

Selective sampling and inductive inference: Drawing inferences based on observed and  
missing evidence

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## Abstract

13 We propose and test a Bayesian model of property induction with evidence that has been  
14 selectively sampled leading to “censoring” or exclusion of potentially relevant data.

15 *Keywords:* Inductive reasoning; property inference

16 Word count: X

<sup>19</sup> Xu and Tenenbaum (2007) wrote an earlier paper on sampling.

We report how we determined our sample size, all data exclusions (if any), all manipulations, and all measures in the study.

There were 114 participants in the category sampling condition and 111 in the property sampling condition.

Table 1  
*Regression table for a model with fixed effects only.*

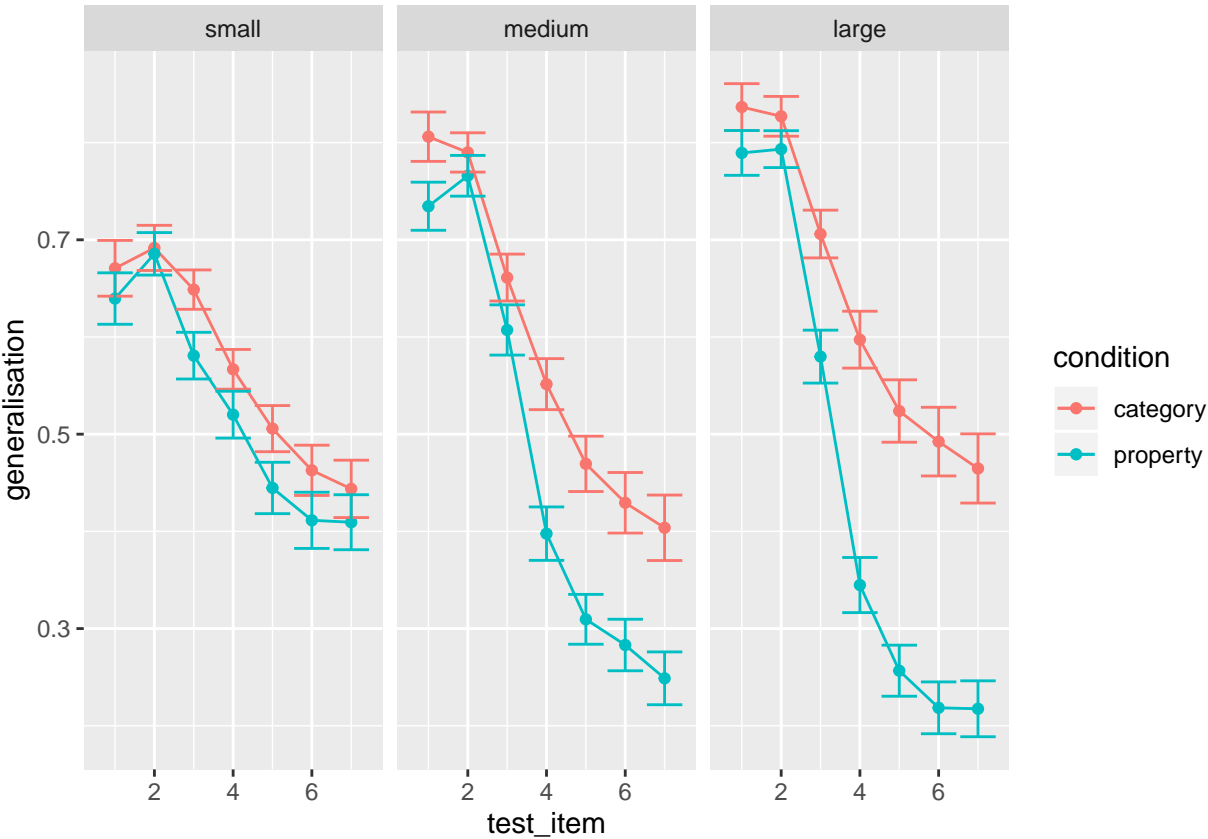
Predictor	<i>b</i>	95% CI	<i>t</i> (4721)	<i>p</i>
Intercept	1.77	[1.65, 1.90]	28.92	< .001
Conditionproperty	-0.50	[−0.58, −0.43]	-13.26	< .001
Test item	-0.33	[−0.35, −0.31]	-32.07	< .001
N obs	0.00	[−0.01, 0.01]	-0.50	.619

Material

Procedure

Data analysis

Results



## Discussion

## References

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- 33 Xu, F., & Tenenbaum, J. B. (2007). Sensitivity to sampling in Bayesian word learning.  
34 *Developmental Science*, 10, 288–297.