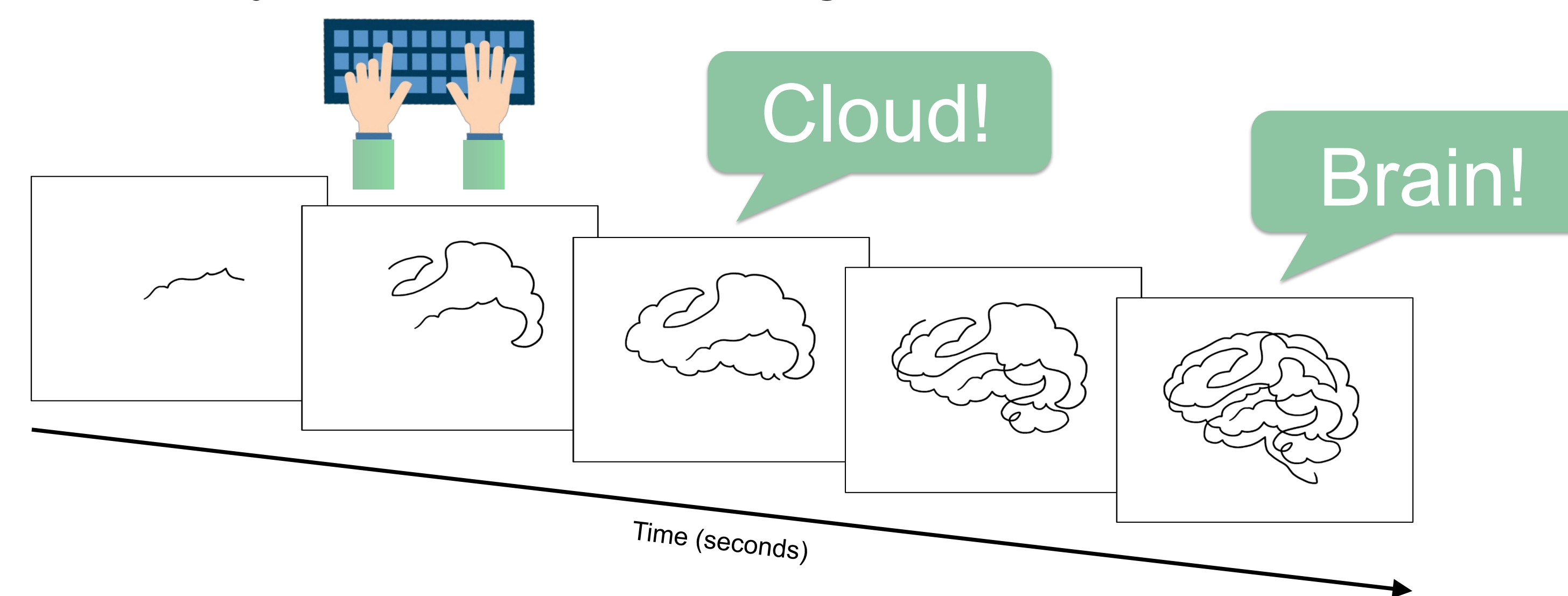


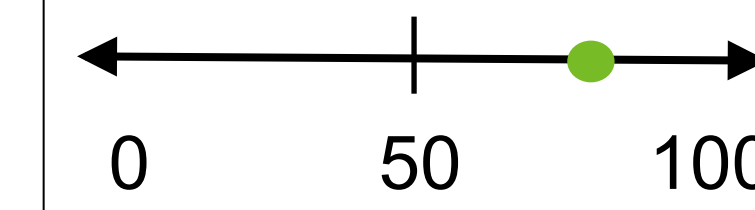
Characterizing the Determinants of Curiosity

