Deal or No Deal? The Role of Emotions in Negotiating Offers

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We all negotiate compromises every day, but it often seems that certain people always get their way. Do these skilled negotiators simply go with their gut instinct every time or are they just extremely calculating, figuring out all possible outcomes before settling on the best option? Behavioral studies have shown that emotions play an important role in decision making. However, it was not known to what extent our negotiating skills depend on our emotions.

Columbia University scientists Andrew Stephen and Michel Tuan Pham decided to explore the interplay of emotion and reason in everyday deal-making. They designed a series of laboratory experiments to see if people who trust their feelings (and those who do not) handle themselves differently in the art of negotiation.

In this study, they used a classic negotiation game called the “ultimatum game.” In the ultimatum game, one person (the “proposer”) has a given amount of cash, which he is told to divide with a second person any way he likes. The catch is that the second person must either accept the offer or reject it entirely, no negotiation allowed. If he rejects it, both players walk away with nothing.

To test how emotions influence deal-making (or in some cases, deal-breaking!), the researchers manipulated how much participants trusted their feelings before they played a series of ultimatum games.
for real money. They asked some of the participants to think of two occasions in their past when trusting
their feelings to make decisions resulted in good outcomes. People generally find it easy to think of two
such occasions, giving participants greater confidence in trusting their own emotions while making
decisions. Other participants were told to think of 10 occasions when trusting their feelings to make
decisions resulted in poor outcomes—this made participants wary of trusting their feelings. Then all the
participants played a computerized version of the ultimatum game, in the role of “proposer.”

The results, as reported in *Psychological Science*, were intriguing. The participants who were more
confident in following their emotions offered somewhat less money than the others. This is because they
were more focused on the “gist” of the offer itself (and what felt good), rather than on estimating the
other player’s possible reaction and calculating the probabilities of payoff. In short, the immediacy of
the offer trumped the more complicated calculation.

When the researchers tried two other variations of the ultimatum game (one with more room for
negotiation and one with less), they found similar results. When the participants were primed to trust
their emotions, they saw the transaction as simpler and cleaner—rather than complex, abstract and
cognitively demanding. The researchers believe that emotional negotiators actually have an easier time
visualizing the offer itself: They picture themselves offering someone $20 from their $50 pot and it feels
“okay.”

“We believe that when proposers rely on their feelings, the relative power implied by the rules of the
game is central to their gist representation of the negotiation, and this representation shapes whether
offers ‘feel right’ to them,” the authors stated.

Interestingly, the negotiators who were guided by their emotions did not fare worse than the others
financially. Indeed, they ended up with at least as much, and often more, than their more calculating
counterparts, suggesting that emotional decision making may not only be simpler, but may also be more
lucrative.