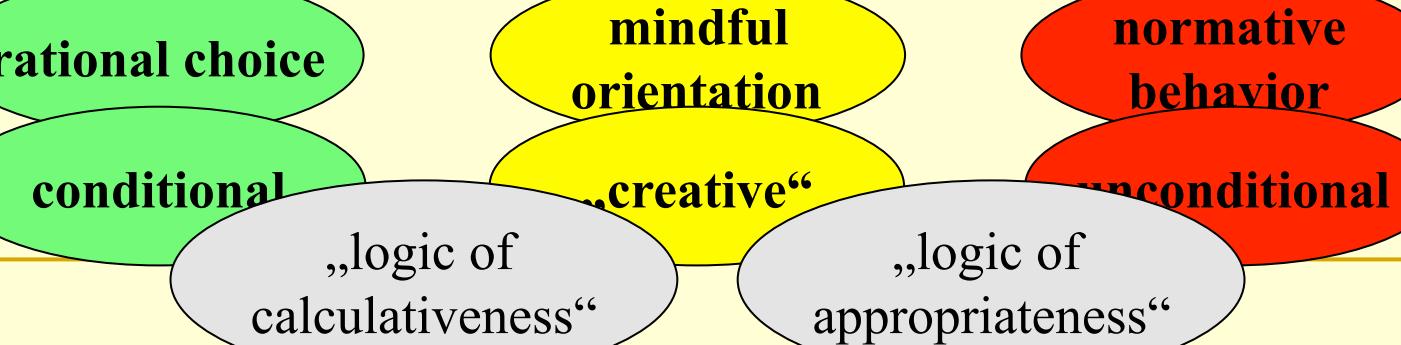
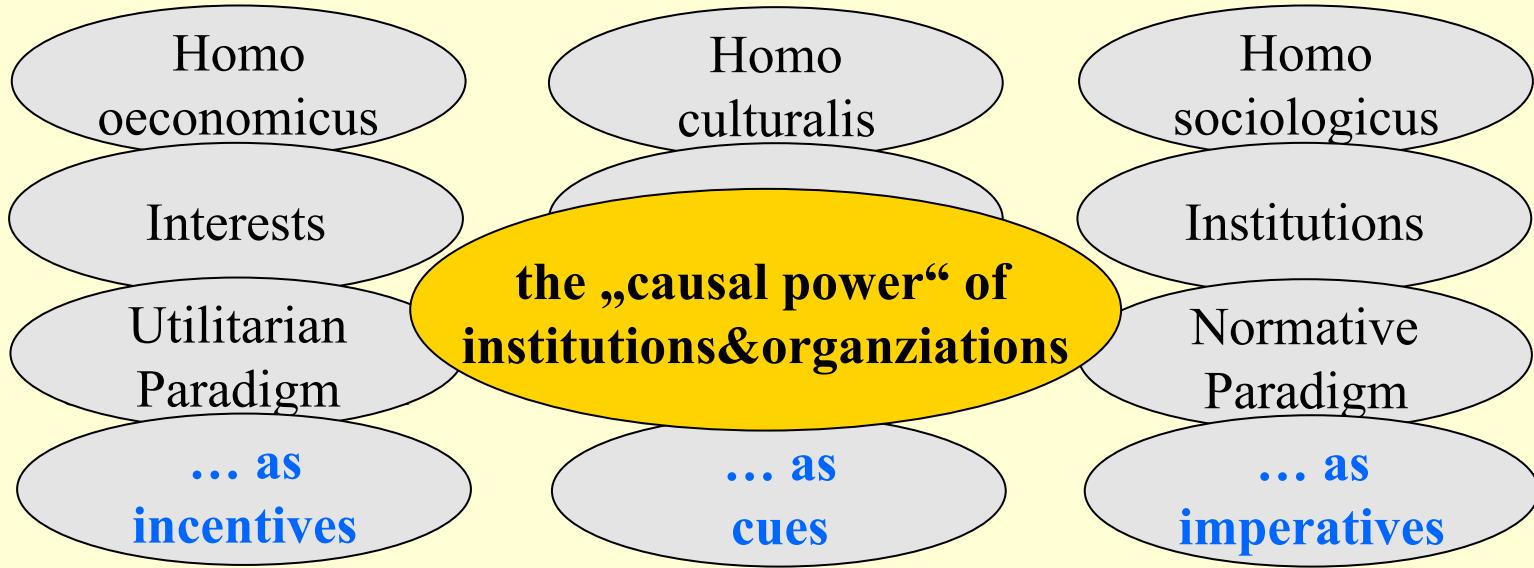
activation
of a
„programme“



