Examples of linear-in-logit functions

The intercept (**α**) parameter controls the fixed point of the function—how people map the probability of 0.2 to the probability of sending aid. This shifts the crossover point—the point at which a decision-maker switches their decision. The further **α** is from 0, the more bias there is.

The slope (**β**) parameter controls the degree of distortion. The further it is from 1, the more distorted the function is.