E7 | AV Passengers v. Pedestrians | Temptation Three Choices - V2

Start of Block: Consent

consent

Informed Consent

Participation is voluntary

It is your choice whether or not to participate in this research. If you choose to participate, you may change your mind and leave the study at any time. Refusal to participate or stopping your participation will involve no penalty or loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled.

What is the purpose of this research?

The purpose of this research is to examine human visual performance and judgments. All data from this experiment are gathered for scientific purposes and will contribute to our eventual understanding of brain and visual function. These data may be published in scientific journals so that other researchers may have access to these data.

How long will I take part in this research?

Your participation will take approximately 5 minutes to complete.

What can I expect if I take part in this research?

As a participant, you will be asked to look at images presented on a video display and give responses with key presses or movements of a mouse pointing device. Your response may involve responding as quickly as you can, memorizing what you saw, making a judgment, or completing a questionnaire. You will also be asked to complete a demographics form.

What are the risks and possible discomforts?

If you choose to participate, the effects should be comparable to those you would experience from viewing a computer monitor for 5 minutes and using a mouse or keyboard, e.g., eye fatigue. You are free to take breaks throughout the session. Some of the images and stories are mildly emotional, and some of the written stories are disgust-inducing.

Will I be compensated for participating in this research?

You will be compensated \$0.67 for this study. You will still receive payment if you withdraw early.

If I take part in this research, how will my privacy be protected? What happens to the information you collect?

Your participation in this experiment will remain confidential, and your identity will not be stored with your data.

If I have any questions,	concerns or complaints	about this research	ch study, who	can I talk
to?				

att2 What color is grass?

The fresh, uncut grass, not leaves or hay. Please make sure to select purple, so that we lou're paying attention.	(now
○ Green (1)	
O Purple (2)	
ind of Block: attention_checks	
Start of Block: failed_check	

failed Unfortunately, you failed both of the attention checks. Thanks for considering this study!

End of Block: failed_check

Start of Block: Instruction

instructions Please **carefully** read the scenario and questions on the following page, since you will be asked comprehension checks about it afterwards.

End of Block: Instruction

Start of Block: two_choices



two_choices Imagine that **you** are being driven by an autonomous self-driving car that is confronted with the following dilemma:

Whether to drive into a barrier and kill the passenger in the car (you), or whether to drive into and kill a pedestrian.

The self-driving car can make its decision in one of two ways:

- 1. Proximity rule: It kills whoever is closest to the AV. If the barrier is closer than the pedestrian, it kills you. But if the pedestrian is closer than the barrier, it kills the pedestrian.
- 2. No discrimination: It randomly chooses whether to kill or save the passenger in the car or the pedestrian.

In this particular case, the pedestrian is closer to the AV than the barrier.		
The self-driving car should be programmed to		
Ouse the proximity rule (1)		
Randomly choose whom to kill (2)		
End of Block: two_choices		
Start of Block: three_choices X+		
three_choices Imagine that you are being driven by an autonomous self-driving car that is confronted with the following dilemma:		
Whether to drive into a barrier and kill the passenger in the car (you), or whether to drive into and kill a pedestrian.		
The self-driving car can make its decision in one of three ways:		
1. Proximity rule: It kills whoever is closest to the AV. If the barrier is closer than the pedestrian, it kills you. But if the pedestrian is closer than the barrier, it kills the pedestrian.		
2. No discrimination: It randomly chooses whether to kill or save the passenger in the car or the pedestrian.		
3. Minimize death: Instead of choosing whom to kill or save, it minimizes any death or risk of death.		
In this particular case, the pedestrian is closer to the AV than the barrier.		
The self-driving car should be programmed to		
Ouse the proximity rule (1)		
Randomly choose whom to kill (2)		
Minimize the likelihood of any death (3)		
End of Block: three_choices		

Start of Block: comprehension

comp1 According to the scenario, which of the following is true about the proximity rule.
The AV asks the driver to sit as close as possible to the steering wheel. (1)
O In a dilemma, the AV kills whoever is closest to it. (2)
○ This is a trick question. Neither of the answers is correct. (3)
comp2 According to the scenario, which of the following was true?
○ The barrier was closer to the AV than the pedestrian. (1)
The pedestrian was closer to the AV than the barrier. (2)
○ This is a trick question. Neither of the answers is correct. (3)
End of Block: comprehension
Start of Block: demographics
gender What is your gender?
O Male (1)
O Female (2)
O Prefer not to disclose (3)
Other (please specify) (4)

ethr	nicity What is your ethnicity?		
	O Black or African American (1)		
	O Asian (2)		
	○ White or European (3)		
	O Hispanic or Latino (4)		
	○ Mixed (5)		
	Other (please specify) (6)		
age	What is your age (in years)?		
ses	Please indicate the highest level of education completed.		
	○ High School or Equivalent (1)		
	O Vocational/Technical School (2 year) (2)		
	○ Some College (3)		
	College Graduate (4 year) (4)		
	○ Masters Degree (MS) (5)		
	O Doctoral Degree (PhD) (6)		
	O Professional Degree (MD, JD, etc.) (7)		
	Other (please specify) (8)		

End of Block: demographics