„logic of
calculativeness“

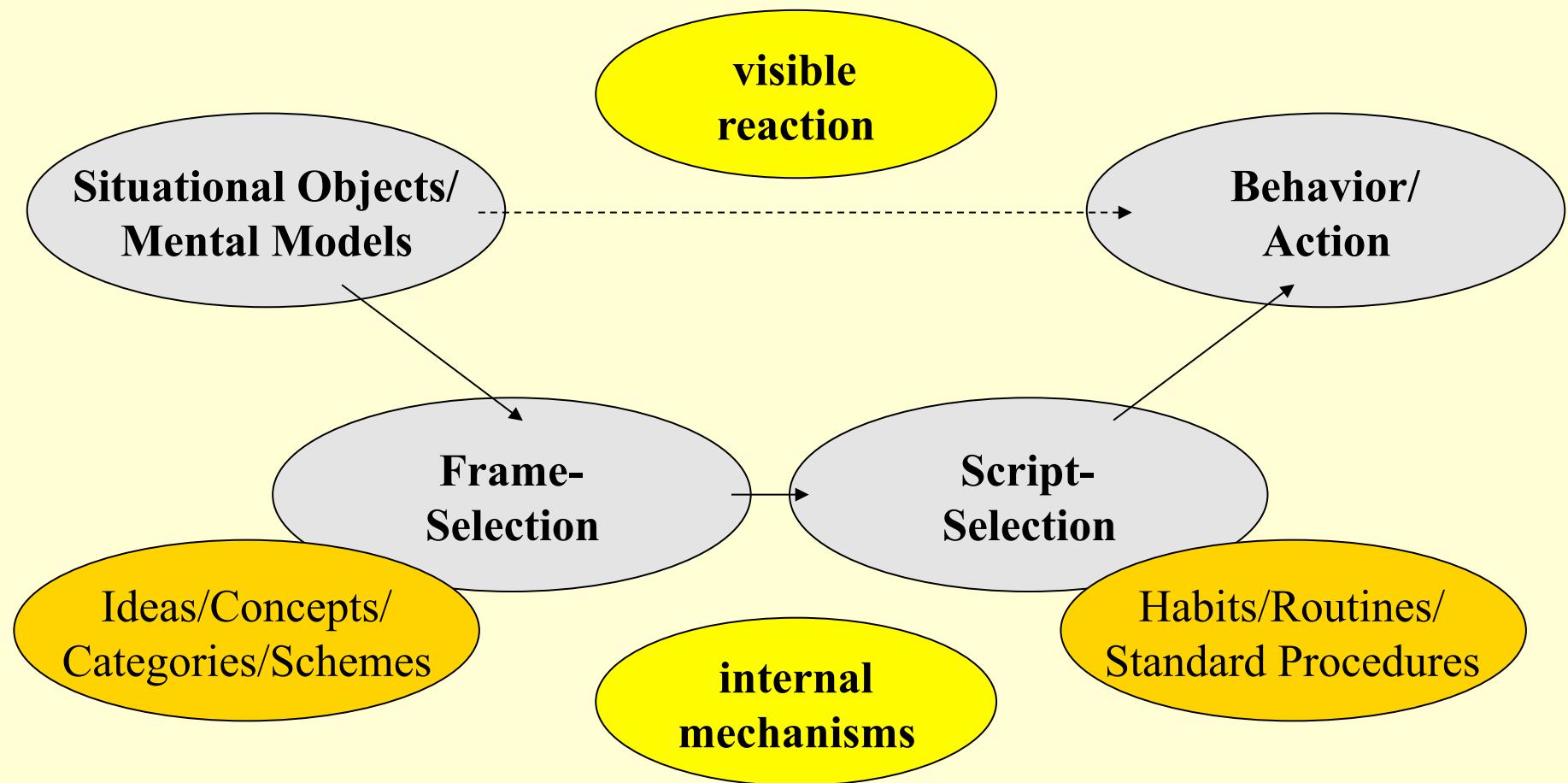
„logic of
appropriateness“

... three conceptions of „rules“/„norms“/„roles“

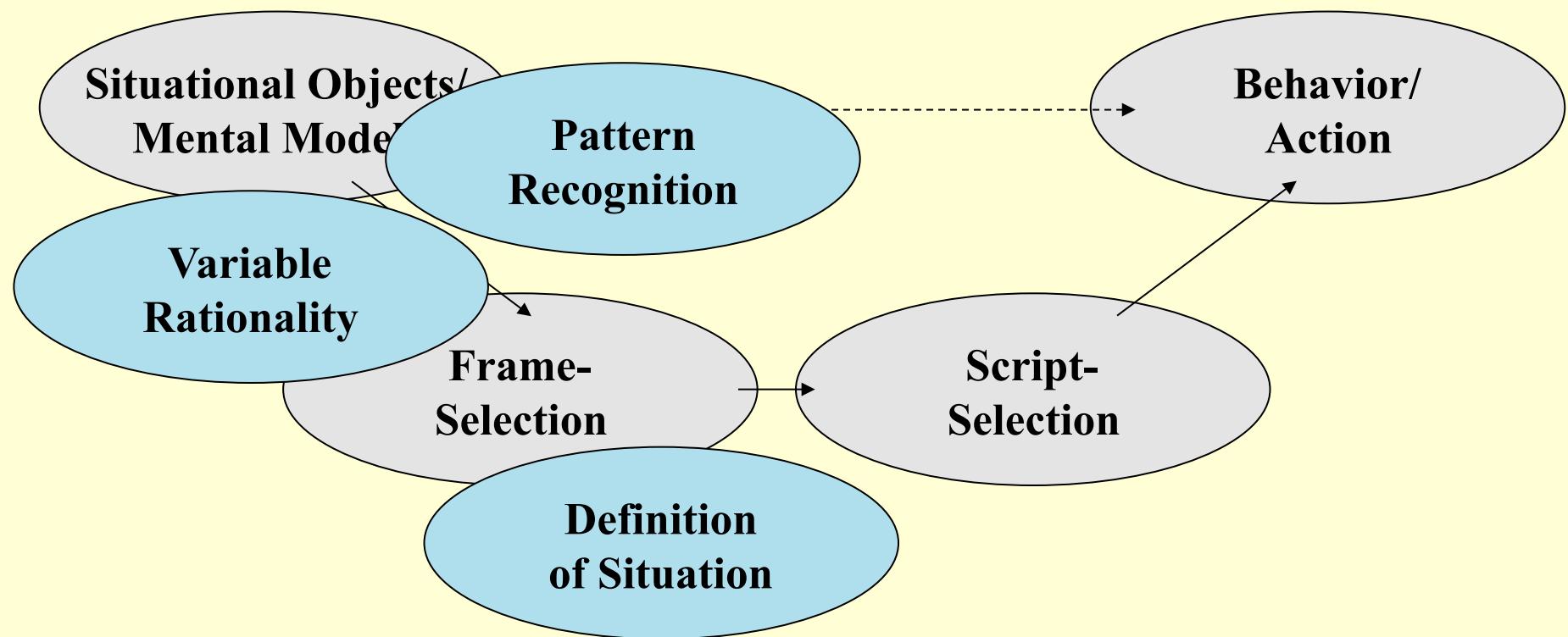


... and **One for All**:
The Model of Frame-Selection

Main intuition



Three mechanisms



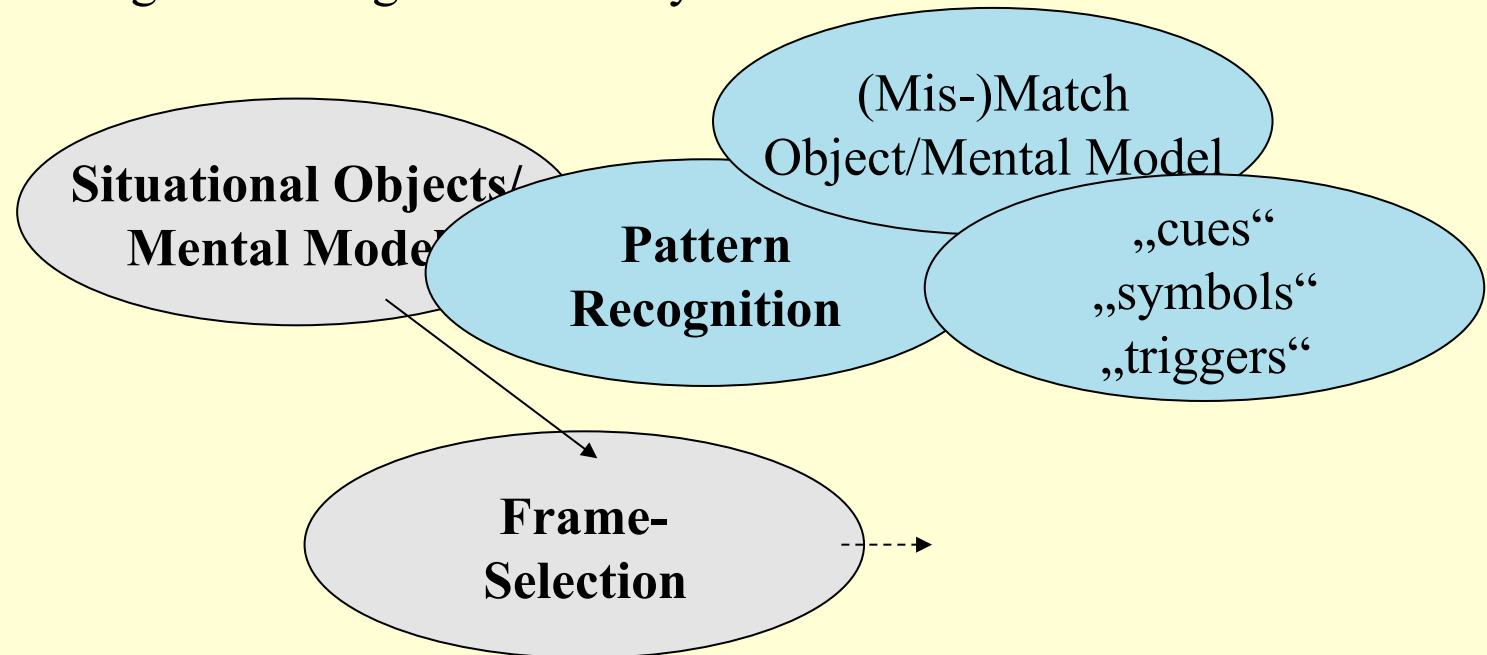
1. Pattern Recognition

Pattern Recognition

(Mis-)Match between mental models and situational objects

Activation of biological/socialized reaction-programs

Background: Cognition-Theory/Neuro-Science



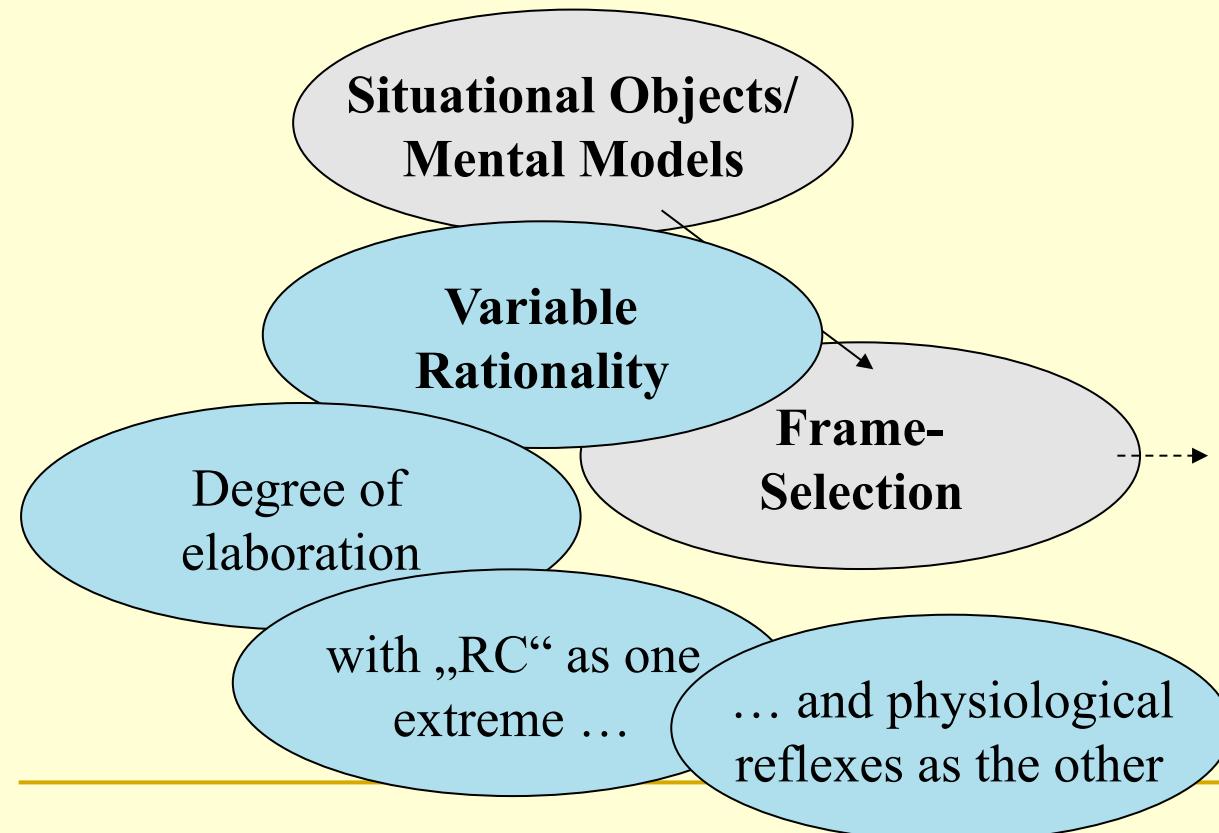
2. Variable Rationality

Variable Rationality

Selection of different degrees of „elaboration“

two extremes: automatic-spontaneous vs reflexive-calculating

Background: Dual-Process-Theory/Schütz; Mead; Goffman; Garfinkel



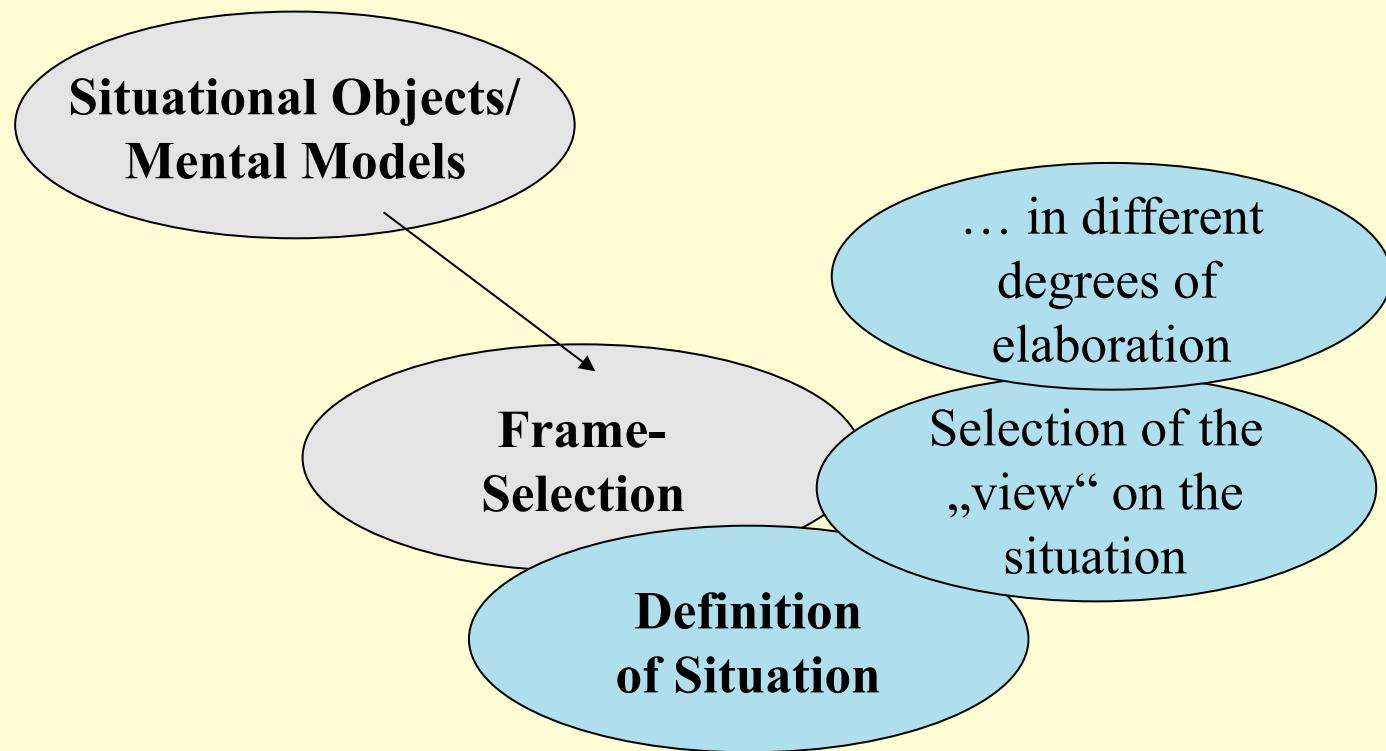
3. Definition of Situation

Definition of the Situation

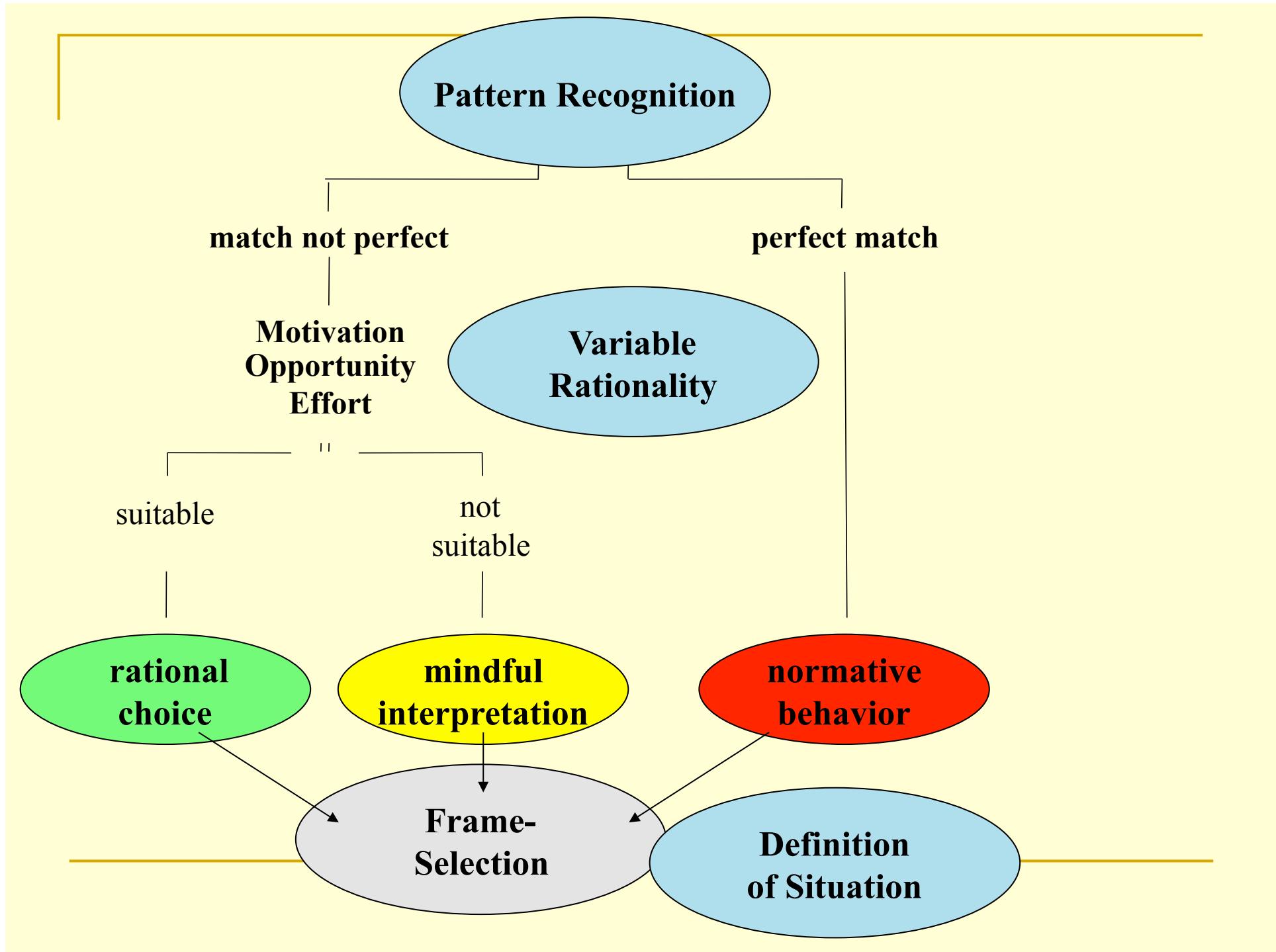
Selection of a certain „view“ of the situation („Framing“)

... with different degrees of „rationality“ and „conditionality“

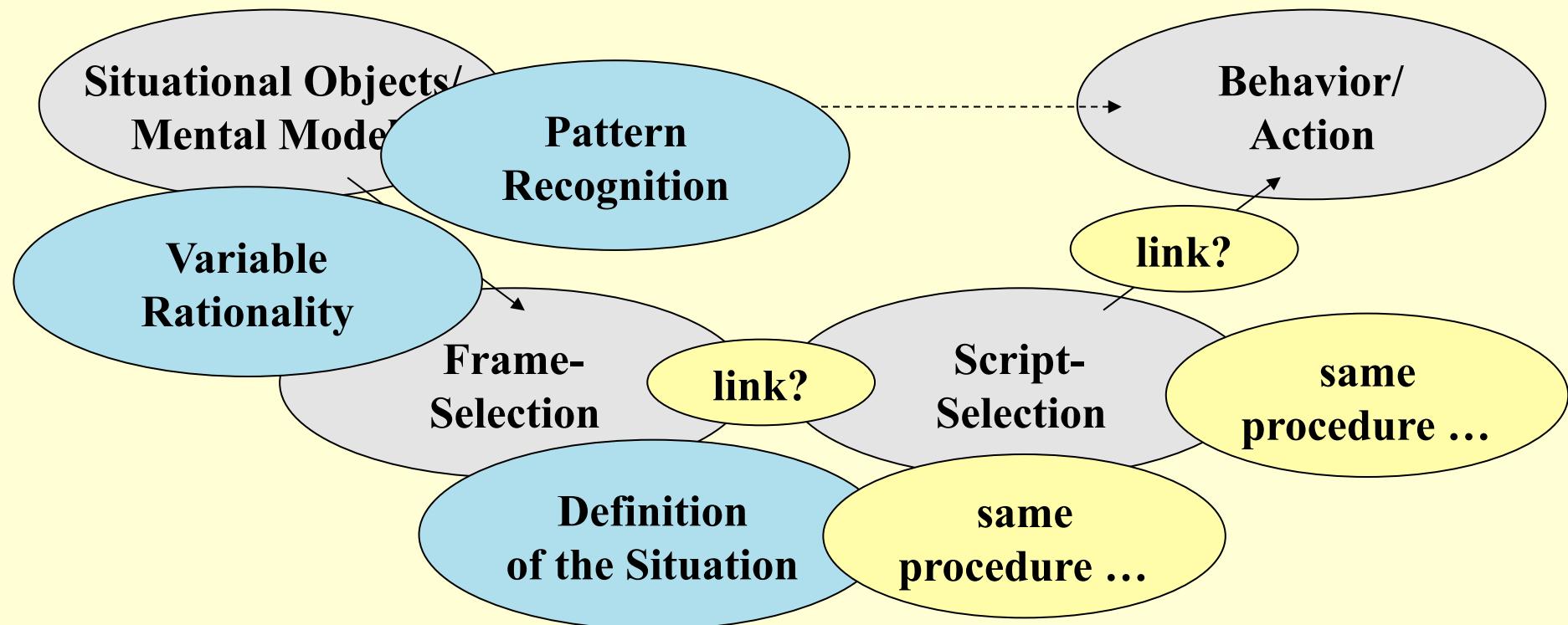
Background: Schema-Theory/ Thomas, Allport, Abelson



The process



... and: “Action!”



Two Selections

two selections:

Modus-Selection: which degree of elaboration?

Model-Selection: which frame, script and action?

... jetzt wird's ein bißchen abstrakter.
Aber keine Panik!
(mehr im Anhang)

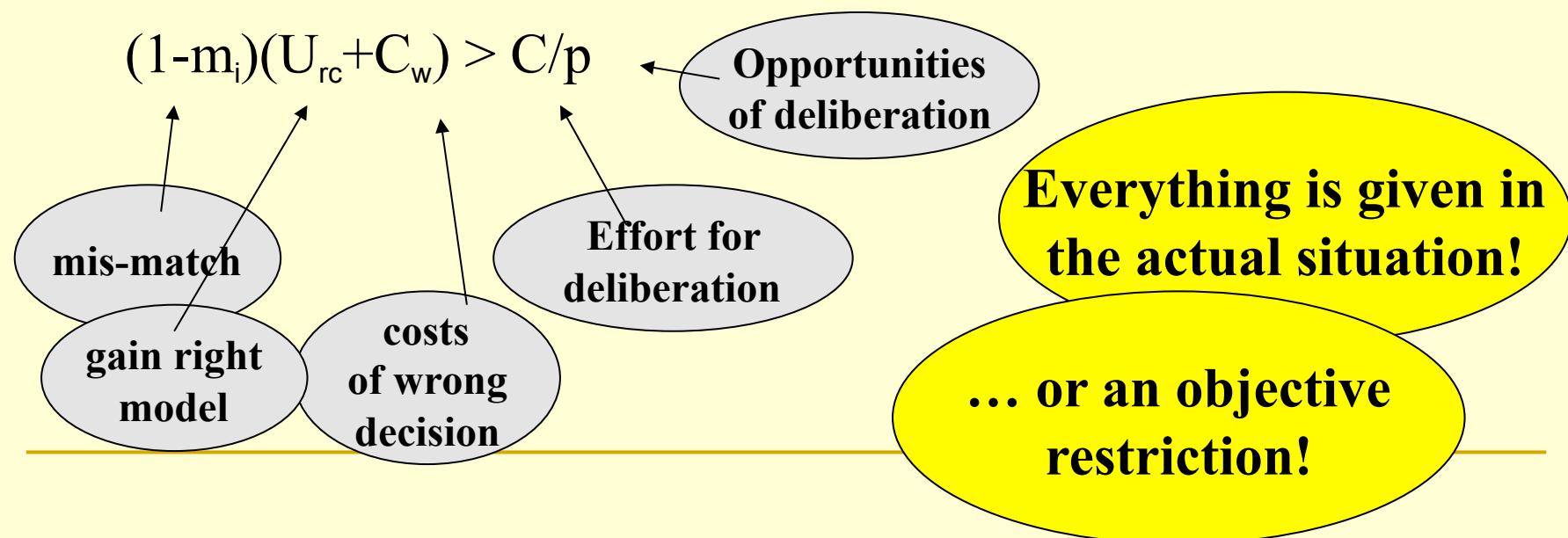
Modus-Selection

resulting EU-weights (for details see appendix: extension 0)

$$EU(as) = m_i U_i - (1-m_i) C_w$$

$$EU(rc) = pm_i (U_i - C) + p(1-m_i)U_{rc} - C + (1-p)m_i (U_i - C) + (1-p)(1-m_i)(-C - C_w)$$

...

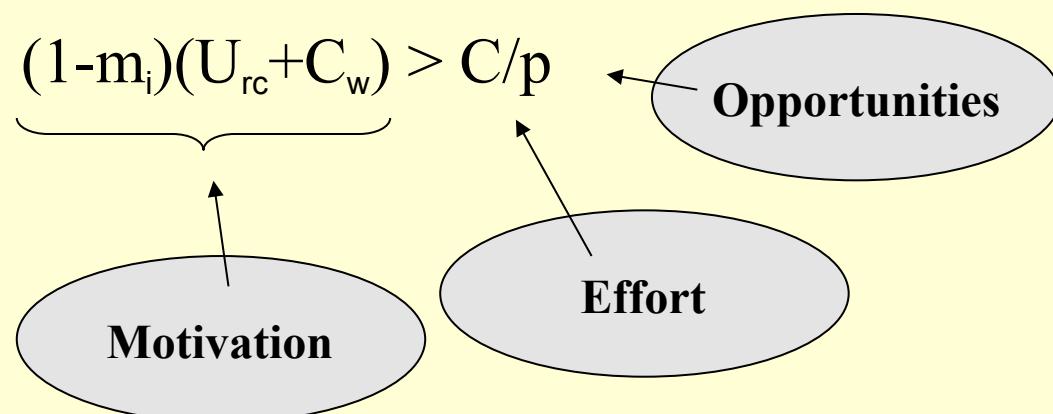


resulting EU-weights

$$EU(as) = m_i U_i - (1-m_i) C_w$$

$$EU(rc) = pm_i (U_i - C) + p(1-m_i)U_{rc} - C + (1-p)m_i (U_i - C) + (1-p)(1-m_i)(-C - C_w)$$

...

