# Article information:

Asymmetric and endogenous within-group communication in competitive coordination games | SpringerLink  
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10683-017-9519-2>

# Article summary:

1. This study explores the potentially harmful effects of communication in competitive coordination games.

2. Theoretical analysis provides testable hypotheses regarding the effect of communication on competitive behavior and efficiency.

3. Laboratory experiment shows that asymmetric communication leads to more aggressive competition and lower efficiency than when neither group can communicate, and groups vote to endogenously establish communication channels even though they would earn higher payoffs if jointly they chose to restrict within-group communication.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, as it provides a comprehensive theoretical analysis with testable hypotheses, which are then tested using a laboratory experiment. The article also presents both sides of the argument equally, noting both the potential benefits and harms of within-group communication in competitive coordination games. Furthermore, the article acknowledges potential risks associated with asymmetric communication, such as increased aggression and lower efficiency relative to when neither group can communicate.

The only potential bias in the article is that it does not explore counterarguments or alternative explanations for its findings. For example, it does not consider whether other factors may have contributed to the observed results, such as differences in individual preferences or strategies employed by each group. Additionally, there is no discussion of possible external influences on the experiment's results, such as environmental factors or cultural differences between participants.

In conclusion, this article is generally reliable and trustworthy due to its comprehensive theoretical analysis and laboratory experiment testing its hypotheses. However, it could be improved by exploring counterarguments or alternative explanations for its findings and considering possible external influences on the experiment's results.

# Topics for further research:

* Counterarguments to within-group communication in competitive coordination games
* Alternative explanations for within-group communication in competitive coordination games
* Environmental factors influencing within-group communication in competitive coordination games
* Cultural differences and within-group communication in competitive coordination games
* Individual preferences and within-group communication in competitive coordination games
* Strategies employed by groups in within-group communication in competitive coordination games

# Report location:

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