Overview

Cognitive capacities such as learning, reasoning, and decision-making are often studied in tasks where a single participant acts in isolation. Yet humans don’t learn, reason, and make decisions in a vacuum. Human cognition is distinctively social: Much of what we do influences—and is influenced by—other people.

The goal of this workshop is to bring together diverse perspectives on the interplay between human cognition and the dynamic, social environments we inhabit. The workshop is organized around three key themes. Theme 1 lays out the cognitive tools that equip individuals to thrive in social environments, including specialized mechanisms for teaching and learning from others. Theme 2 examines how the social environment is itself shaped by the dynamic interactions between multiple individuals, producing emergent behaviors at the level of the collective. Finally, Theme 3 explores how human cognition responds to the demands of particular social environments, including how cultural variability in social cognition might emerge across development.

Collectively, the research showcased in this workshop enriches this year’s conversation on “How to Develop a Mind: Learning in Humans, Animals, and Machines” by highlighting the social and cultural context of learning and development. In addition, our speakers represent a broad cross-section of the conference, spanning multiple disciplines (computer science, anthropology, psychology), perspectives (computational, ecological, developmental), and career stages (from research assistants to full professors). Below, we describe each theme and presenter contributions in detail. To take part in the workshop, visit cognitioncollectivesandculture.github.io for the current schedule.

Theme 1: Cognitive mechanisms of social learning

Social learning differs in important ways from learning through interactions with the environment (Ho, MacGlashan, Littman, & Cushman, 2017). Social information is shaped by the goals, beliefs, and intentions of other people (Shafto, Goodman, & Frank, 2012), requiring specialized mechanisms for understanding whom to learn from, what should be learned, and how to infer the correct value judgments from the behavior of others (Heyes, 2019; Vélez & Gweon, 2019). Talks in this theme provide a computational and developmental perspective on the cognitive mechanisms underlying how humans teach and learn from others.

Presenters

Mark Ho (Organizer)
Postdoctoral Fellow, Princeton
Topic: Computational models of teaching with evaluative feedback and by demonstration

Patrick Shafto
Professor of Mathematics & Computer Science, Rutgers
Topic: A mathematical theory of cooperative communication

Hyowon Gweon
Assistant Professor of Psychology, Stanford
Topic: Social curiosity and social learning in young children

Charley Wu (Organizer)
Postdoctoral Fellow, Harvard
Topic: Attentional trade-offs between individual and social learning in a virtual foraging environment

Theme 2: Emergent properties of collectives

Social environments allow for the emergence of collective approaches to solving problems, where simple individual behaviors can give rise to collectively complex solutions (Krafft, Hawkins, Pentland, Goodman, & Tenenbaum, 2015). For better or worse, collectives can arrive at solutions that are beyond the control of any one individual—sometimes promoting the wisdom of the crowd (Goldstone, Wisdom, Roberts, & Frey, 2013), while other times amplifying maladaptive behaviors through runaway information cascades (Toyokawa, Whalen, & Laland, 2019; Ransom, Voorspoels, Navarro, & Perfors, 2019). Talks within this theme use behavioral and computational approaches to study the dynamics of collective behavior and social information transmission. The work showcased in this theme is particularly relevant for tackling real-world challenges—such as the formation of echo chambers and structural sources of inequality—through the lens of cognitive science.

Presenters

Robert Goldstone (Organizer)
Professor of Psychological & Brain Sciences, Indiana
Topic: Studying emergent group behavior from a complex systems perspective
The secret of our success: How culture is driving human evolution, domesticating our species, and making us smarter. Princeton University Press.