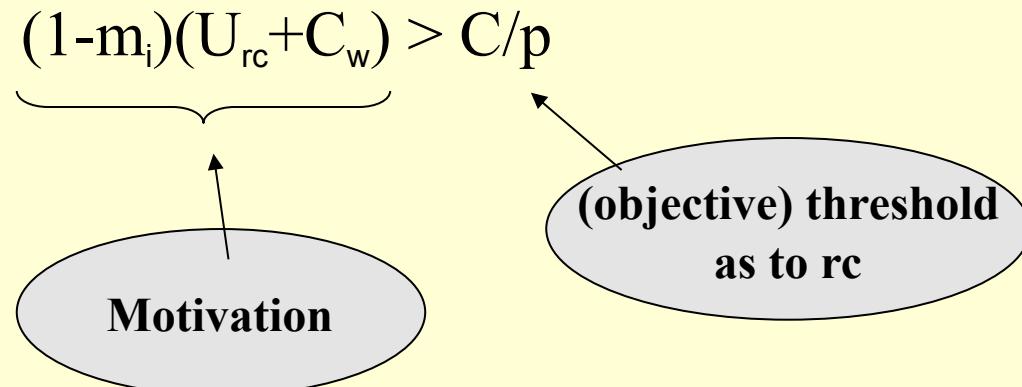


resulting EU-weights

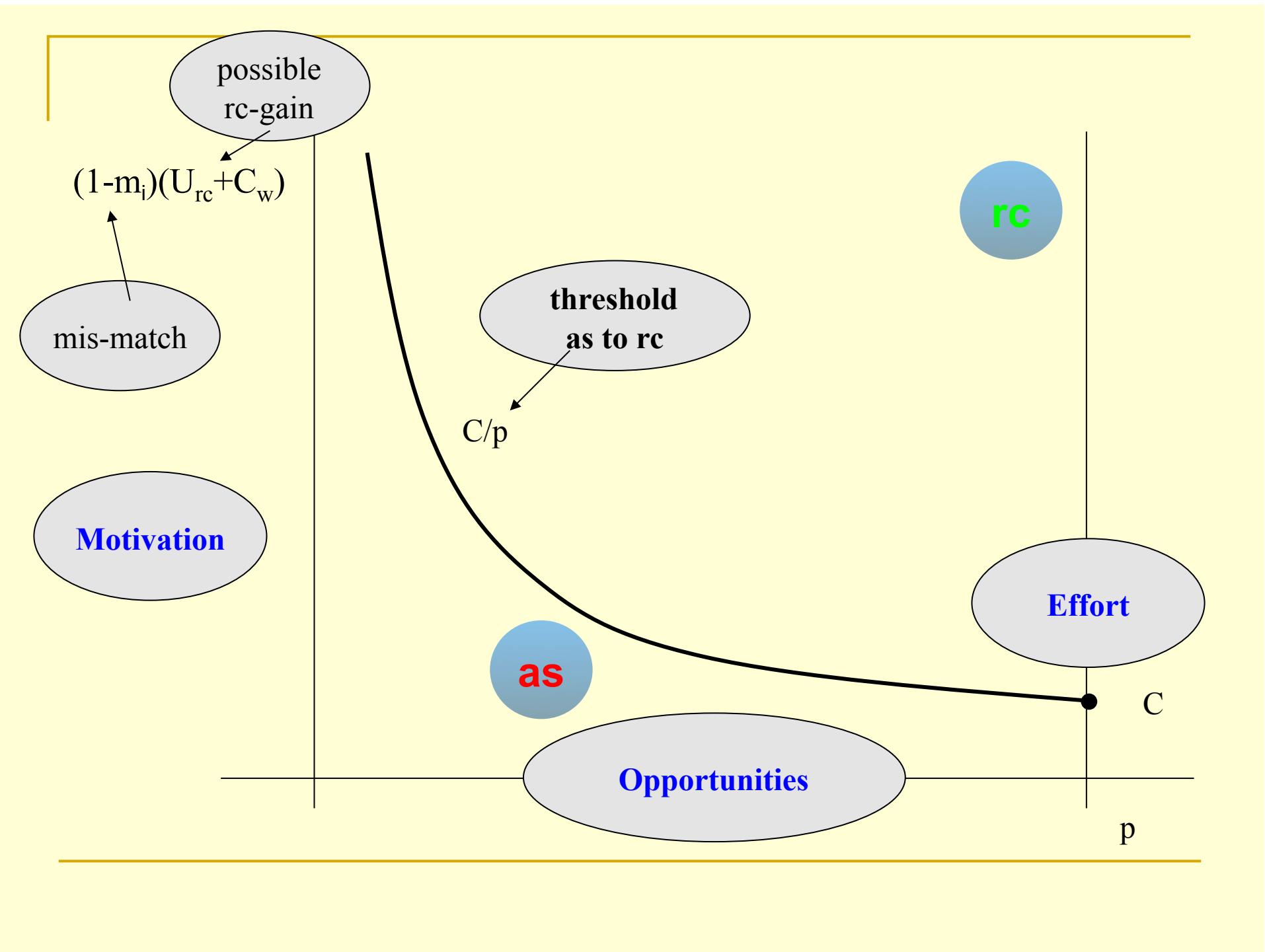
$$EU(as) = m_i U_i - (1-m_i) C_w$$

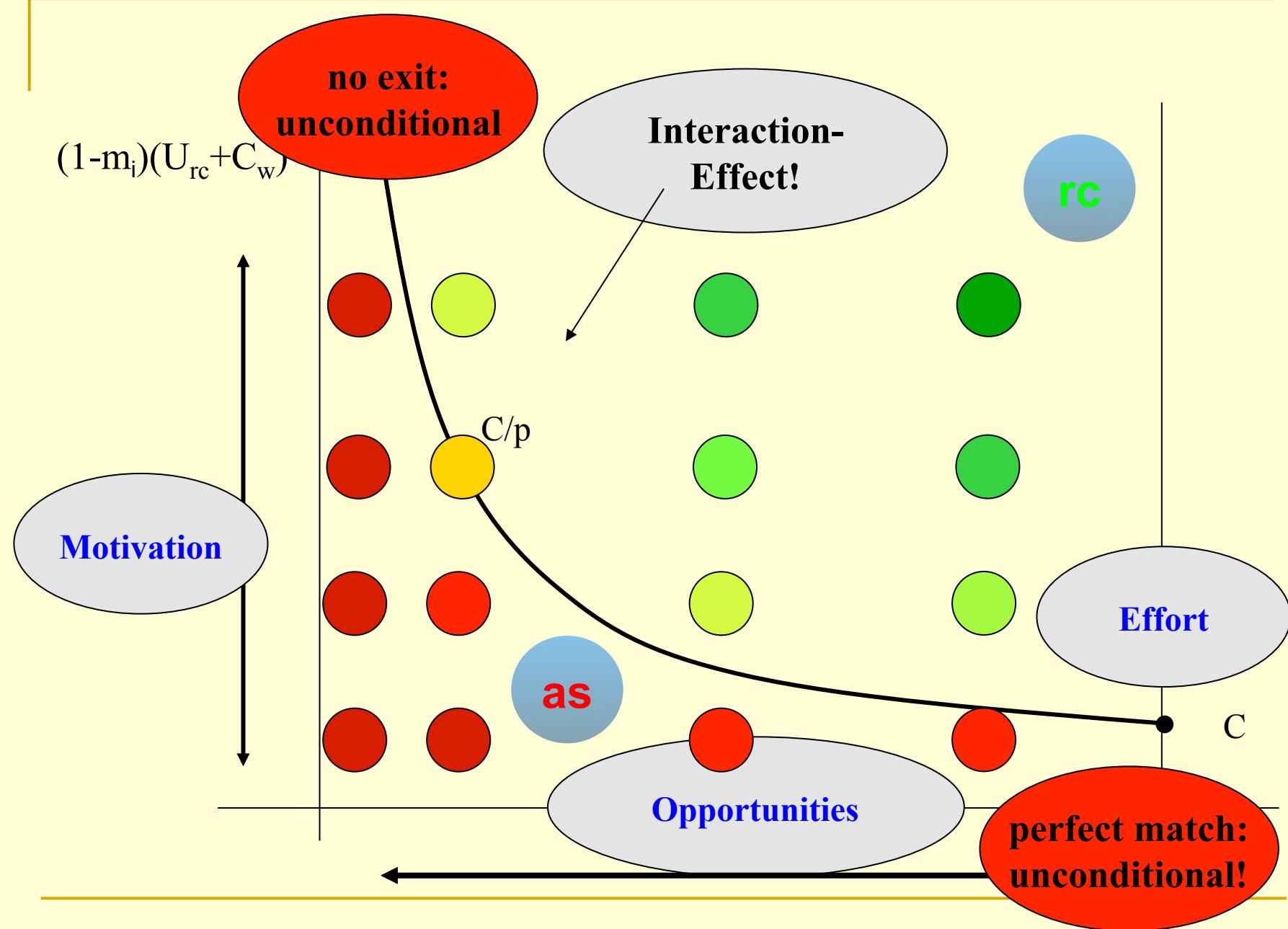
$$\begin{aligned} EU(rc) = p m_i (U_i - C) &+ p(1-m_i) U_{rc} - C \\ &+ (1-p)m_i (U_i - C) + (1-p)(1-m_i)(-C - C_w) \end{aligned}$$

...



A graphical illustration





Model-Selection

Model-Selection

$$S_F = \{F_i \in \{F_1, \dots, F_N\} \mid \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} m_i > m_j & \text{if } EU(\text{as}) \geq EU(\text{rc}) \\ EU(F_i) > EU(F_j) & \text{if } EU(\text{as}) < EU(\text{rc}) \end{array} \right. \}$$

if **as**-Modus:
„pattern recognition“
important only!

$m_i > m_j$ if $EU(\text{as}) \geq EU(\text{rc})$
 $EU(F_i) > EU(F_j)$ if $EU(\text{as}) < EU(\text{rc})$

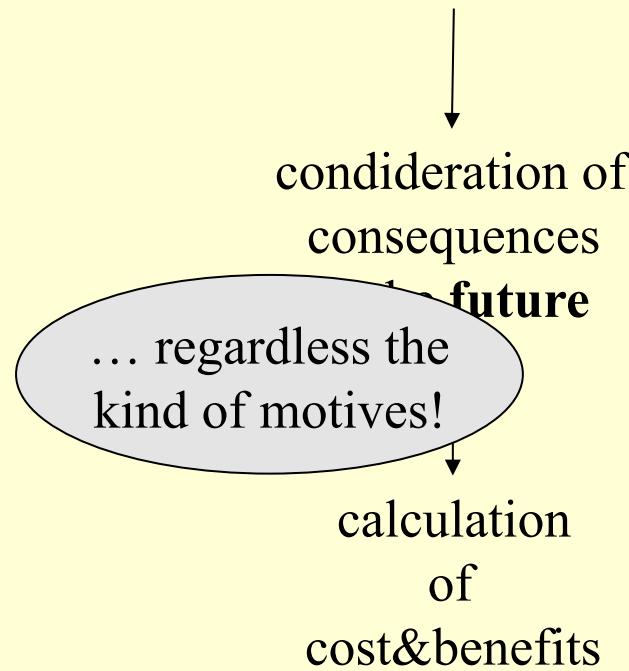
if **rc**-Modus:
„rational choice“
of a frame/script

analogous stepwise for script- and action-selection ...