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

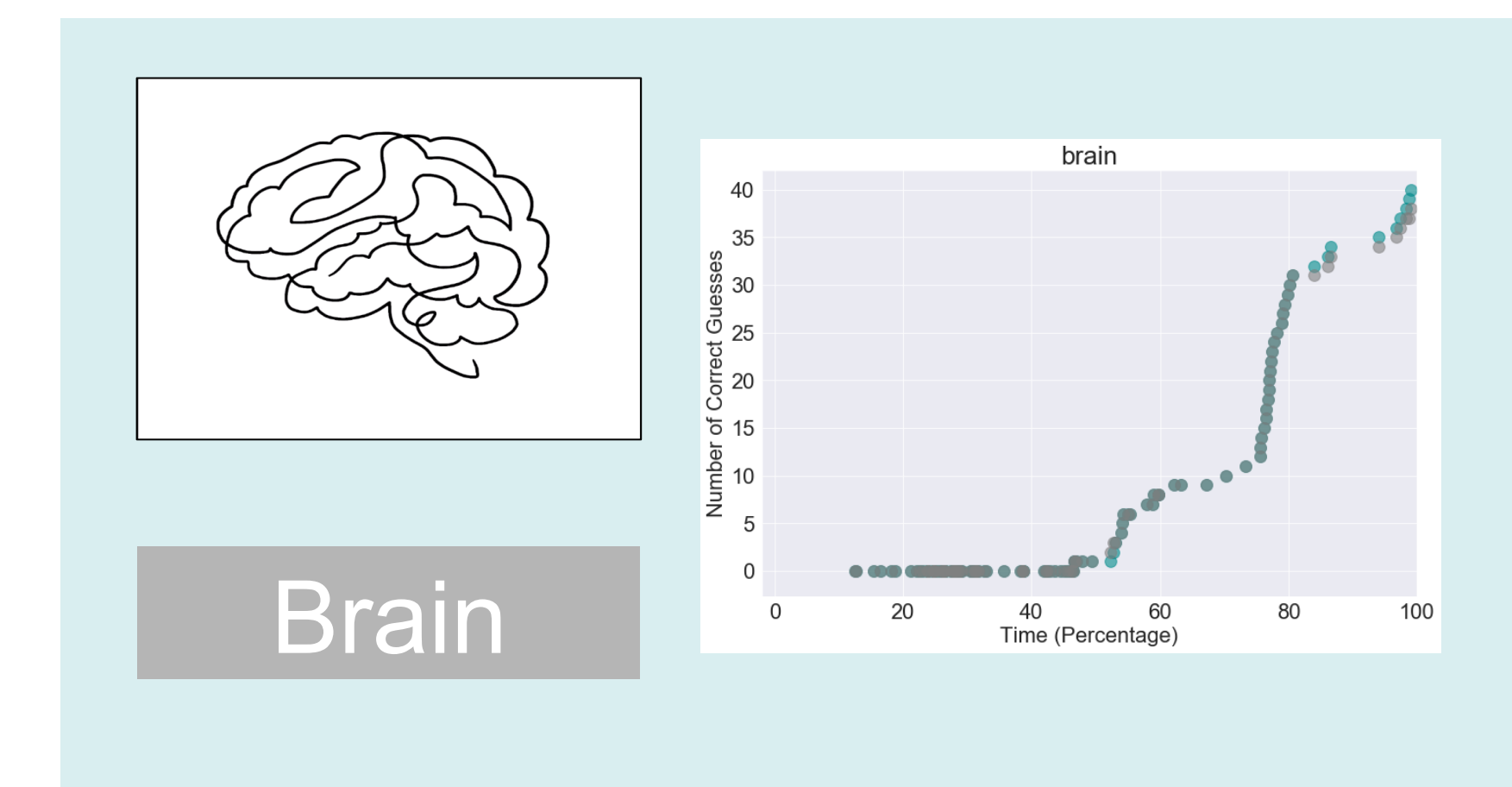
“What do you think the drawing will become?”



