# Article information:

Who Should You Trust? Psychologists Have a Surprising Answer
<https://getpocket.com/explore/item/who-should-you-trust-psychologists-have-a-surprising-answer?utm_source=pocket-newtab>

# Article summary:

1. Research published in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology has identified guilt-proneness as a surprisingly powerful indicator of trustworthiness.

2. Guilt-proneness is not the same as feeling guilty, and this distinction is key to understanding why it is a positive trait.

3. Reminding employees of the importance of responsibility, and making codes of conduct salient, may help create a culture of trustworthiness.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides an interesting insight into how guilt-proneness can be used to measure trustworthiness in an organizational context. The research presented in the article appears to be reliable, with evidence from economic games and surveys being used to back up its claims. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when considering the article's content.

First, there is a lack of exploration into counterarguments or alternative perspectives on guilt-proneness as an indicator for trustworthiness. While the research presented does appear to support this claim, it would have been beneficial for readers if other points of view had been explored as well. Additionally, there is no mention of any potential risks associated with relying on guilt-proneness as an indicator for trustworthiness; this could lead readers to believe that it is a foolproof method without any drawbacks or limitations.

Furthermore, while the article does provide evidence for its claims, it does not provide any sources or references for these claims; this could lead readers to question their validity and accuracy. Additionally, some parts of the article appear to be promotional in nature; for example, when discussing how codes of conduct can help create a culture of trustworthiness at work, there is no mention made about any potential drawbacks or limitations associated with such practices.

In conclusion, while the article does provide interesting insights into how guilt-proneness can be used to measure trustworthiness in an organizational context, there are some potential biases that should be noted when considering its content. It would have been beneficial if more counterarguments had been explored and if sources had been provided for its claims; additionally, some parts appear to be promotional in nature without mentioning any potential drawbacks or limitations associated with them.

# Topics for further research:

* Counterarguments to guilt-proneness as an indicator of trustworthiness
* Risks associated with relying on guilt-proneness
* Limitations of codes of conduct for creating trustworthiness
* Alternatives to guilt-proneness for measuring trustworthiness
* Evidence-based research on trustworthiness in organizations
* Impact of trustworthiness on organizational performance

# Report location:

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