... depending on the activation weight of the respective
frame/script

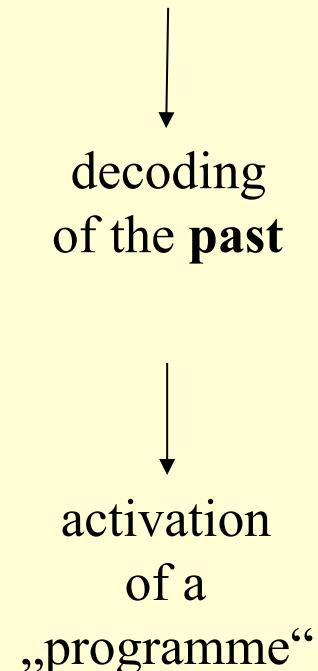
Main implication: (un)conditionality

mechanism 1



rational choice
conditional

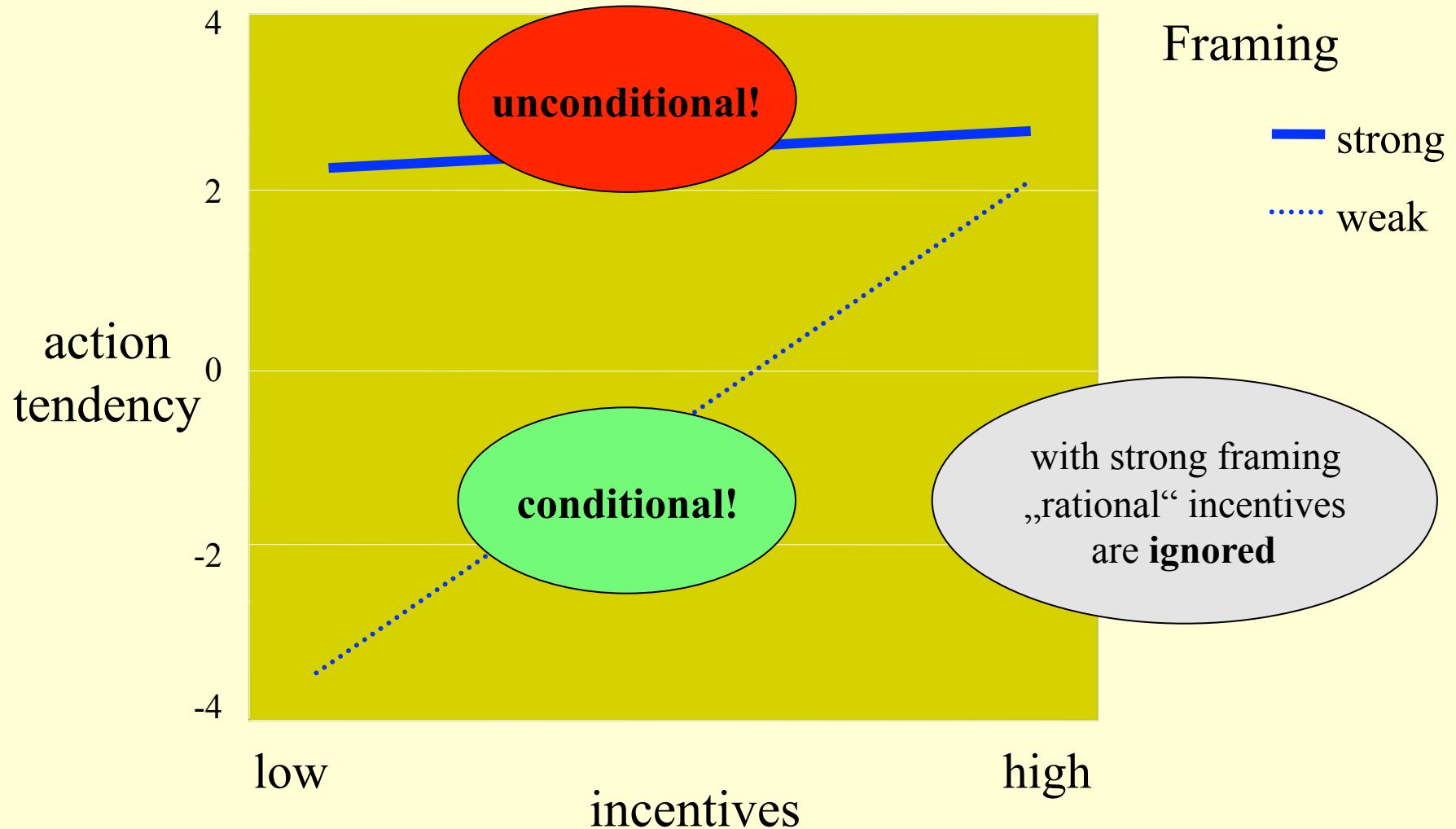
mechanism 2



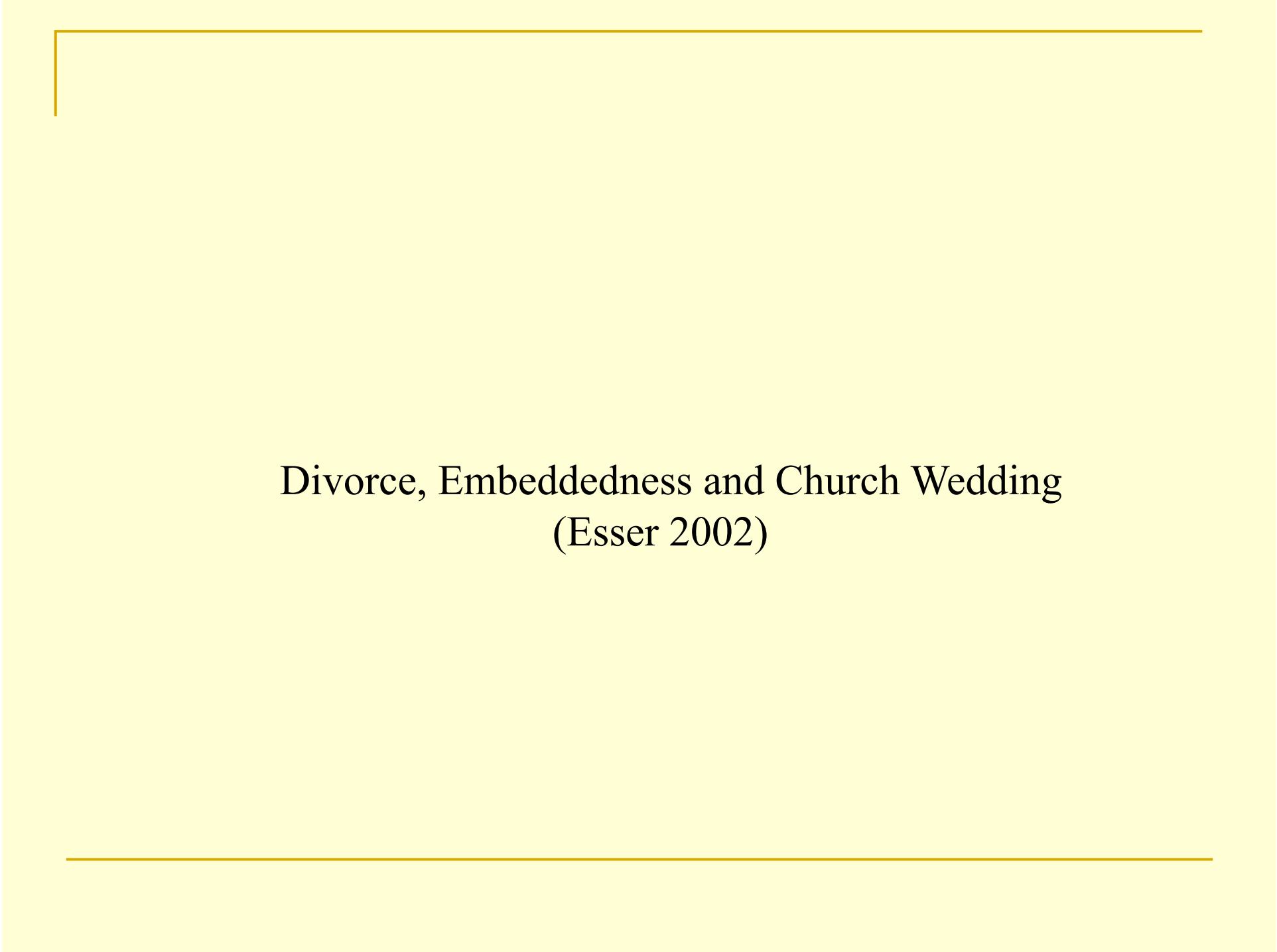
normative behavior
unconditional

... and a typical statistical interaction
effect

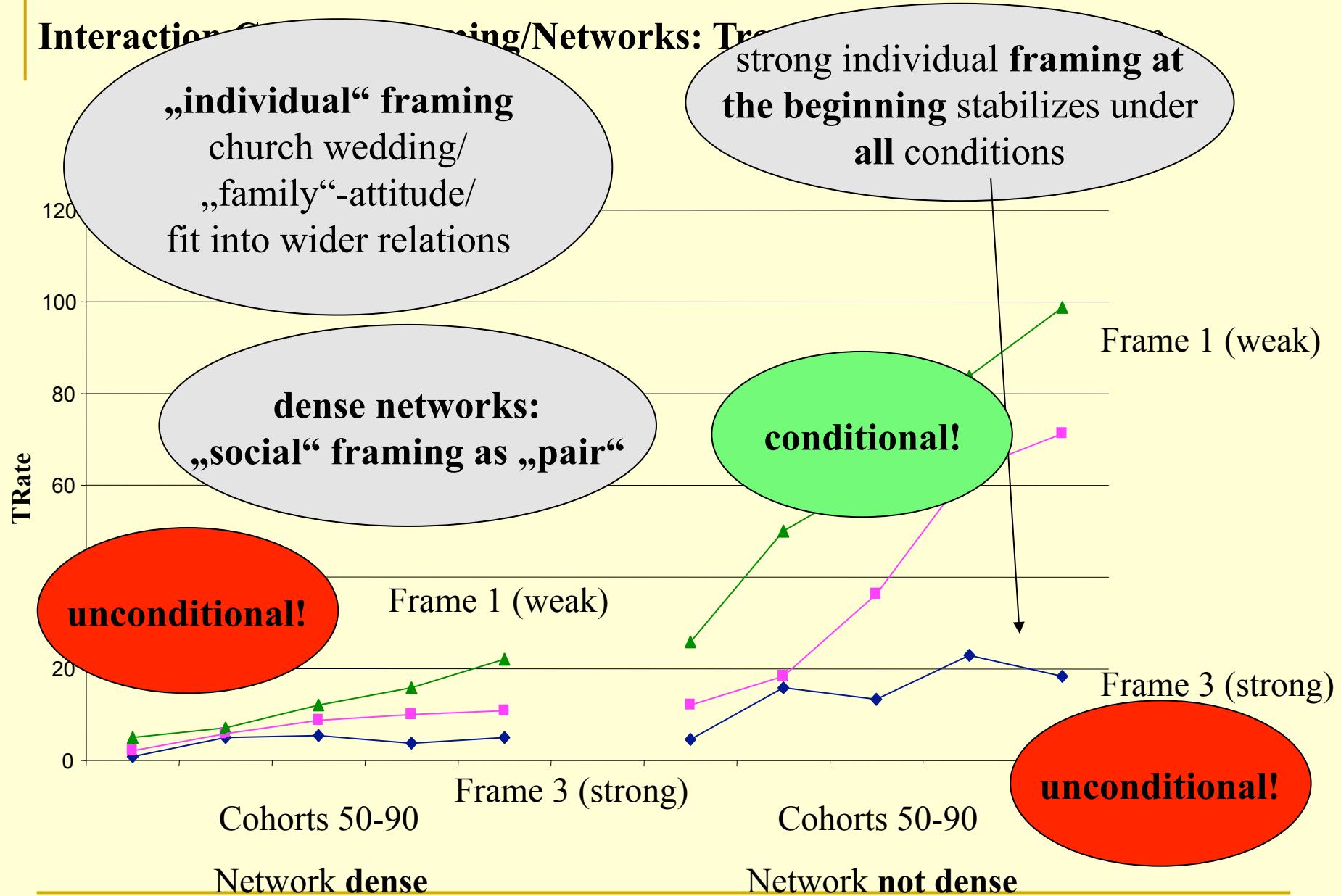
The interaction of framing and RC-incentives

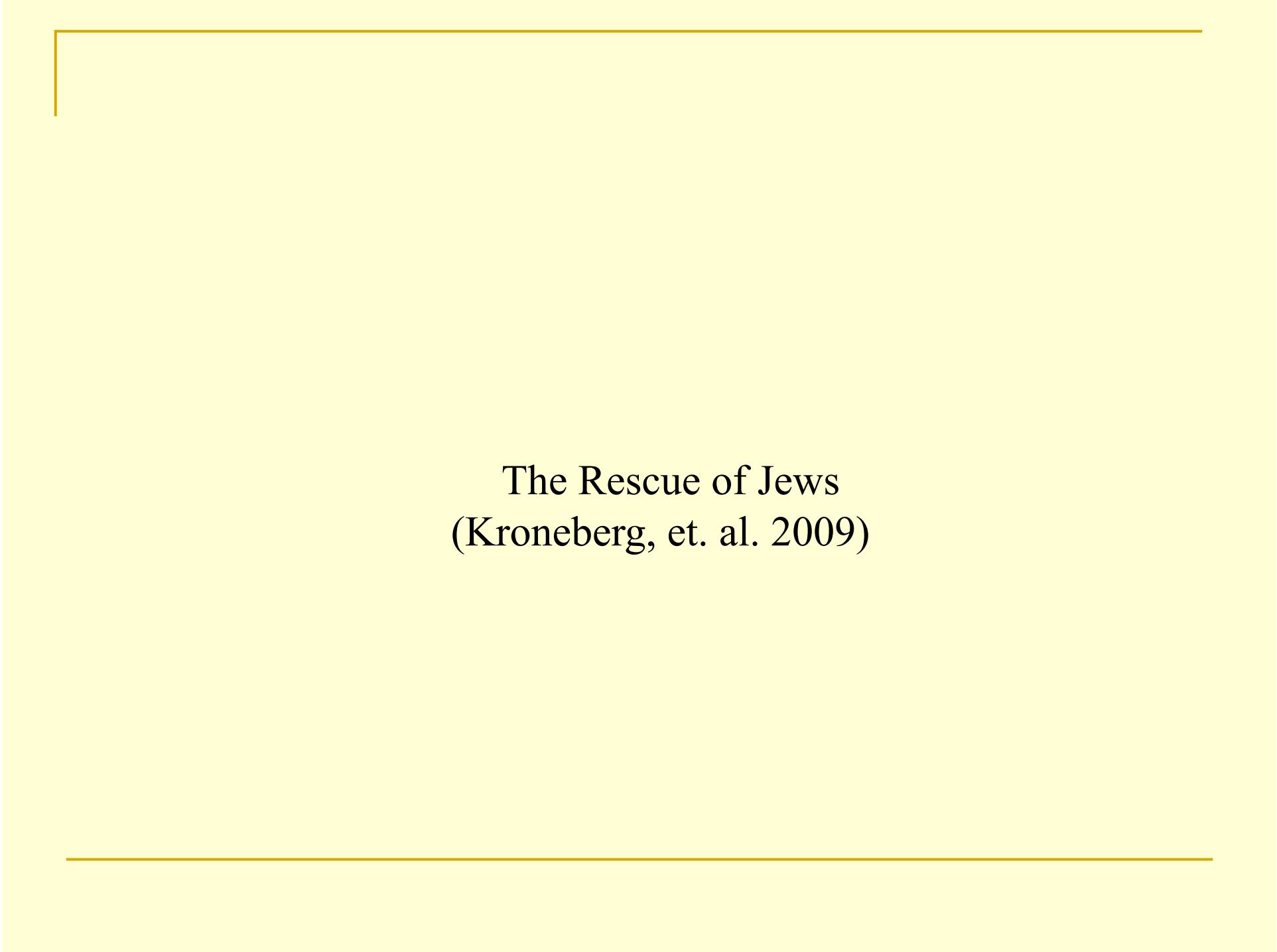


Empirical evidence?

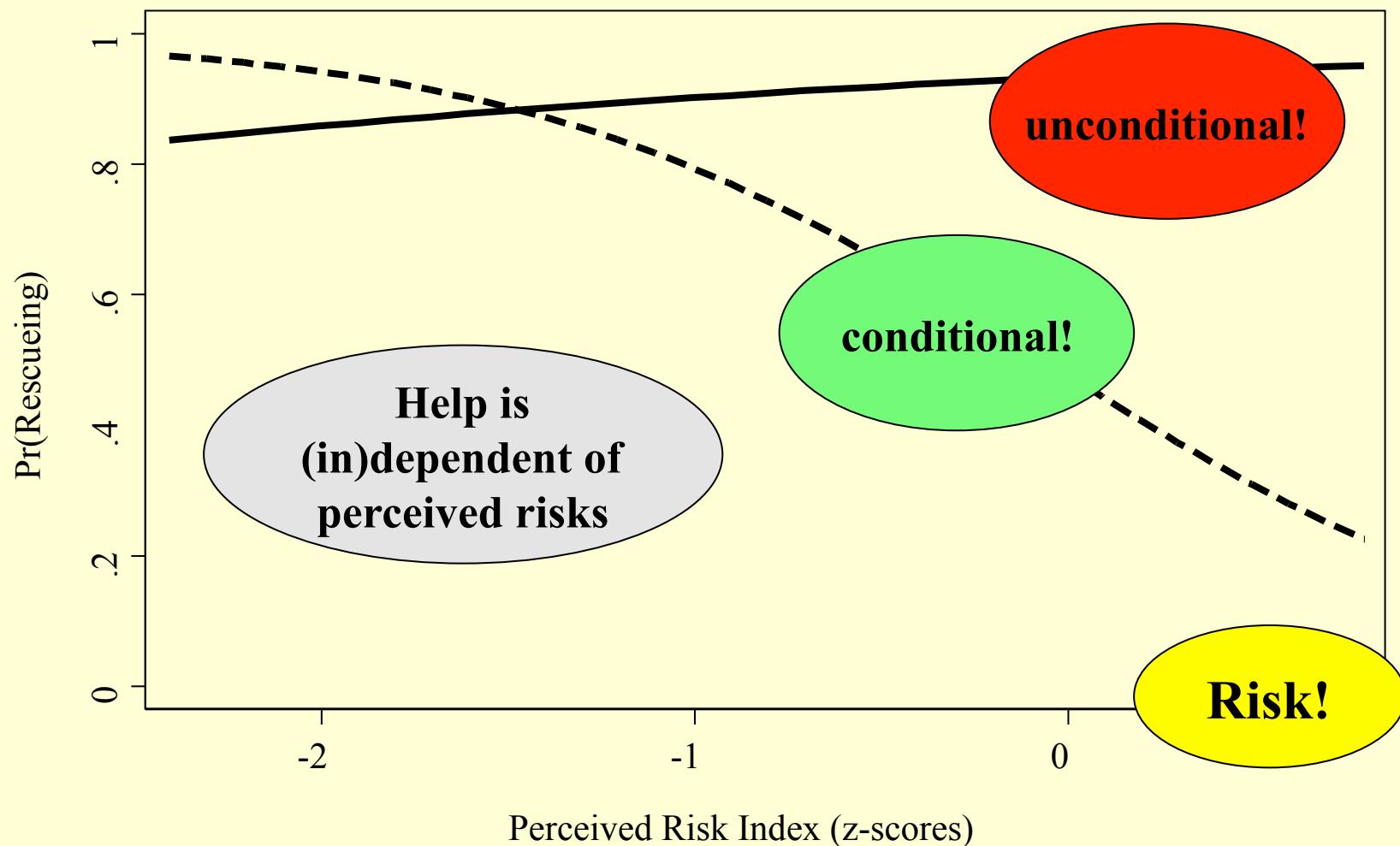


Divorce, Embeddedness and Church Wedding
(Esser 2002)





The Rescue of Jews
(Kroneberg, et. al. 2009)

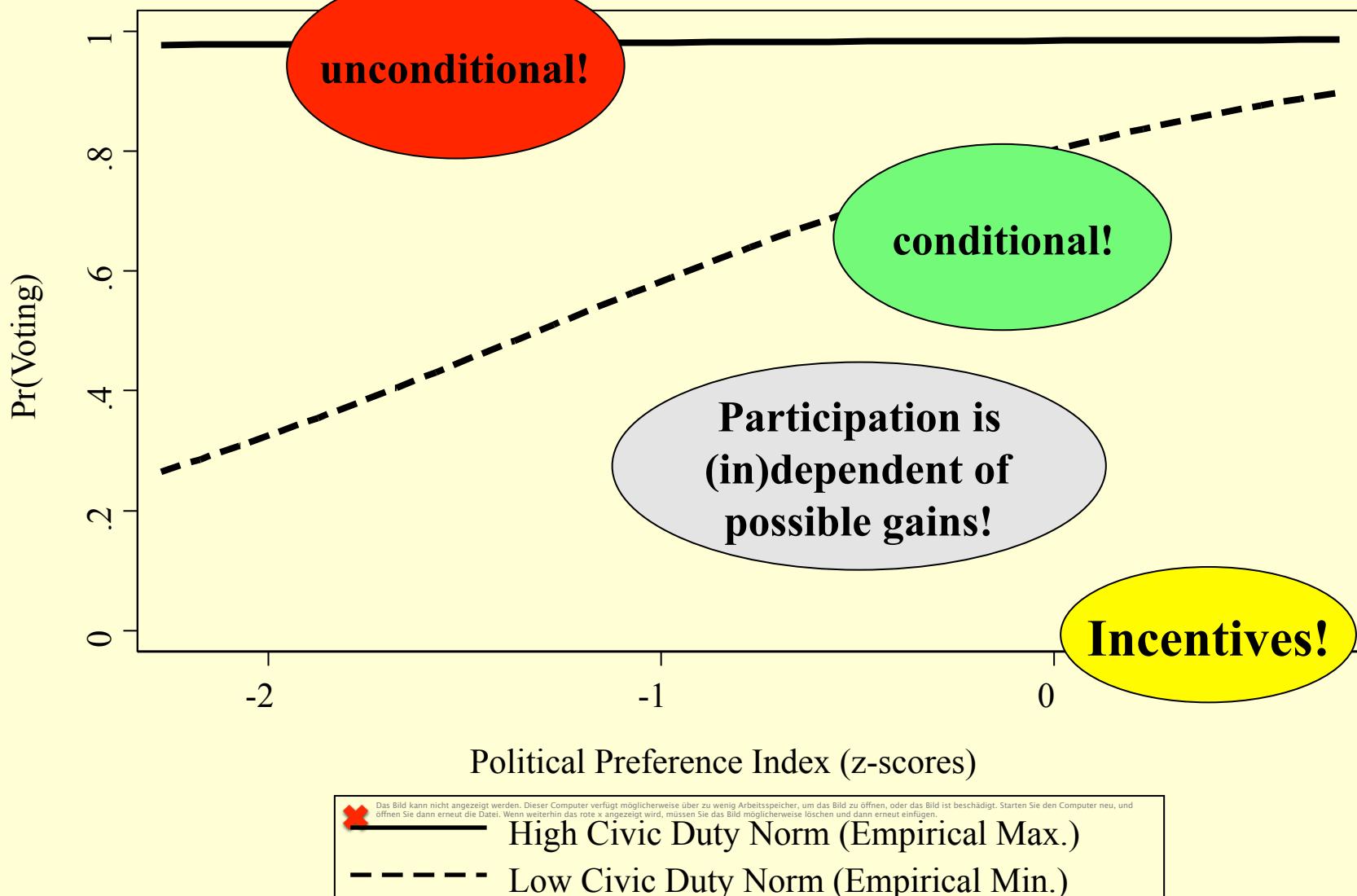


Das Bild kann nicht angezeigt werden. Dieser Computer verfügt möglicherweise über zu wenig Arbeitsspeicher, um das Bild zu öffnen, oder das Bild ist beschädigt. Starten Sie den Computer neu, und öffnen Sie dann erneut die Datei. Wenn weiterhin das rote X angezeigt wird, müssen Sie das Bild möglicherweise löschen und dann erneut einfügen.

High Prosocial Orientation (Empirical Max.)

Low Prosocial Orientation (Empirical Min.)