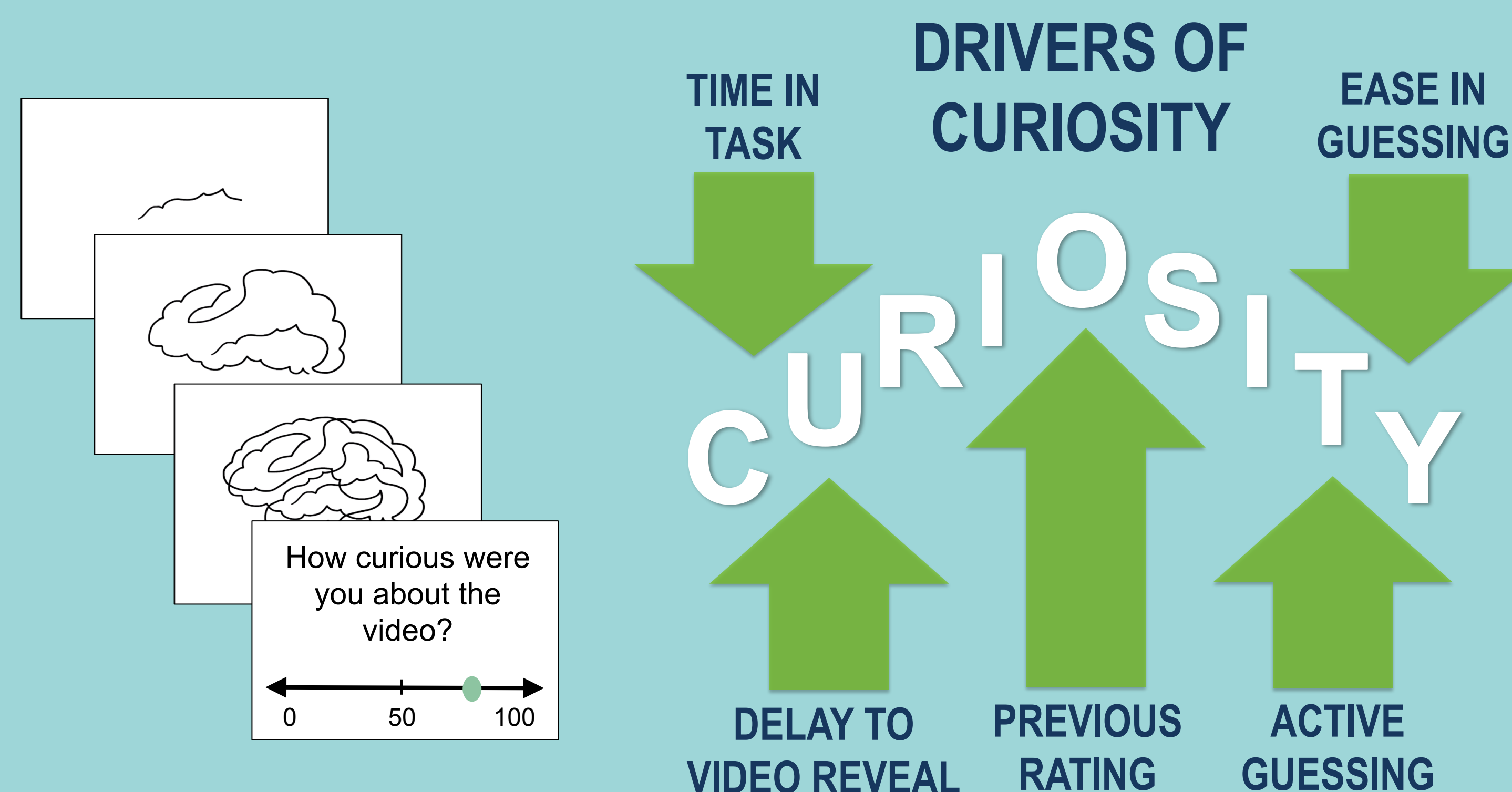
How curious were you about the outcome of this video?



Analyses



GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



INTRODUCTION

What is Curiosity?

A state characterized by an intrinsic desire to seek new information

How has curiosity been measured?

Trivia paradigms: individual variations in prior knowledge
Observing paradigms: rely on secondary extrinsic incentives
Both paradigms capture static states of curiosity

What is the present goal?

