Welcome to the experiment!

Please do NOT exit full screen until you are done with the experiment.

The experiment will be canceled and your data will be lost if you try to go back or refresh the page at any time during the experiment.

Please rely on your memory and do NOT write anything down throughout the experiment.

Click next or use the arrow keys to proceed

Chart, histogram

Description automatically generated

In this task, you will be a spectator to a series of horse races. Two horses, like those shown above, will race against each other.

Predict which horse will win the race by pressing Z if you think Horse 1 will win, or by pressing M if you think Horse 2 will win.

Timeline

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Before each race, you will see the predictions from two experts on horse racing.

Each expert will tell you which of the two horses they think will win. They will also tell you how confident they are in their decision.

For example, one expert might say "I THINK horse 1 will win," which expresses moderate confidence. Another expert might say "I'm SURE horse 1 will win," which expresses high confidence.

Use their assessments to help you make a more accurate prediction. Try to correctly predict the outcome of as many races as you can.

A picture containing chart

Description automatically generatedTimeline

Description automatically generated

Thank you for participating in this study! Your participation is very valuable for our research.

In this experiment, we were interested in examining how you use information provided by two experts that differed in their calibration.

Both experts predicted the winner of each race at a better-than-chance level. However, one expert made well-calibrated judgements with respect to their confidence level.

When the well-calibrated expert expressed high confidence, they were more accurate than when they expressed moderate confidence. The other expert maintained the same level of accuracy regardless of whether they expressed high or moderate confidence. We are evaluating which of the two experts - the well-calibrated and non-calibrated expert - were you more likely to take advice from. This study is relevant to how people weigh and integrate information from sources that may vary in their accuracy or metacognitive reliability.

If you have additional questions about this research, please contact the primary researcher, Jonathan Yuquimpo at jy57@illinois.edu.

If you are interested in learning more about confidence and decision making, the following articles might be interesting to you.

        Pescetelli, N., & Yeung, N. (2021). The role of decision confidence in advice-taking and trust formation. Journal of experimental psychology. General, 150(3), 507–526. https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0000960

        Tenney, E.R., Spellman, B.A., & MacCoun, R.J. (2008). The benefits of knowing what you know (and what you don't): How calibration affects credibility. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 44, 1368-1375.