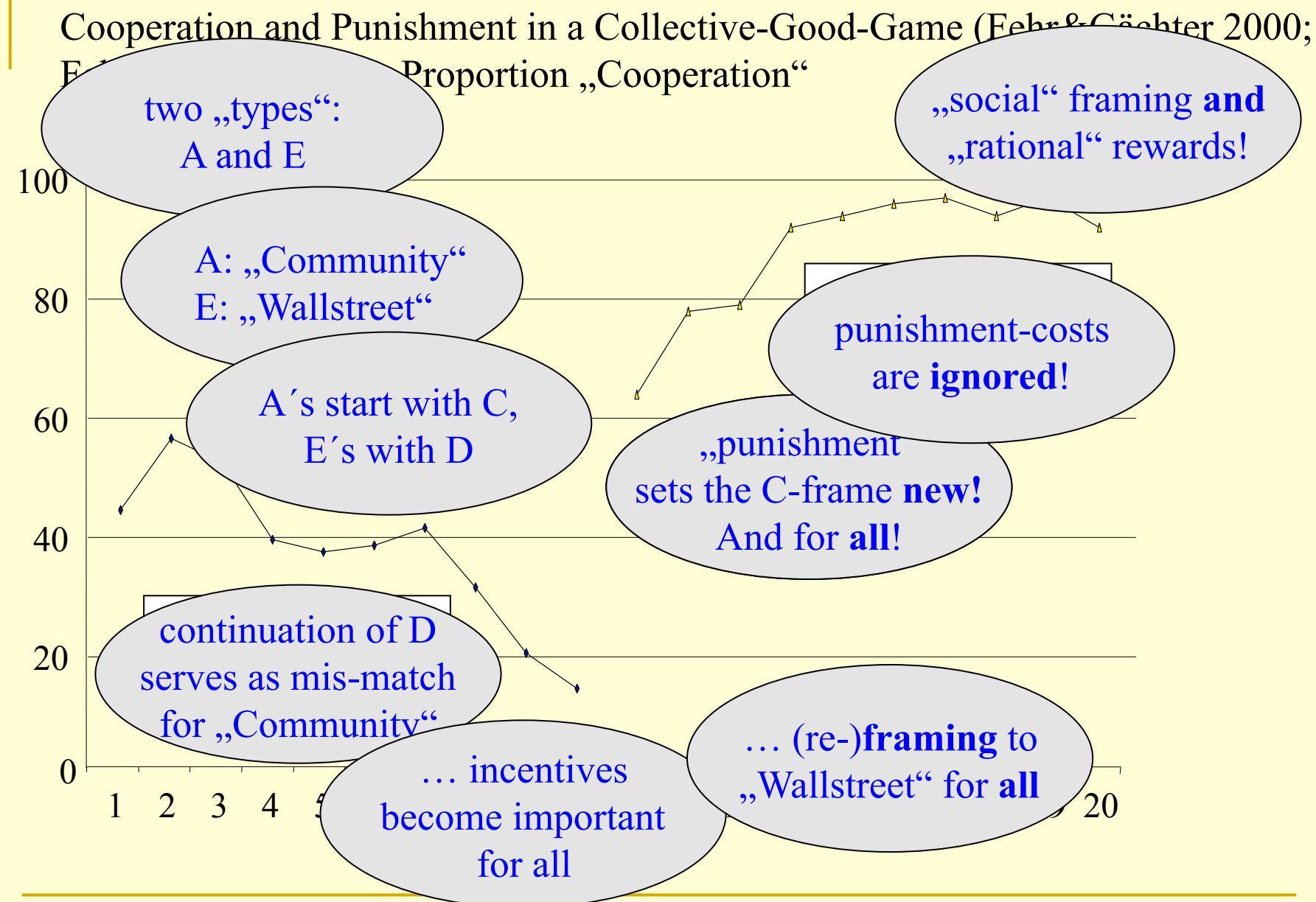
Voting and „civic duty“
(Kroneberg et. al. 2009)

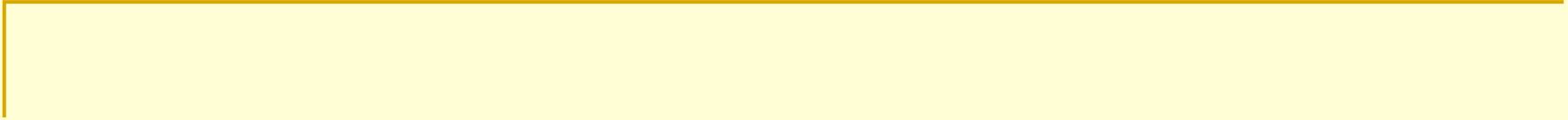


More examples:

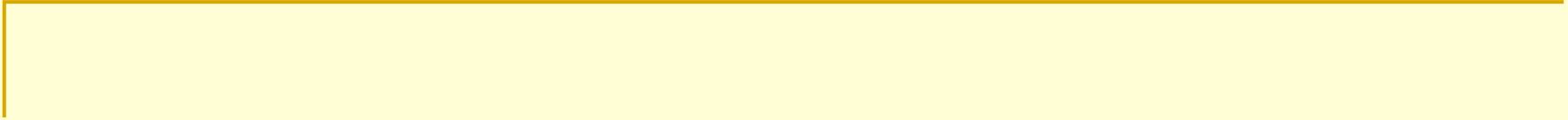
- Stability of (non-marital) partnerships (Hunkler&Kneip 2008)
 - Respondent behavior (Stocké 2006)
 - Educational decisions (Stocké 2009)
 - Environmental behavior (Best 2009)
 - Participation in high culture (Weingartner 2009)
 - Criminal Behavior (Kroneberg 2010)
 - Trust (blind vs reflected) (Rompf 2010)
- ...

... and the first case again: A re-interpretation





So weit erst mal!



Extension 0

Modus-Selection

Possible states of the world

	opportunities to find the valid case sufficient		opportunities to find the valid case not sufficient	
	frame i valid	frame i not valid	frame i valid	frame i not valid
alternatives	$p \cdot m_i$	$p \cdot (1 - m_i)$	$(1 - p) \cdot m_i$	$(1 - p) \cdot (1 - m_i)$
as-mode	U_i	$-C_w$	U_i	$-C_w$
rc-mode				

The diagram illustrates the relationship between the decision modes and the outcomes. Two ovals at the bottom represent different types of reactions. Arrows from the 'as-mode' row point to these ovals. Arrows from the 'right as-reaction' oval point to the first two columns of the table. Arrows from the 'wrong as-reaction' oval point to the last two columns.

Possible states of the world

	opportunities to find the valid case sufficient		opportunities to find the valid case not sufficient	
	frame i valid	frame i not valid	frame i valid	frame i not valid
alternatives	$p \cdot m_i$	$p \cdot (1 - m_i)$	$(1 - p) \cdot m_i$	$(1 - p) \cdot (1 - m_i)$
as-mode	U_i	$-C_w$	U_i	$-C_w$
rc-mode	$U_i - C$	$U_{rc} - C$	$U_i - C$	$C_w - C$

The diagram consists of three grey ovals at the bottom, each containing text and connected by arrows pointing upwards towards the rc-mode row.

- The left oval contains the text "right decision, but rc-costs".
- The middle oval contains the text "frame i is valid, but rc-costs".
- The right oval contains the text "wrong decision and rc-costs".

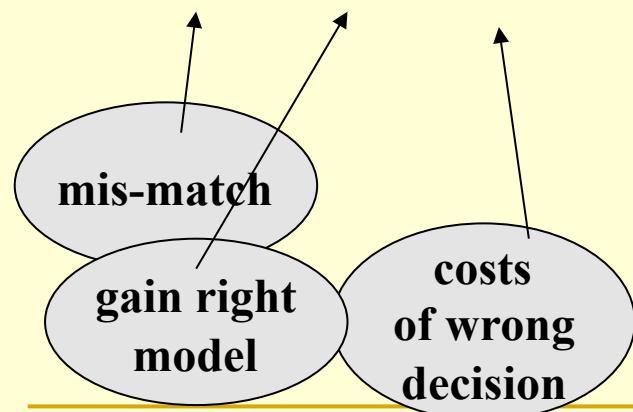
resulting EU-weights

$$EU(as) = m_i U_i - (1-m_i) C_w$$

$$\begin{aligned} EU(rc) = p m_i (U_i - C) &+ p(1-m_i) U_{rc} - C \\ &+ (1-p)m_i (U_i - C) + (1-p)(1-m_i)(-C - C_w) \end{aligned}$$

...

$$(1-m_i)(U_{rc} + C_w) > C/p$$

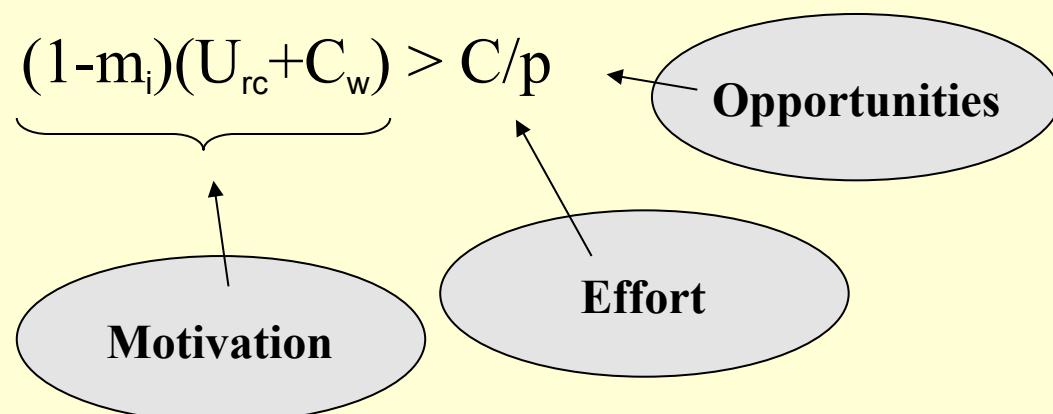


resulting EU-weights

$$EU(as) = m_i U_i - (1-m_i) C_w$$

$$EU(rc) = pm_i (U_i - C) + p(1-m_i)U_{rc} - C + (1-p)m_i (U_i - C) + (1-p)(1-m_i)(-C - C_w)$$

...

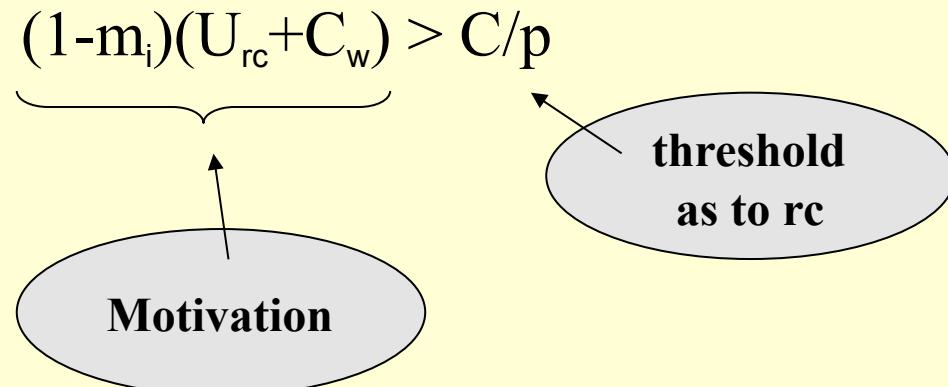


resulting EU-weights

$$EU(as) = m_i U_i - (1-m_i) C_w$$

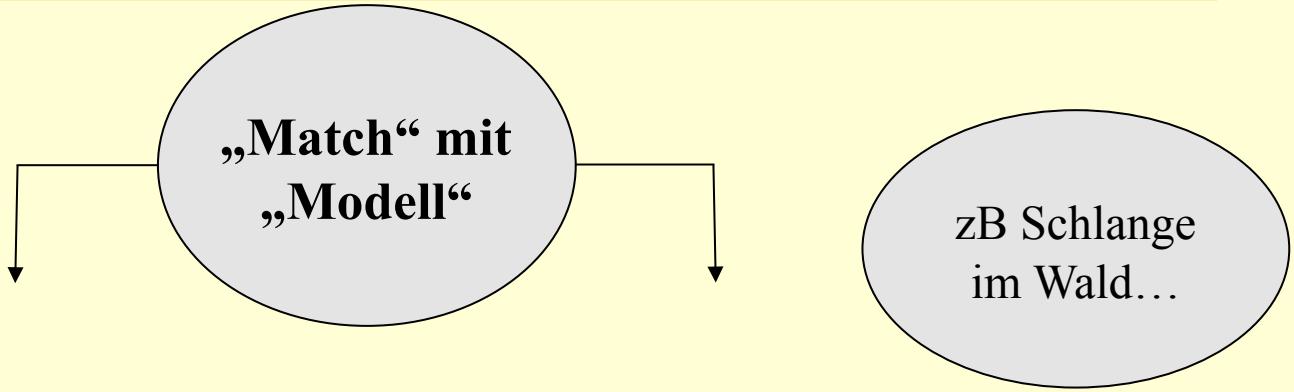
$$EU(rc) = pm_i (U_i - C) + p(1-m_i)U_{rc} - C + \\ (1-p)m_i (U_i - C) + (1-p)(1-m_i)(-C - C_w)$$

...