- (1) To ubiquitously induce curiosity without extrinsic incentives and
- (2) Characterize factors that contribute to the dynamic growth and perpetuation of curiosity



Center for
Cognitive
Neuroscience
at Duke

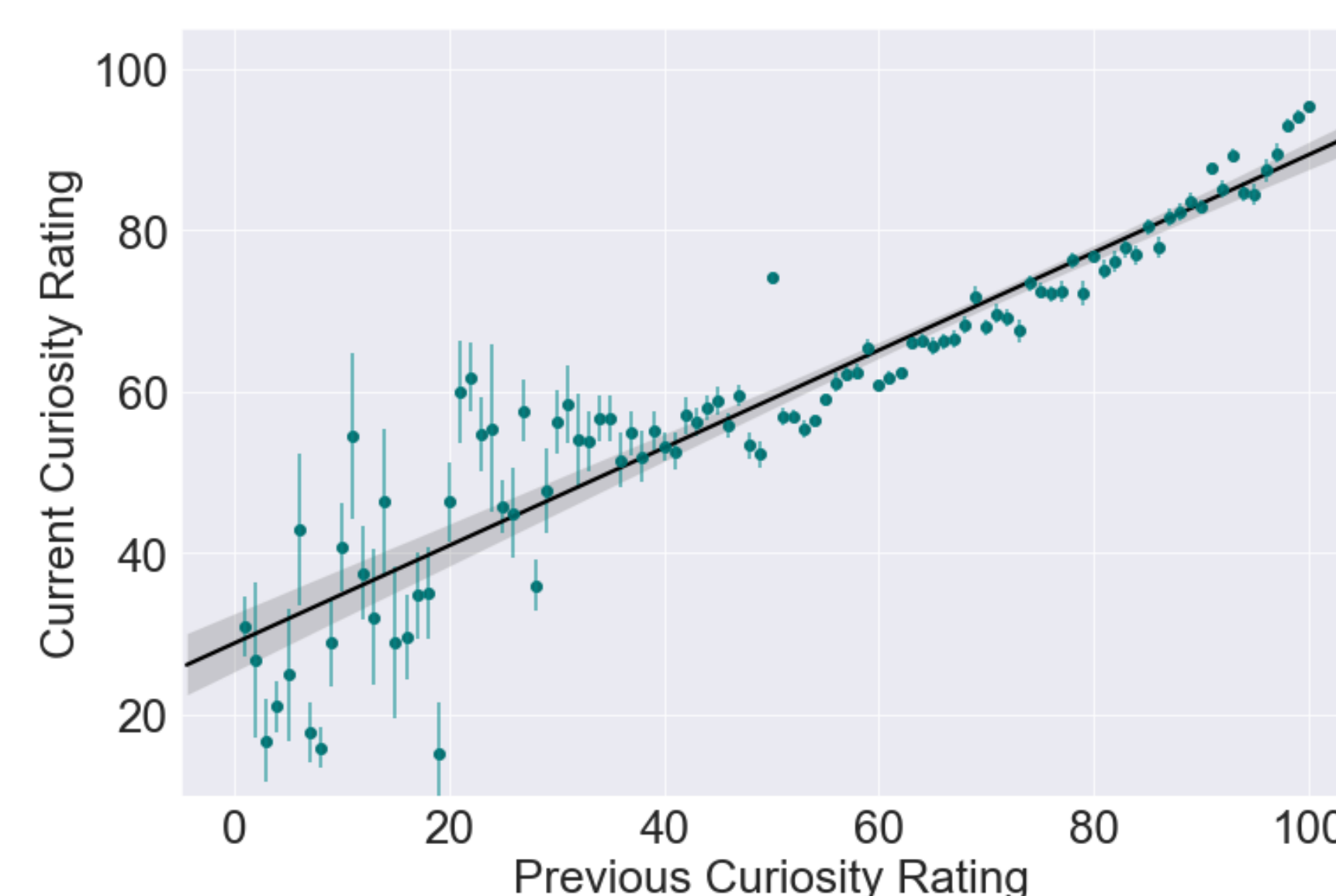
Funding provided by the Charles Lafitte
Foundation Program for Research in
Psychology and Neuroscience

