

RESEARCH

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It's a well-known fact that people who are good at social interaction are also good at social decision-making. In fact, it's so well known that it's become a truism: "You can't be a good person without being a good person." But what if that's not true? What if you can be a good person without being a good person?

The answer is yes. In a new study, we found that people who are good at social interaction are not necessarily good at social decision-making. In fact, we found that people who are good at social interaction are often *worse* at social decision-making. This is a surprising result, and it has important implications for how we think about social interaction and social decision-making.

The study was a series of experiments. In the first experiment, we asked people to play a game called "The Dictator Game." In this game, one person (the Dictator) decides how much of a sum of money to give to another person (the Recipient). The Dictator can give as much as they want, or they can give nothing. The Recipient can either accept the offer or reject it. If the Recipient rejects the offer, neither person gets any money. If the Recipient accepts the offer, the Dictator gets the remaining money and the Recipient gets the offered amount.

In the second experiment, we asked people to play a game called "The Ultimatum Game." In this game, one person (the Proposer) offers a sum of money to another person (the Responder). The Responder can either accept the offer or reject it. If the Responder rejects the offer, neither person gets any money. If the Responder accepts the offer, the Proposer gets the remaining money and the Responder gets the offered amount. This is similar to the Dictator Game, but the Dictator and Responder roles are swapped.

In both experiments, we found that people who were good at social interaction were often worse at social decision-making. For example, in the Dictator Game, people who were good at social interaction gave less money to the Recipient than people who were poor at social interaction. This is the opposite of what we would expect if social interaction skills were related to social decision-making skills.

There are several reasons why this might be the case. One possibility is that people who are good at social interaction are often more concerned with social norms and social expectations. This might lead them to give less money to the Recipient in the Dictator Game, even though they know that the Recipient would accept the offer. Another possibility is that people who are good at social interaction are often more sensitive to social cues. This might lead them to give less money to the Recipient in the Dictator Game, even though they know that the Recipient would accept the offer.

There are also several reasons why this might not be the case. One possibility is that people who are good at social interaction are often more concerned with their own interests. This might lead them to give less money to the Recipient in the Dictator Game, even though they know that the Recipient would accept the offer. Another possibility is that people who are good at social interaction are often more concerned with social status. This might lead them to give less money to the Recipient in the Dictator Game, even though they know that the Recipient would accept the offer.

Our study has several limitations. First, we only studied social interaction and social decision-making in the context of a game. It is possible that the relationship between social interaction and social decision-making is different in other contexts. Second, we only studied social interaction and social decision-making in the context of a single game. It is possible that the relationship between social interaction and social decision-making is different in other games.

Despite these limitations, our study has important implications for how we think about social interaction and social decision-making. It suggests that social interaction skills are not necessarily related to social decision-making skills. This is a surprising result, and it has important implications for how we think about social interaction and social decision-making. It also suggests that social interaction skills are not necessarily related to social decision-making skills. This is a surprising result, and it has important implications for how we think about social interaction and social decision-making.

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