Extension 1

Reasons, Routines and Emotions

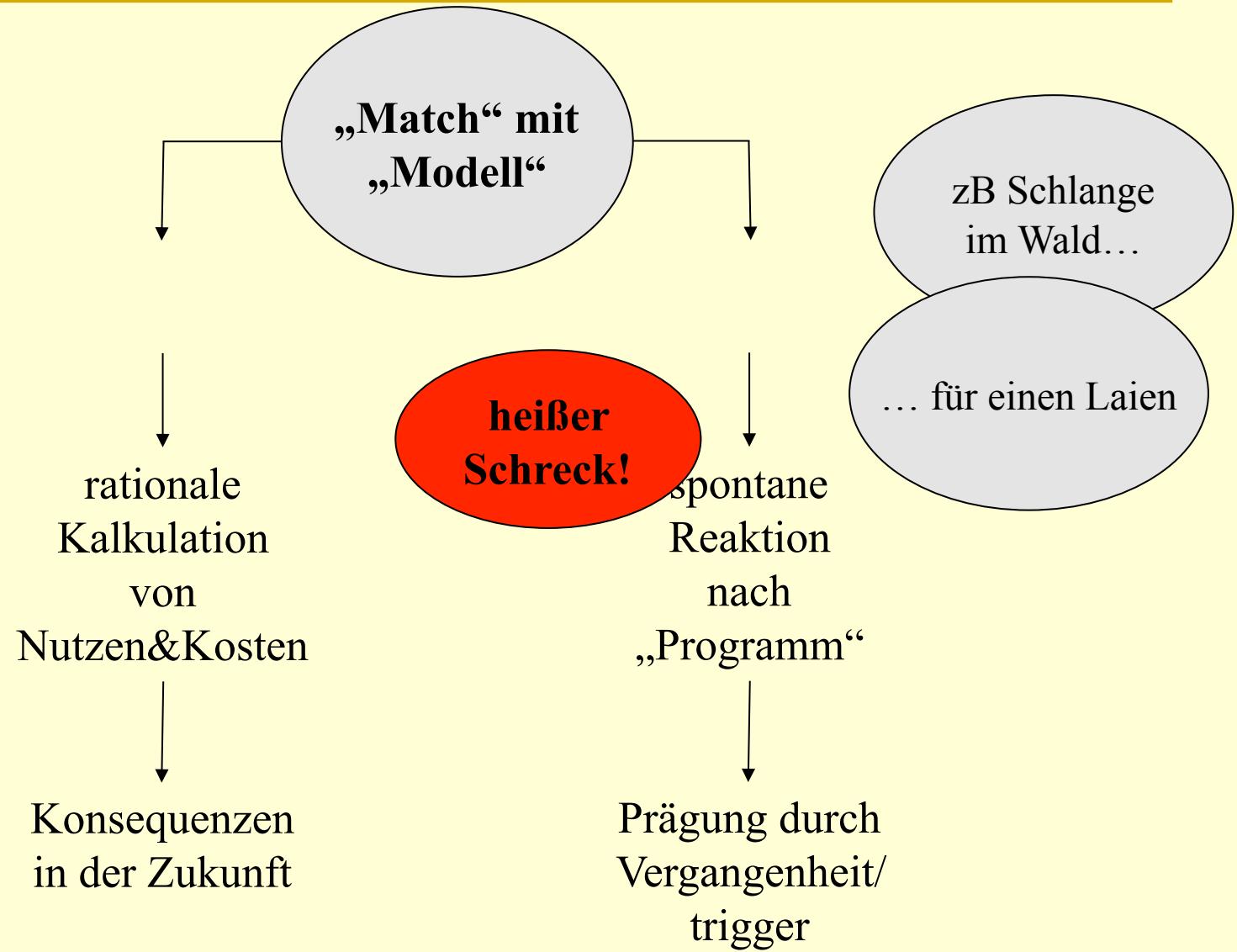


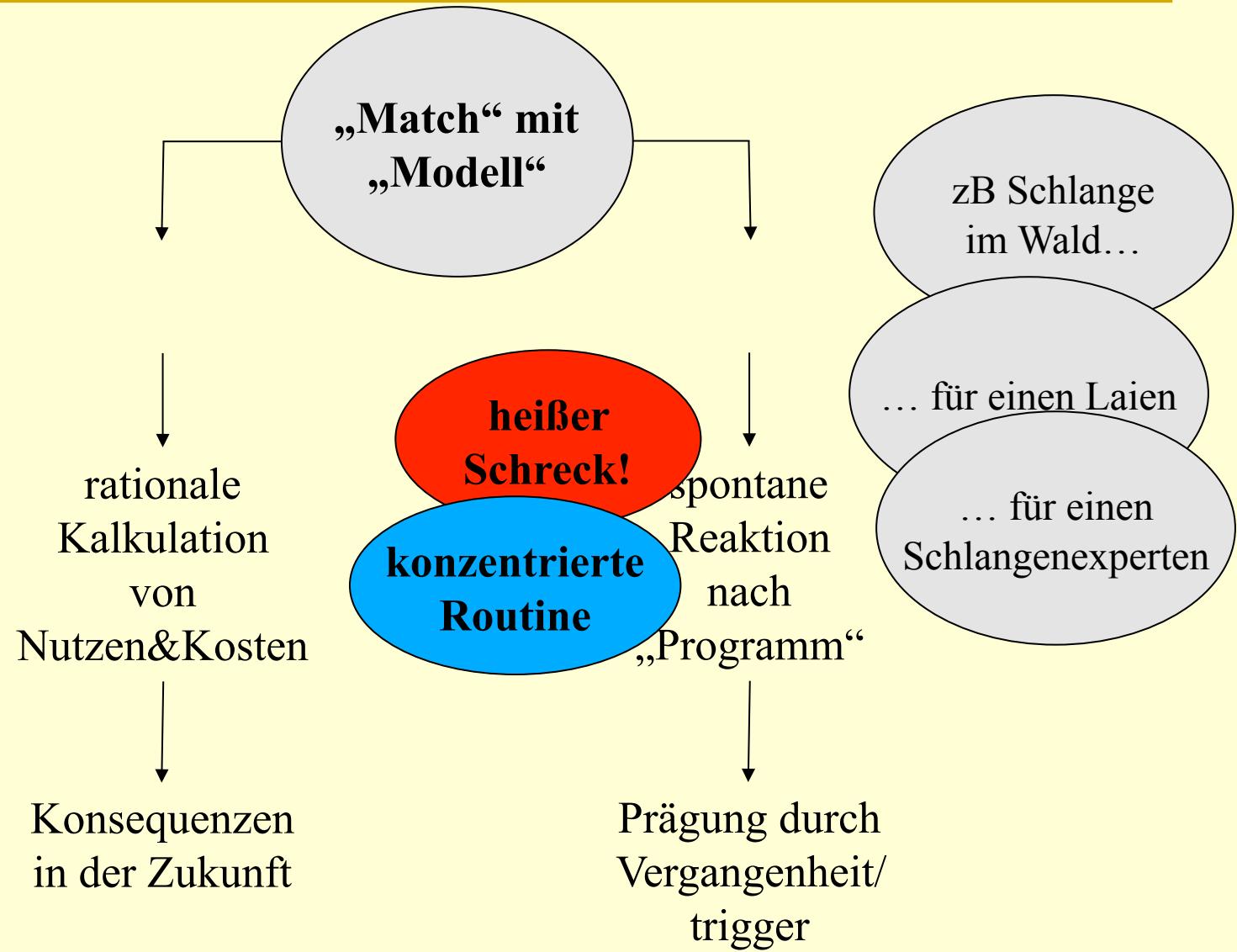
rationale
Kalkulation
von
Nutzen&Kosten

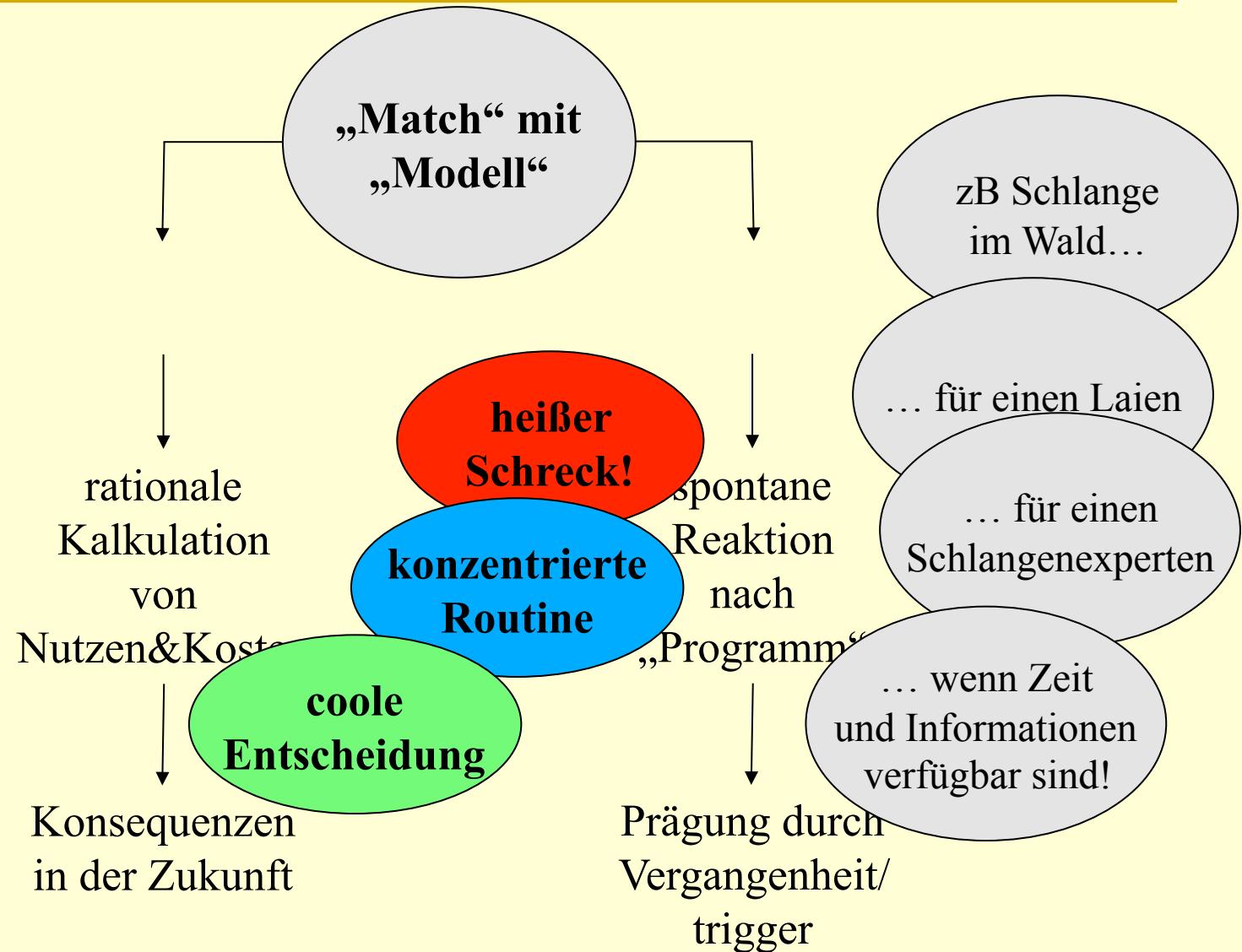
Konsequenzen
in der Zukunft

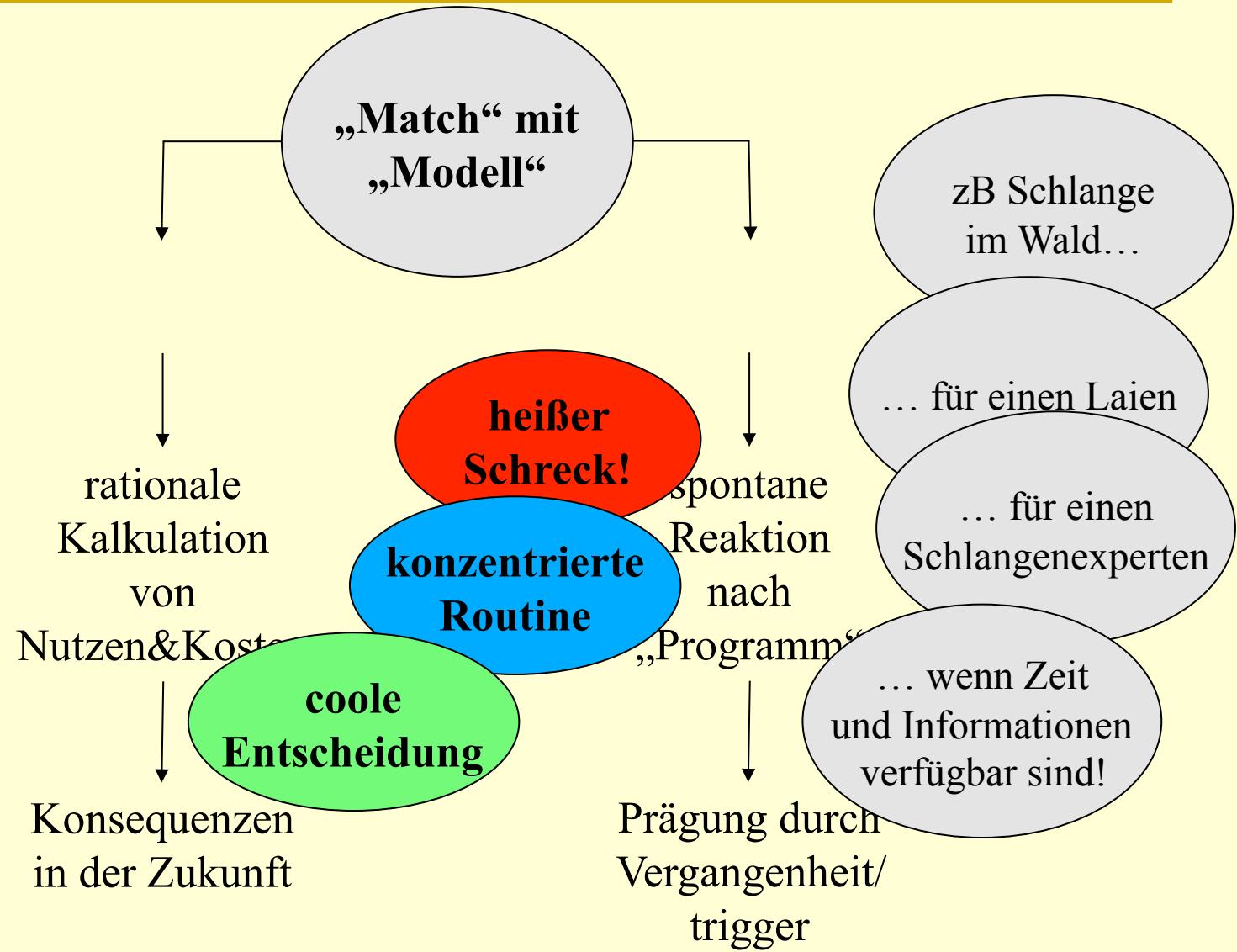
spontane
Reaktion
nach
„Programm“

Prägung durch
Vergangenheit/
trigger









Eine Erweiterung ...

Match mentales Modell/Situation

perfekt

automatisch/spontan

nicht perfekt

Motivation
Opportunitäten
Aufwand

emotionaler
„trigger“

kognitives
„Symbol“

ungünstig

günstig

heißer
Schreck!