Contact info: abigail.hsiung@duke.edu

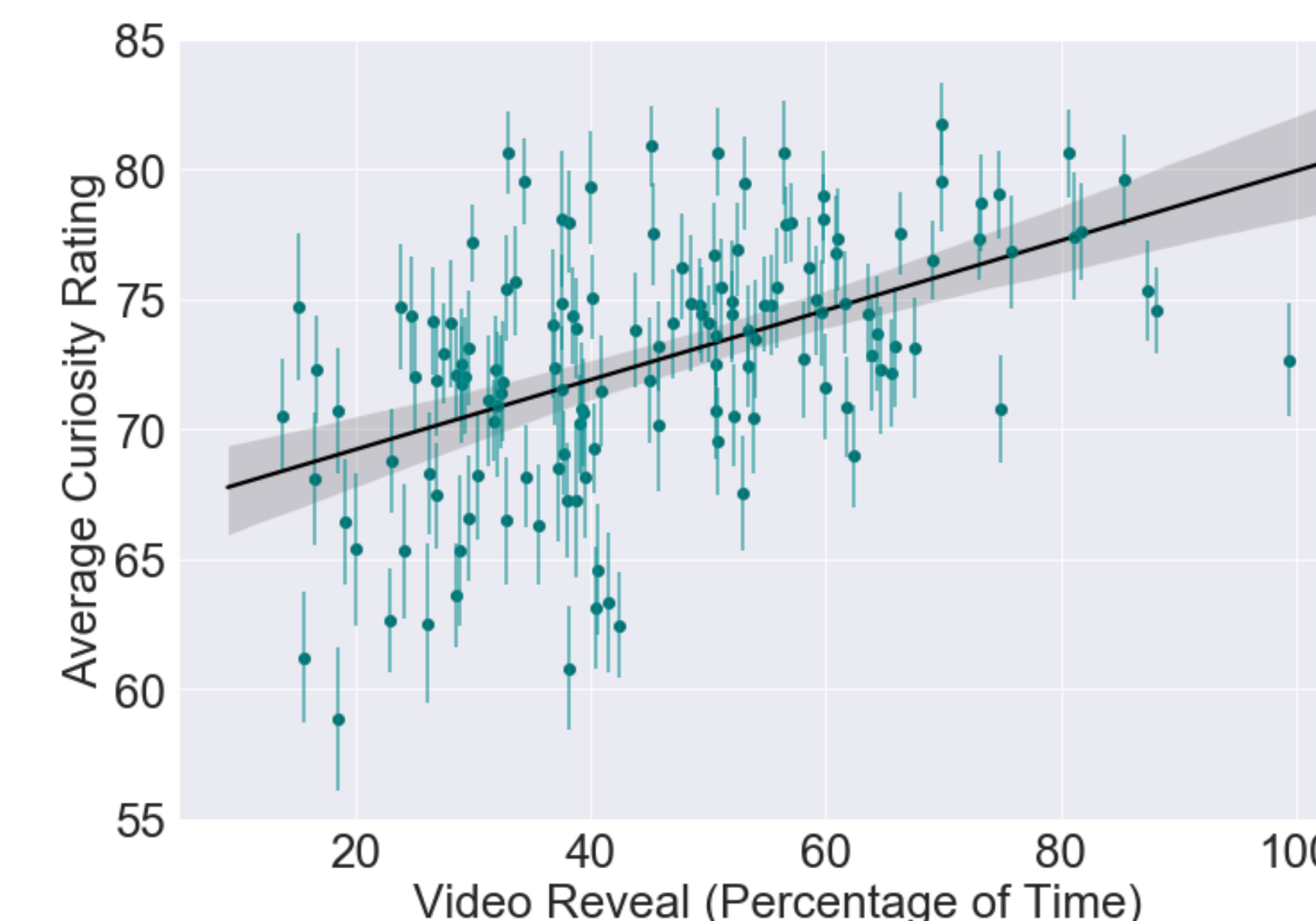
RESULTS

Enhancing Factors

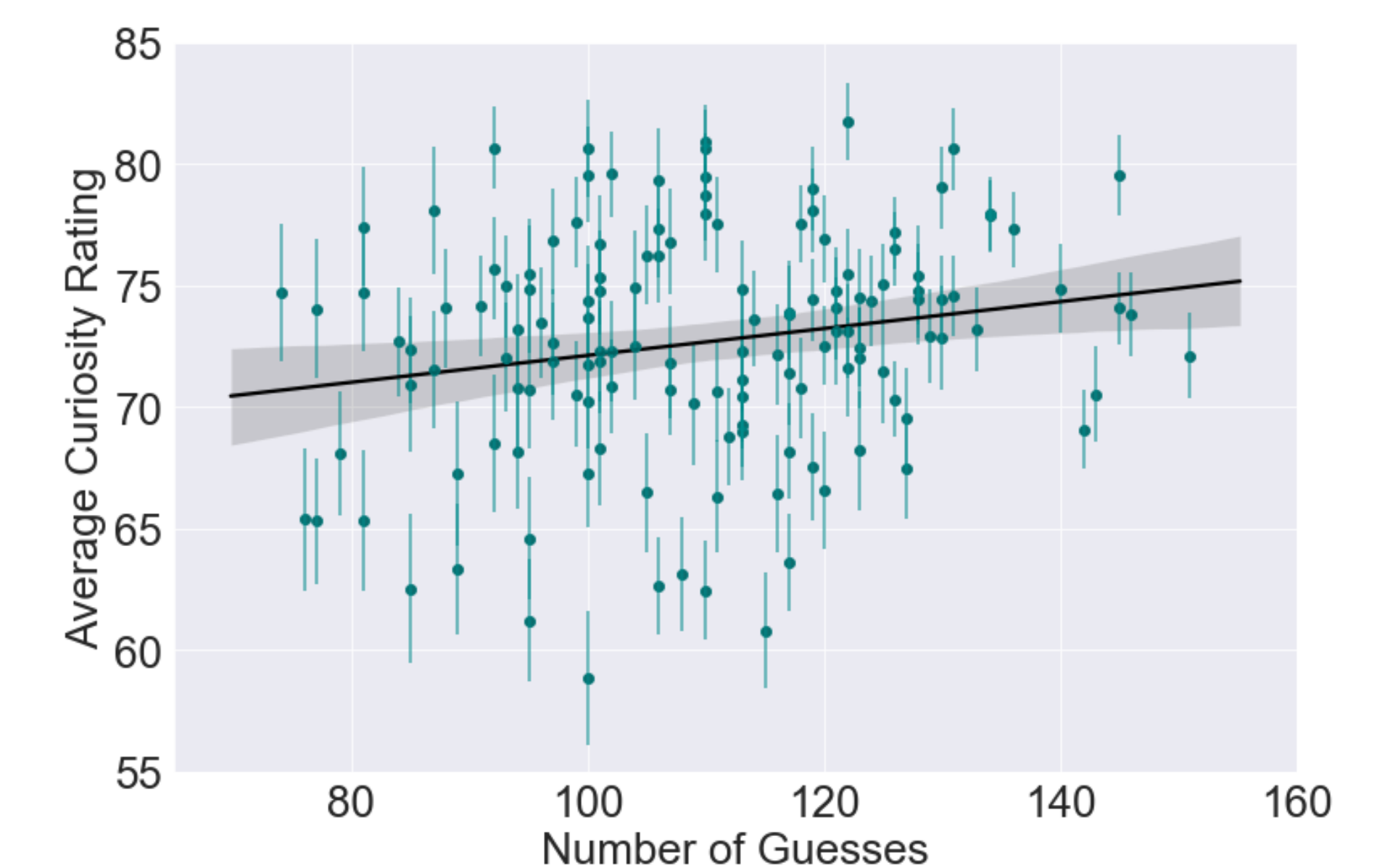
Past curiosity can carry-over to impact current curiosity