konzentrierte
Routine

„kreative“
Interpretation

coole
Entscheidung

affektuelles
Handeln

traditionales
Handeln

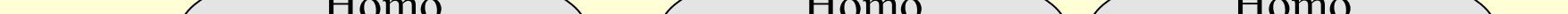
„Interpretation“

rationales
Handeln

Homo
sociologicus

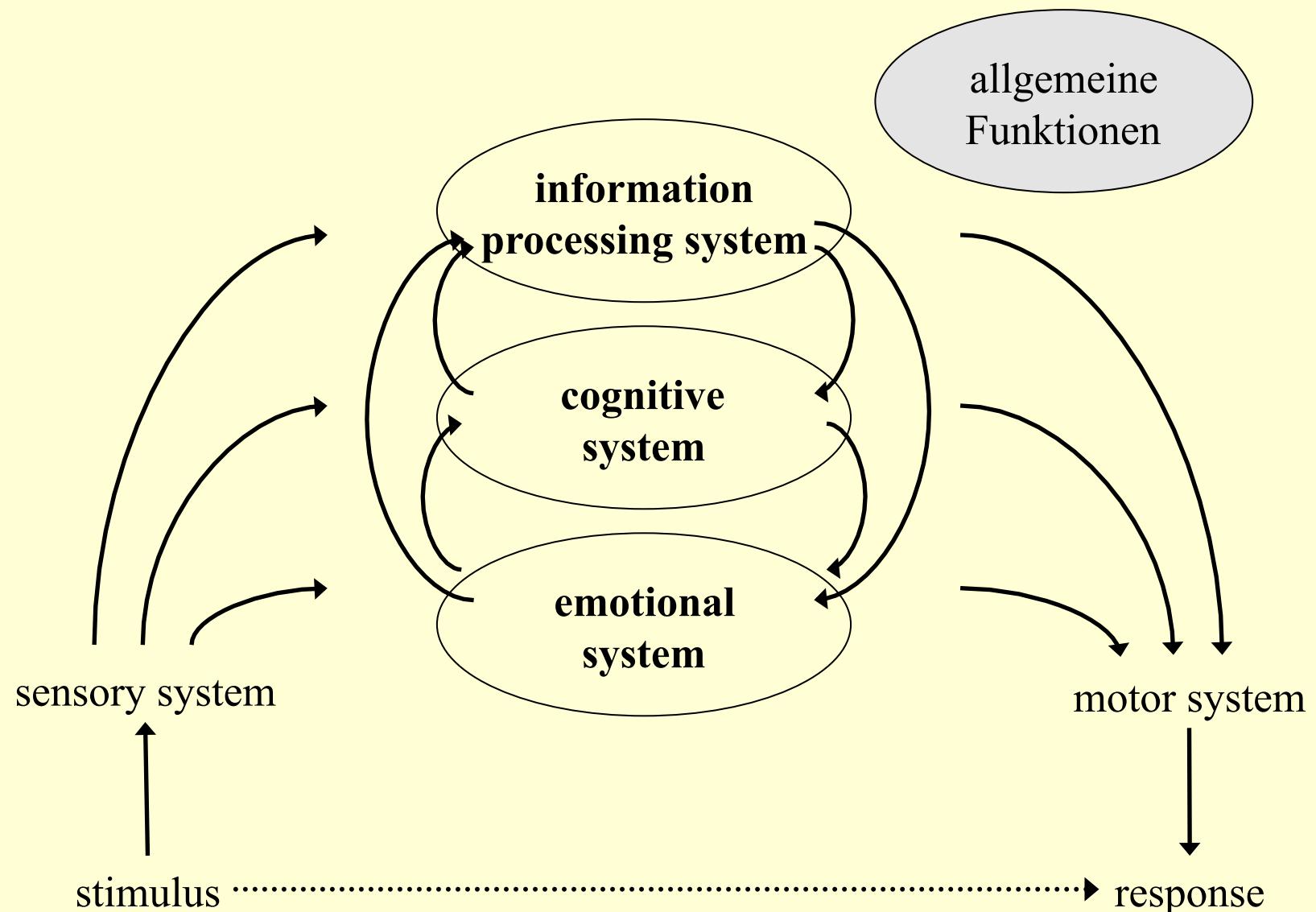
Homo
culturalis

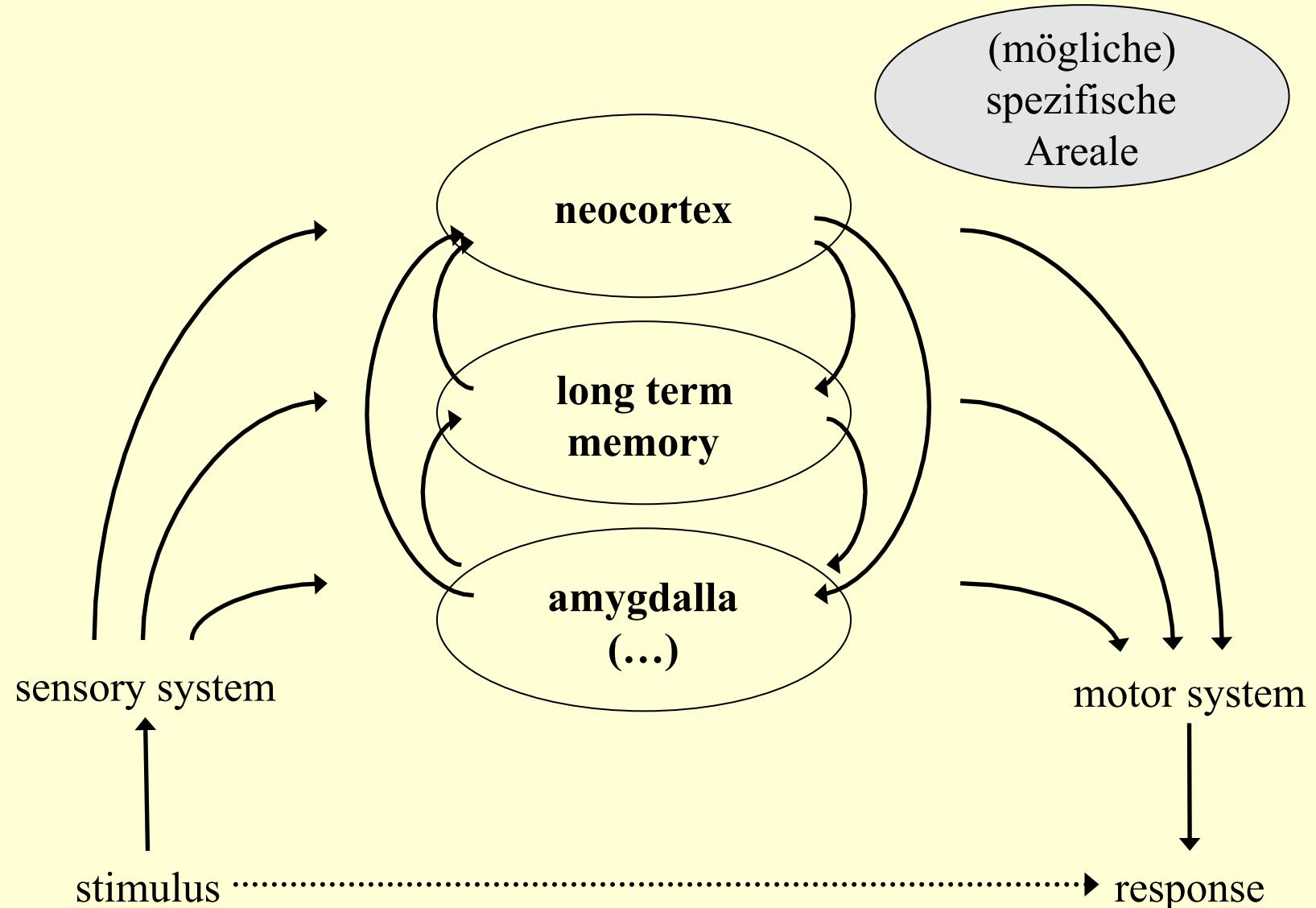
Homo
oeconomicus



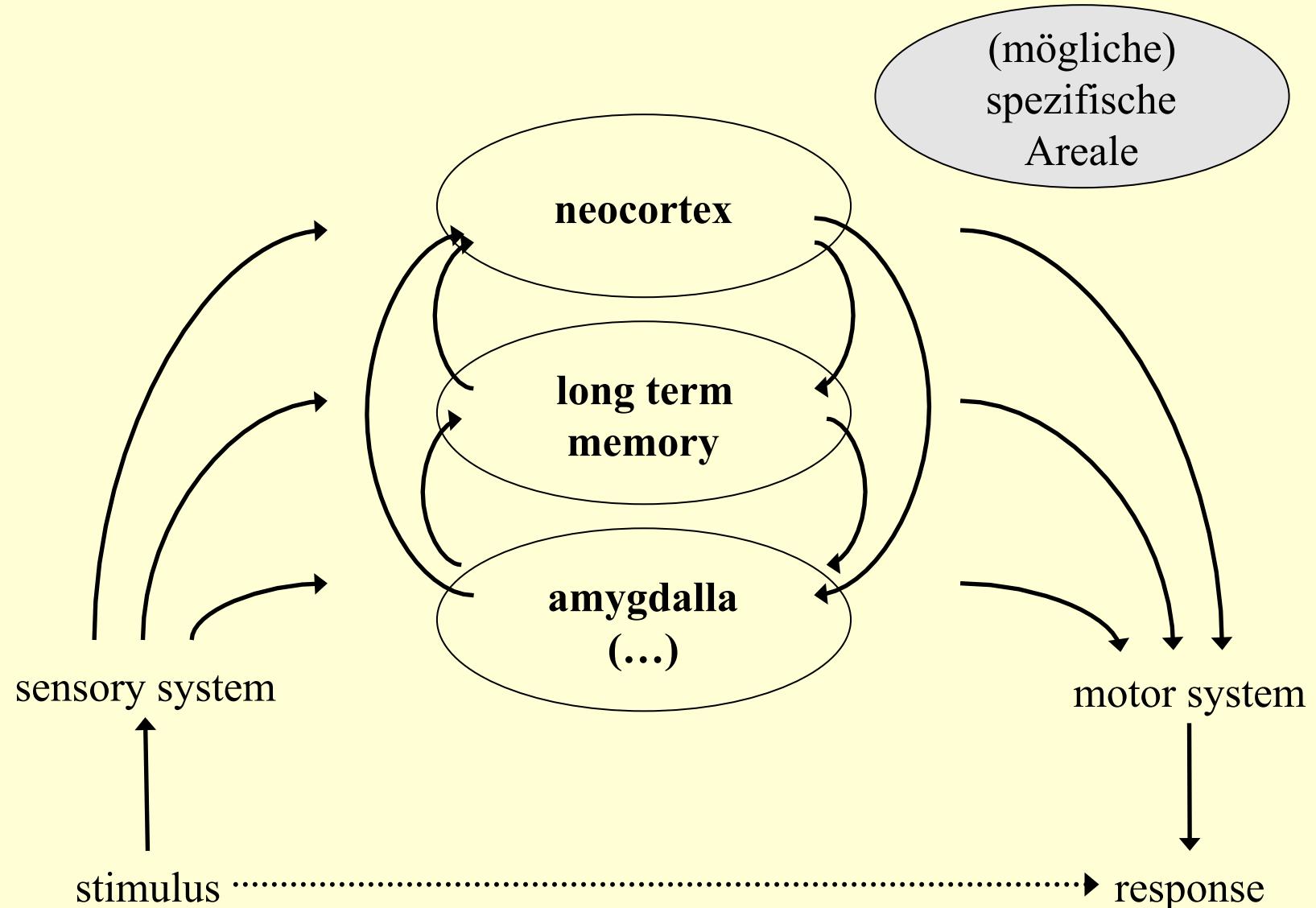
Extension 2

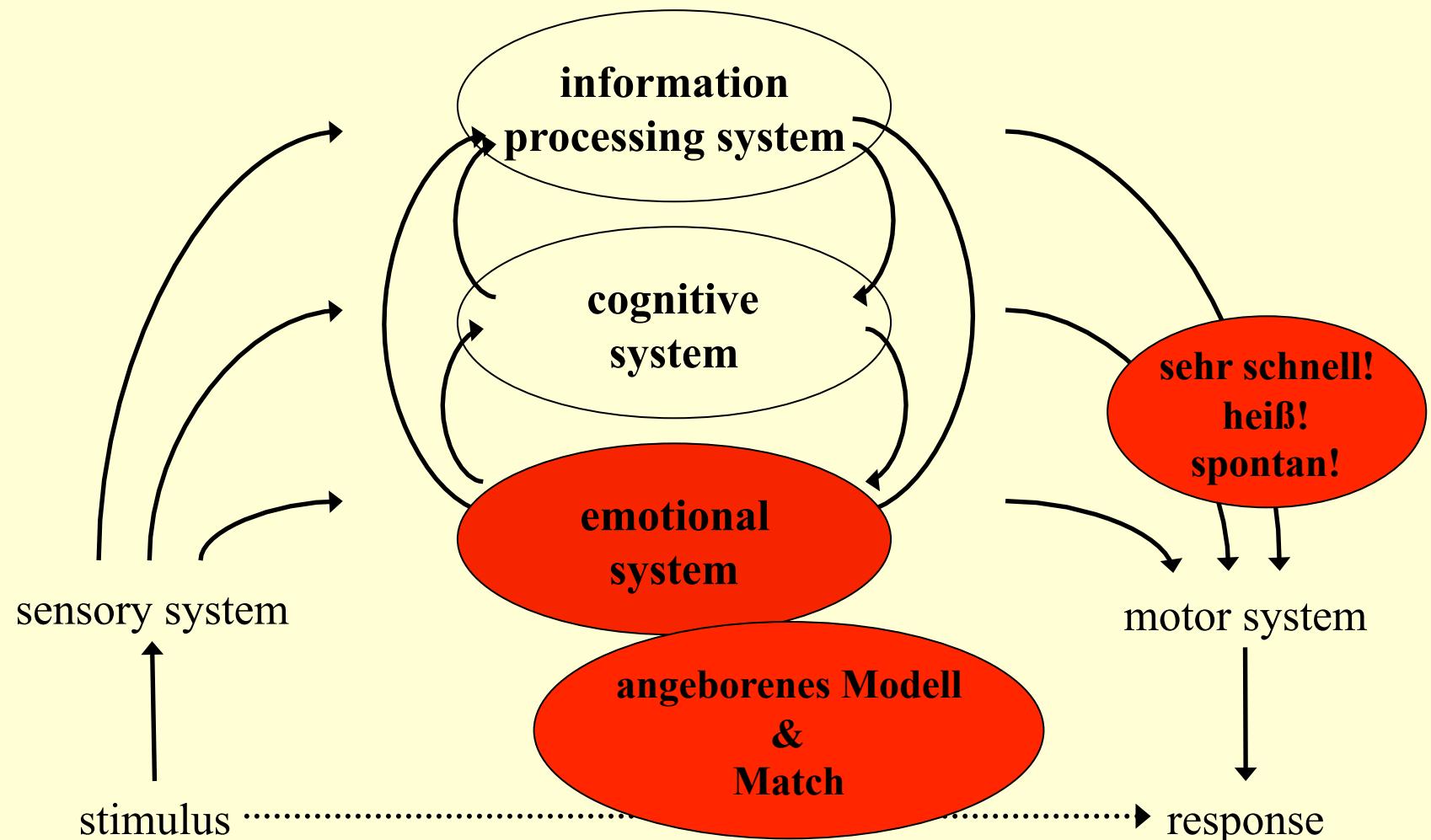
... das Gehirn,

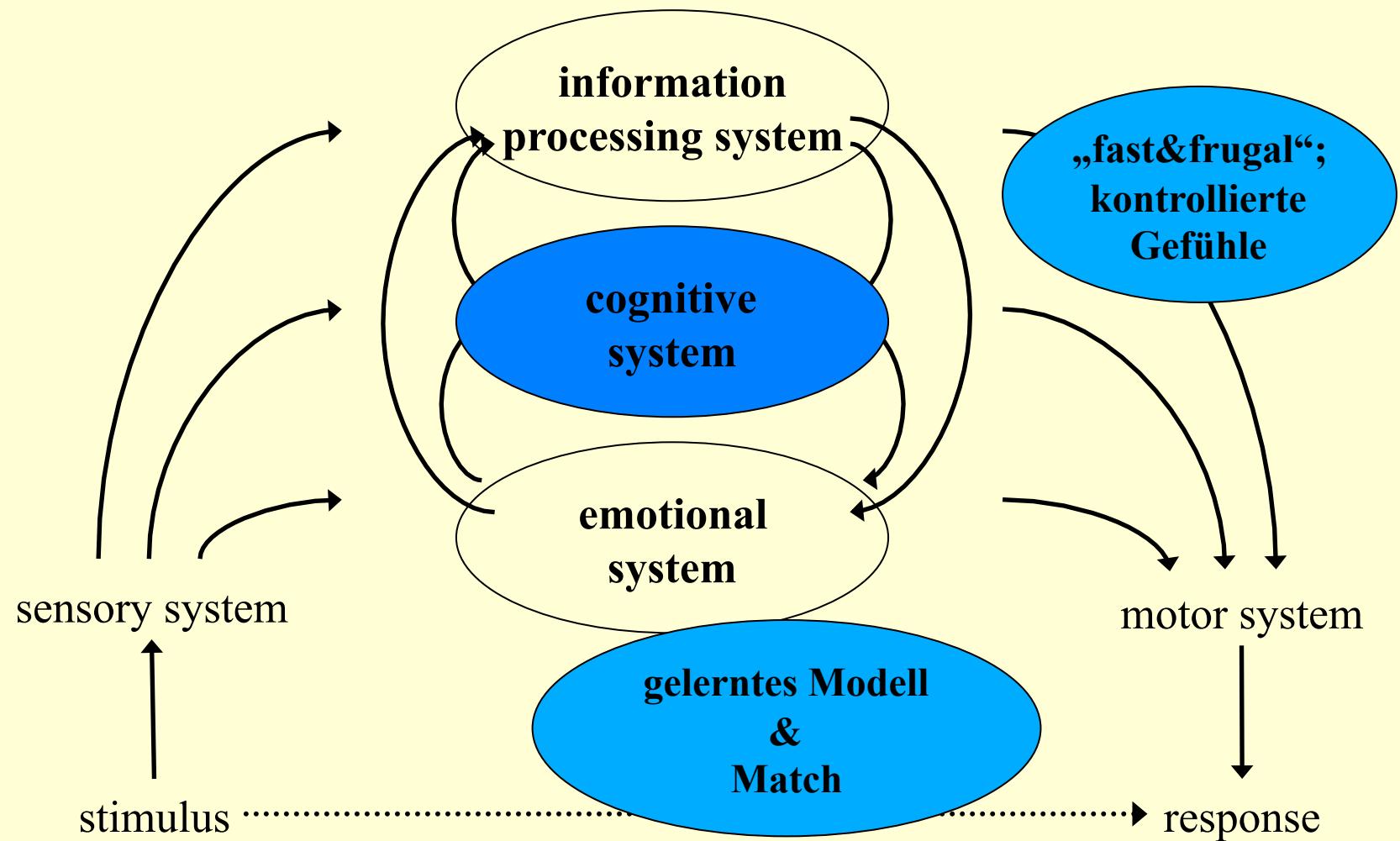