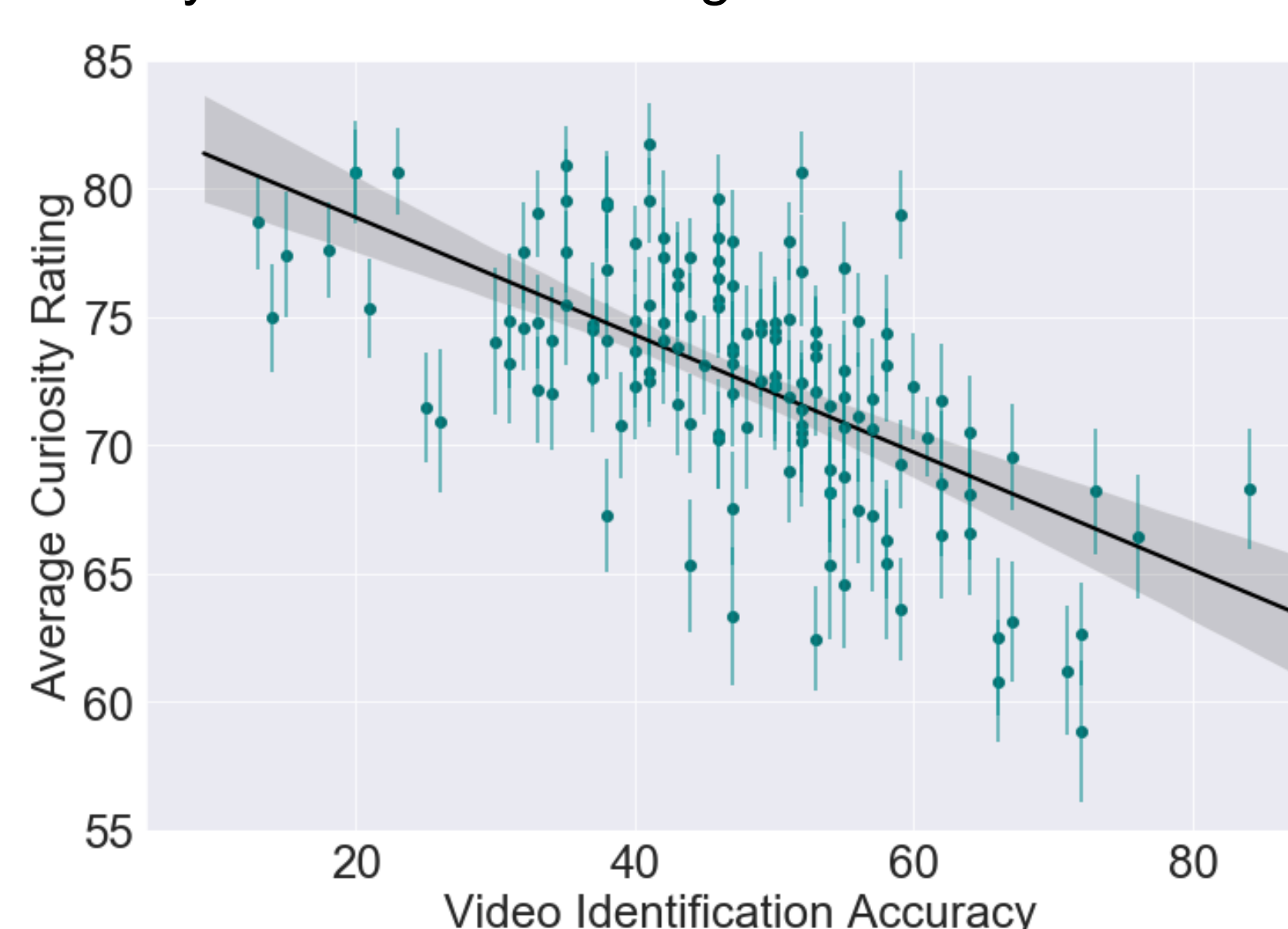
Prolonging uncertainty enhances curiosity



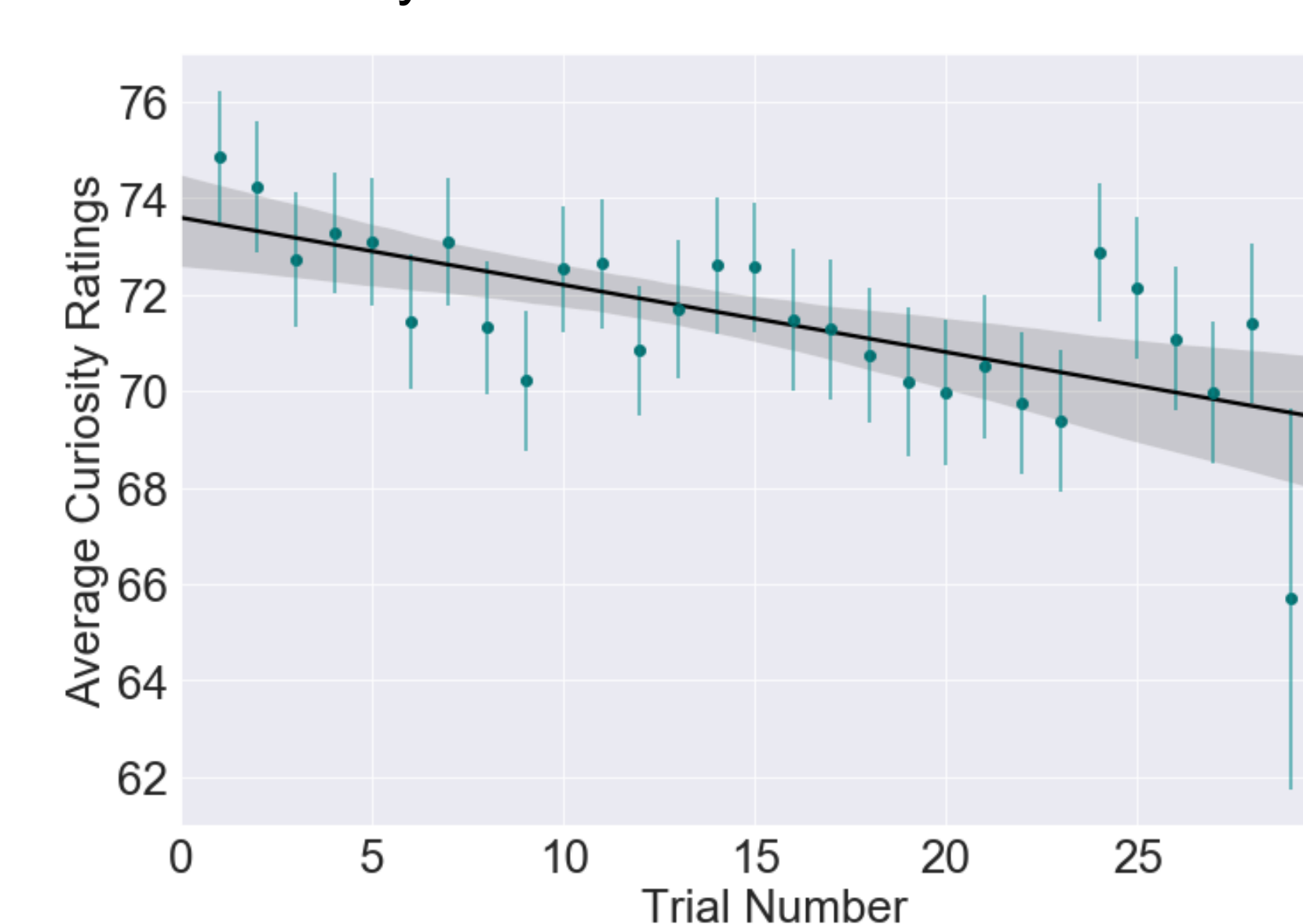
The more guesses, the more curiosity



Easily identifiable drawings result in less curiosity



Curiosity decreases with time in the task



Diminishing Factors

Repetition and ease
reduce current curiosity

Linear regression performed on raw data, results
grouped for visual purposes

DISCUSSION

We created an innovative task to induce curiosity in a ubiquitous and dynamic way

Curiosity is evoked during the active process of hypothesis generation and testing and problems that prolong this experience induce more curiosity

Future Questions

Does the shape of “reveal” contribute to the growth and sustainment of curiosity?

How do these determinants impact our choices and memory?