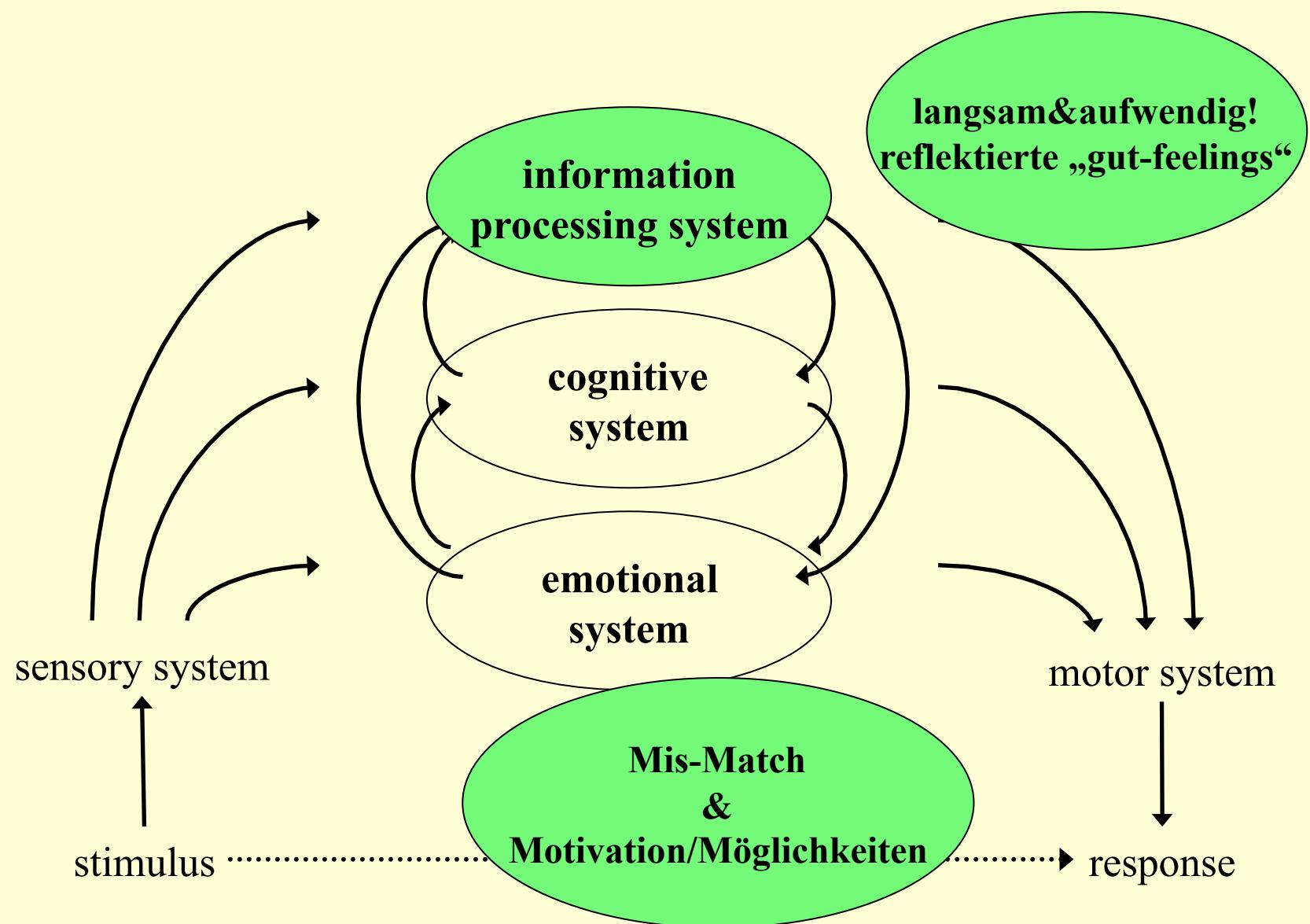


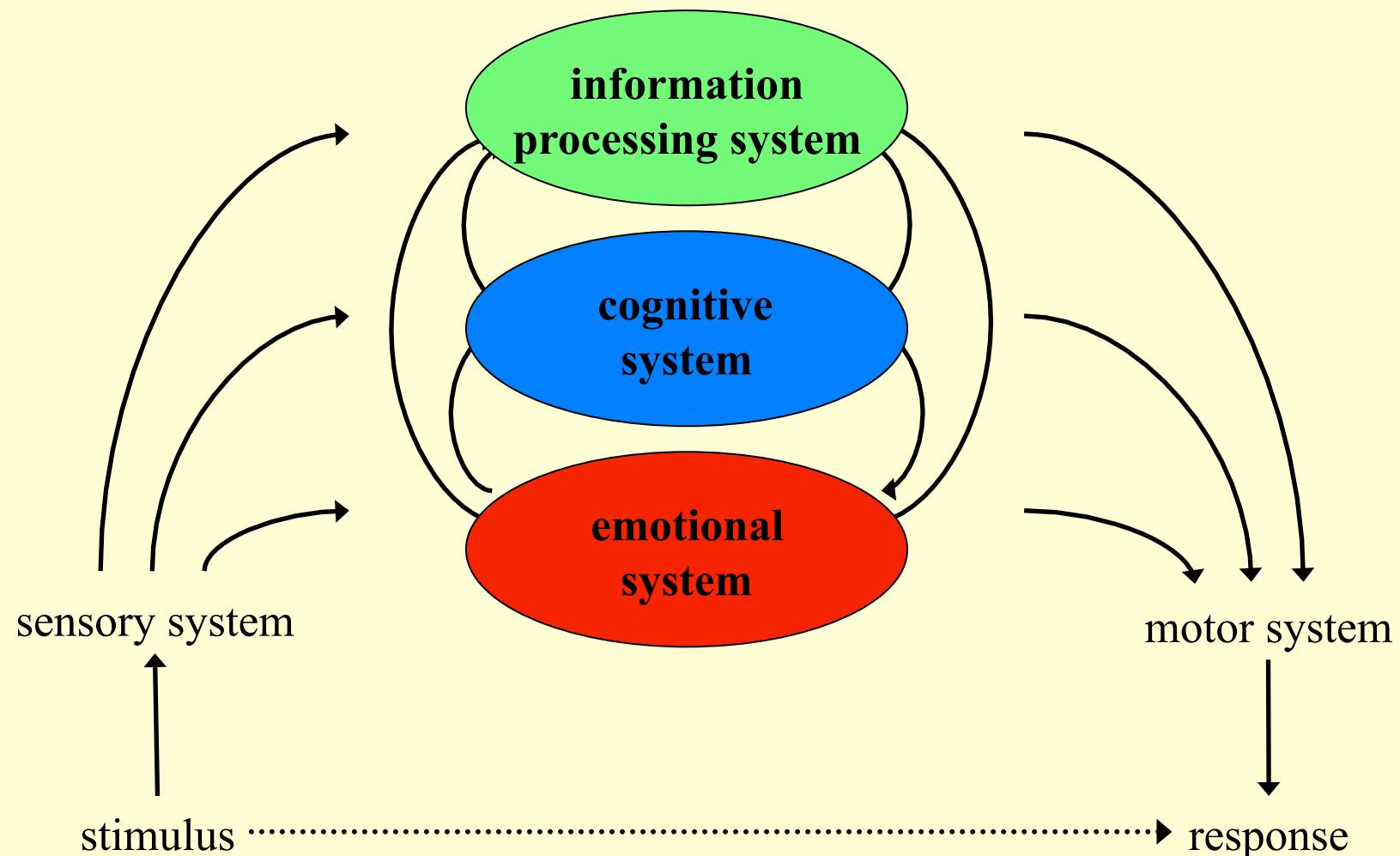
... drei Pfade,



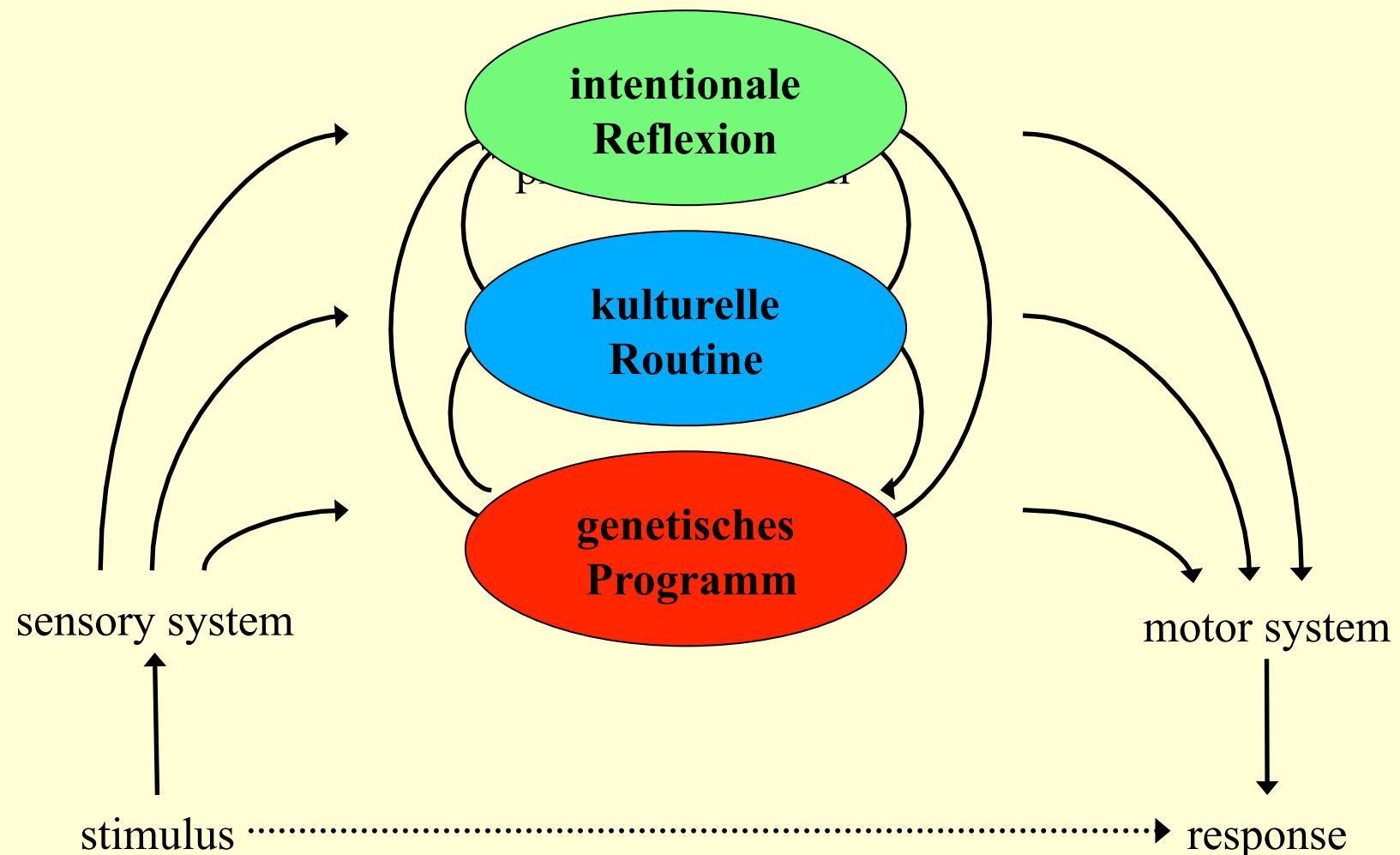




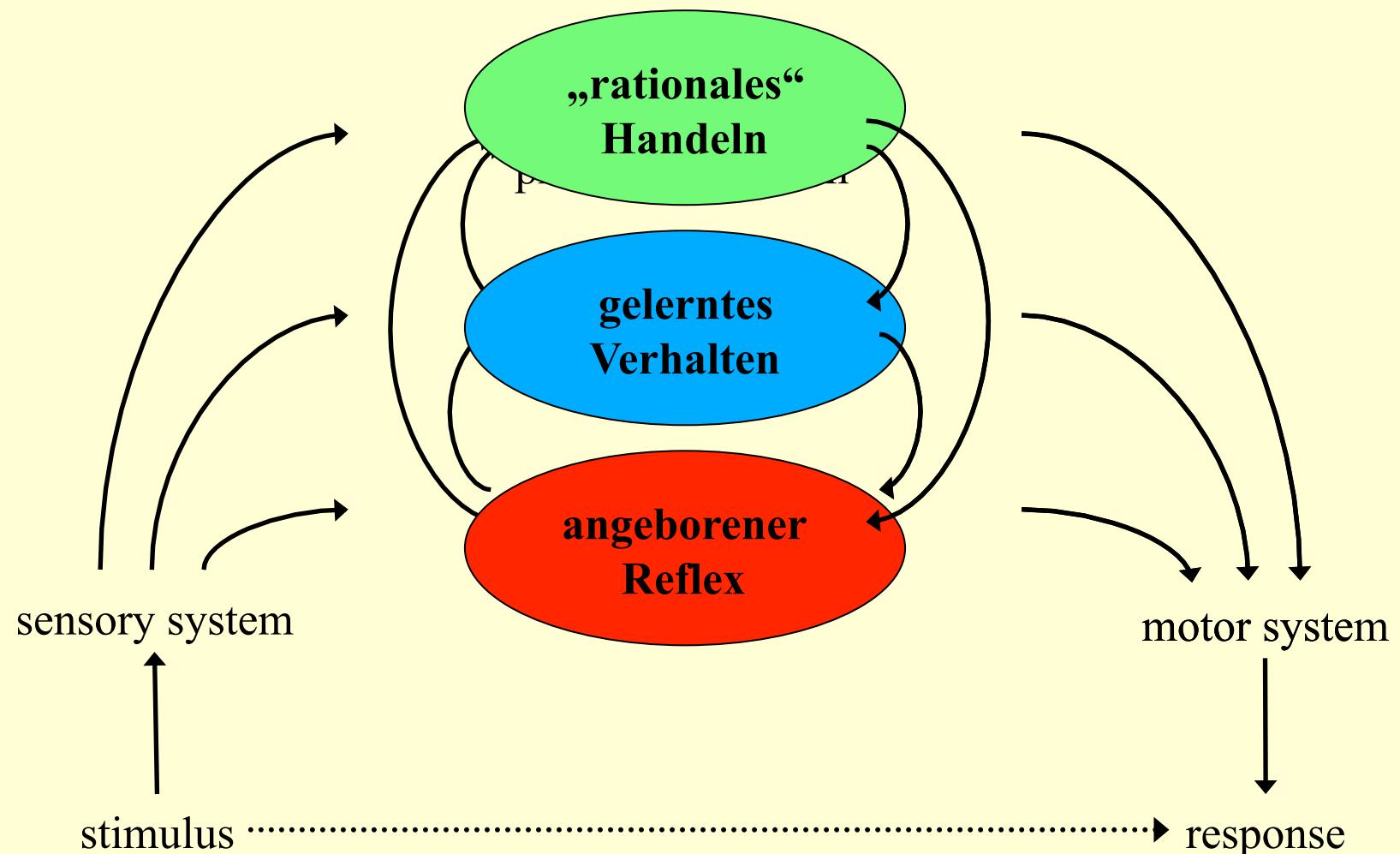




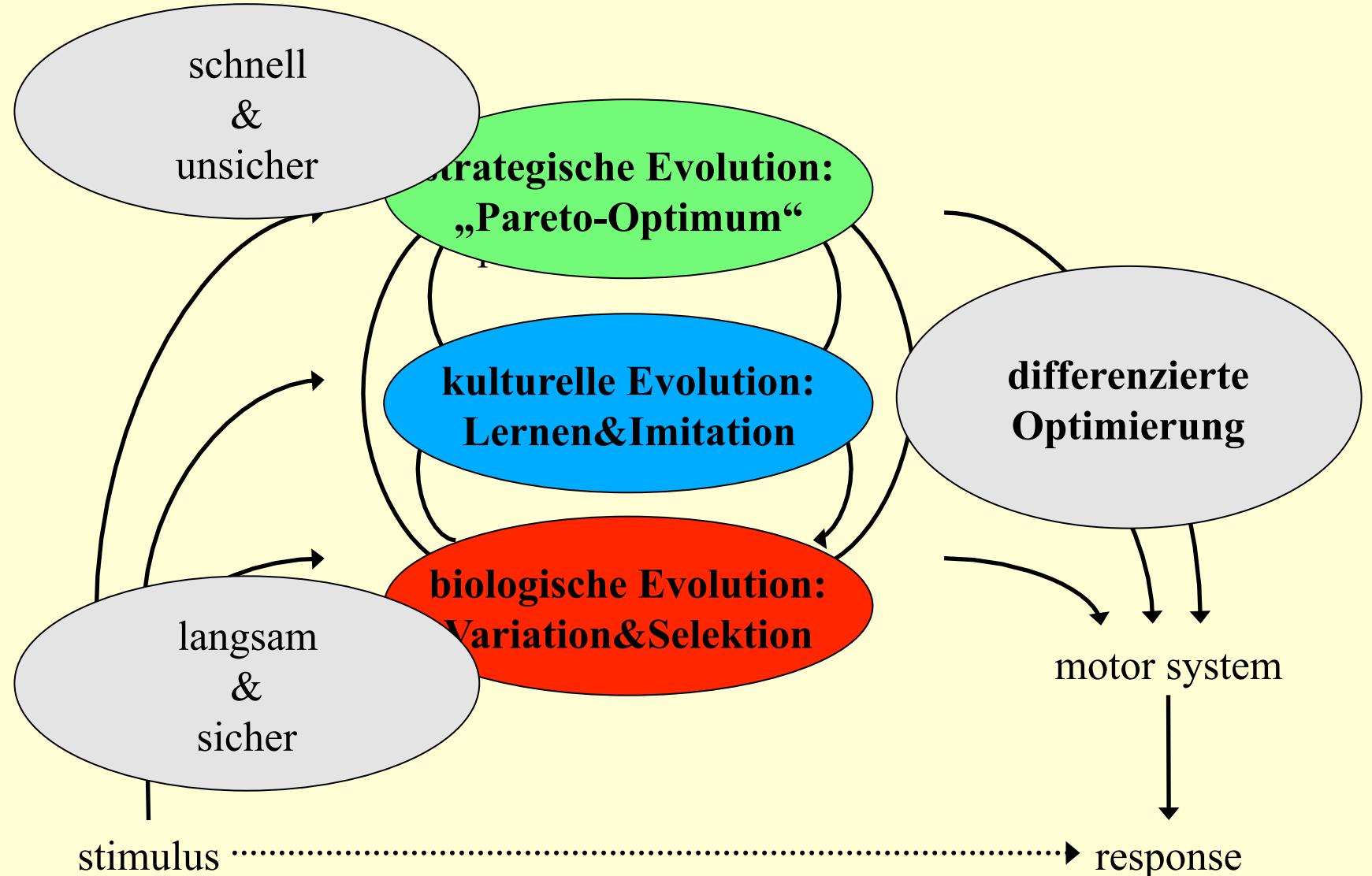
... drei Mechanismen,



... drei Reaktionen,

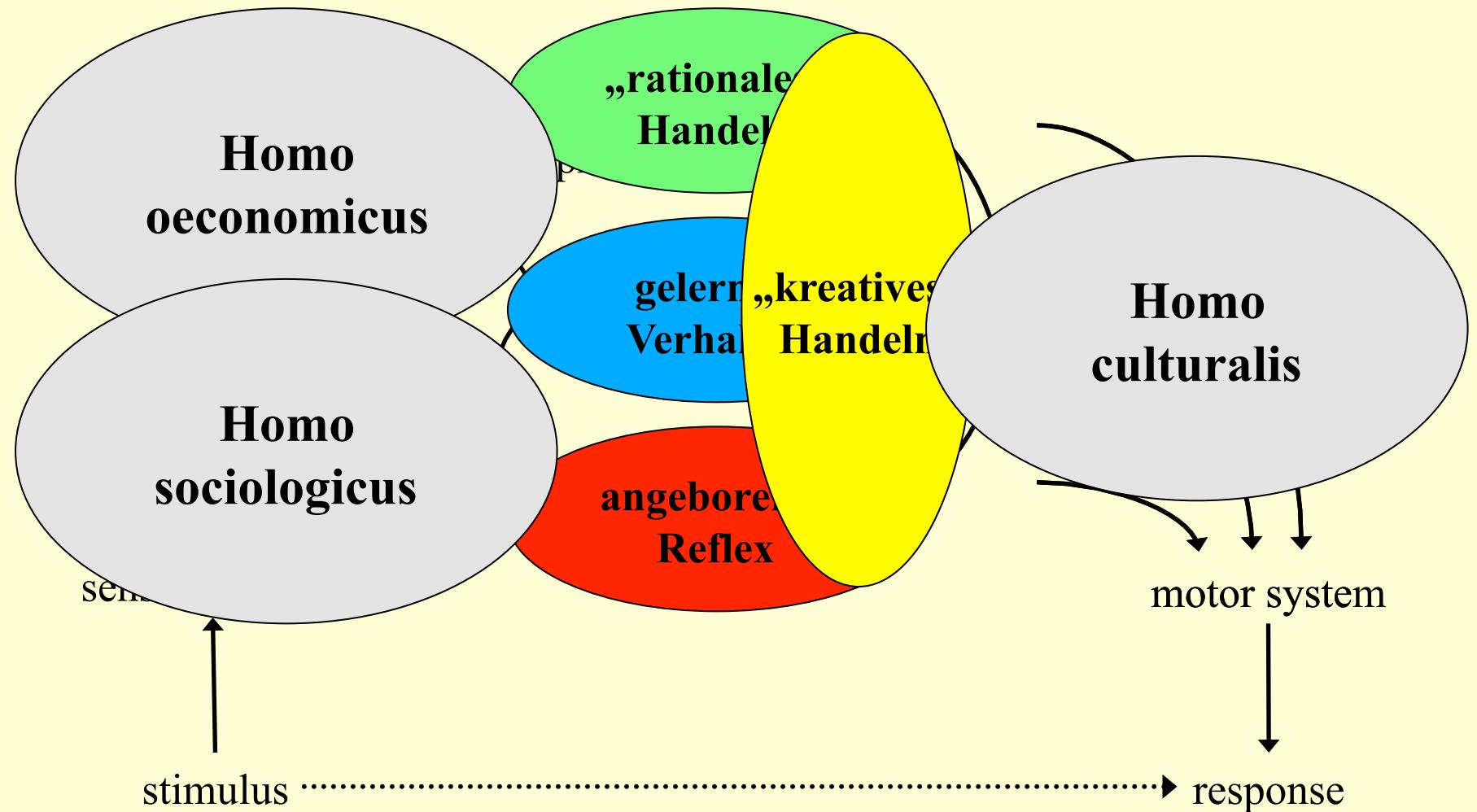


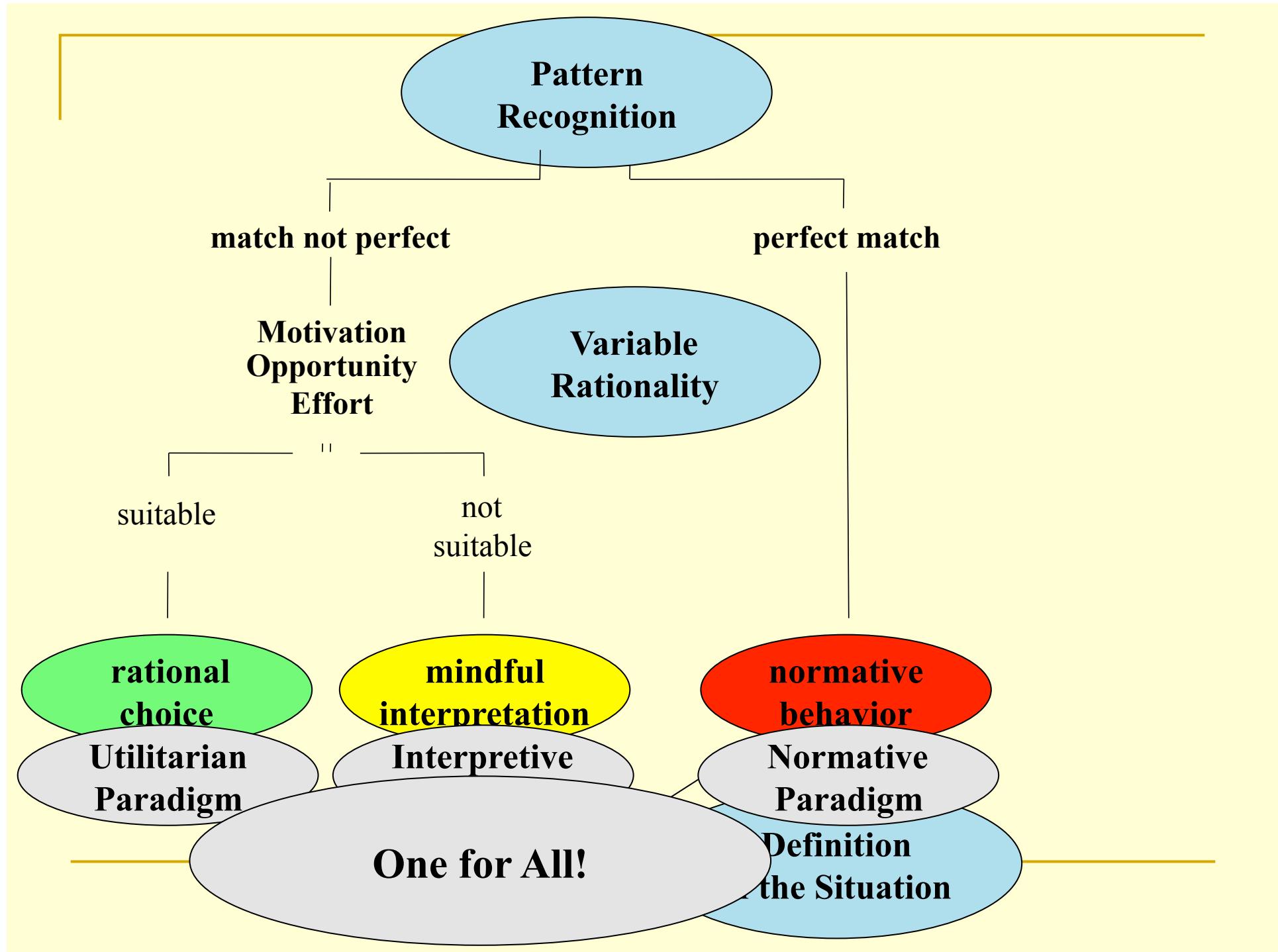
... dreimal “Darwin”



Extension 3

... das Gehirn und die drei
Menschenmodelle





und auch ...

Match mentales Modell/Situation

