

TE Pilot Results

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1 Experimental procedure

Procedure:

<http://www.cgl.uwaterloo.ca/mkryven/turkTE/intro.php>

Stimuli in the Self condition:

https://marta-kryven.github.io/TE_stimuli_coded.csv The spreadsheet includes coding for which questions correlated with openness, loneliness, satisfaction and novelty in the pilot.

Stimuli in the Other condition:

https://marta-kryven.github.io/TE_them.csv

1.1 Attention check

15 subjects out of 16 passed the attention check in the self condition. Of the 15, 9 were in the generic other condition and 6 in the close other condition. Mean age 34.0, 5 F, 10 M.

Attention check in the self condition: *Undertaking a drastic change in diet, if you are reading this please choose ten. You will have to change the way you cook and eat.*

Attention check in the "other" and "close other" conditions seems not to have worked, half of the time subjects give less than 10:

Attention check in the other condition: *Going on a weekend trip to the seaside that is an hour away from where they live, because a friend who lives in the country invited them to visit.*

May be we should reword? Could subjects assume that people would begrudge an invitation from a friend? Have no friends? This is not possible because most people live inland? How about: *Going to visit a close friend who lives an hour away, because the friend has invited them to visit. They might have a dinner or a drink with the friend.*

2 Individual Questions

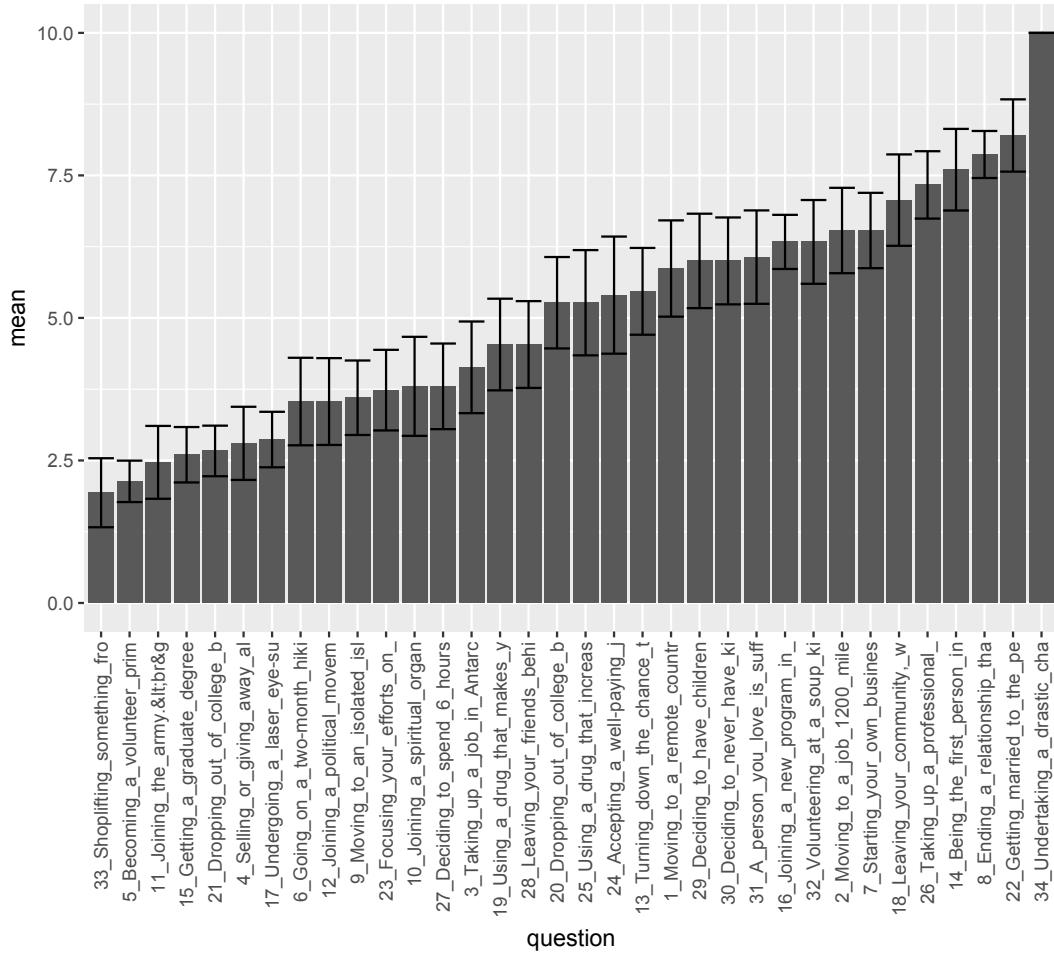


Figure 1: Mean response for self

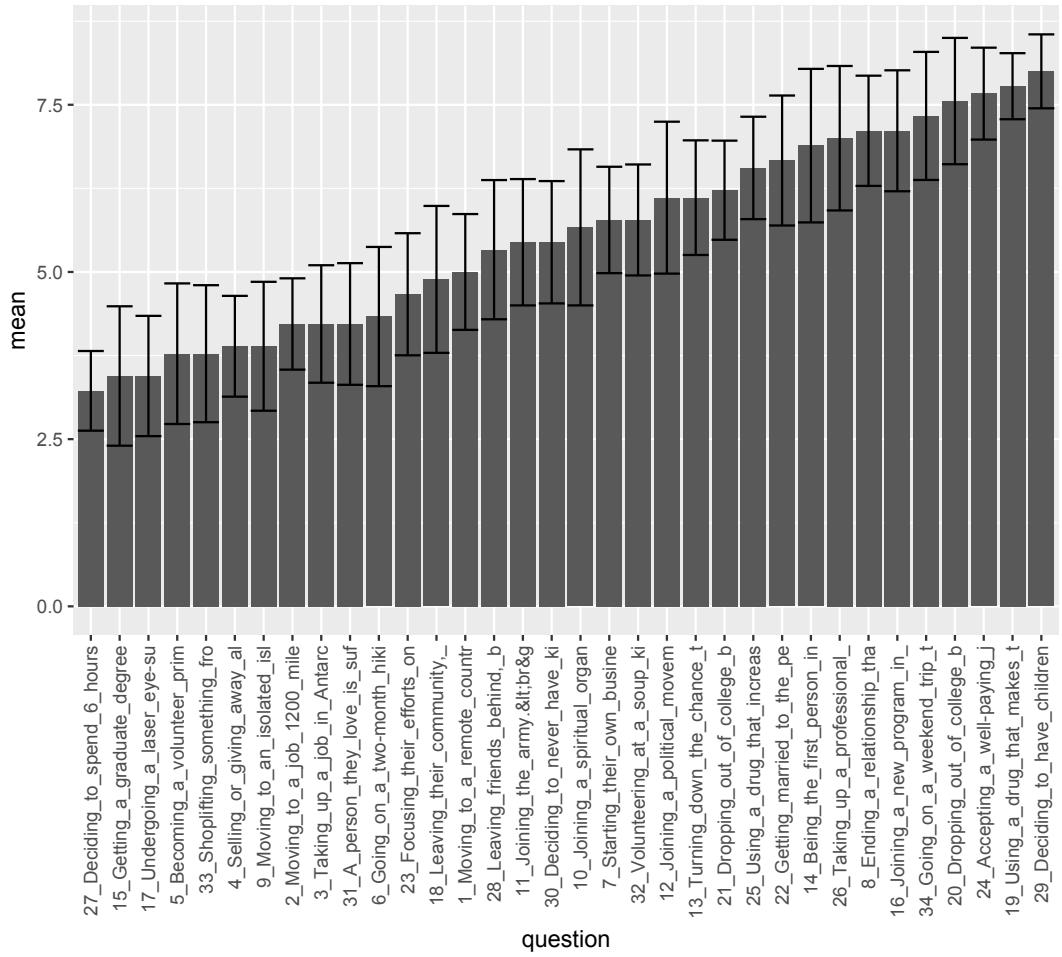


Figure 2: Mean response for other

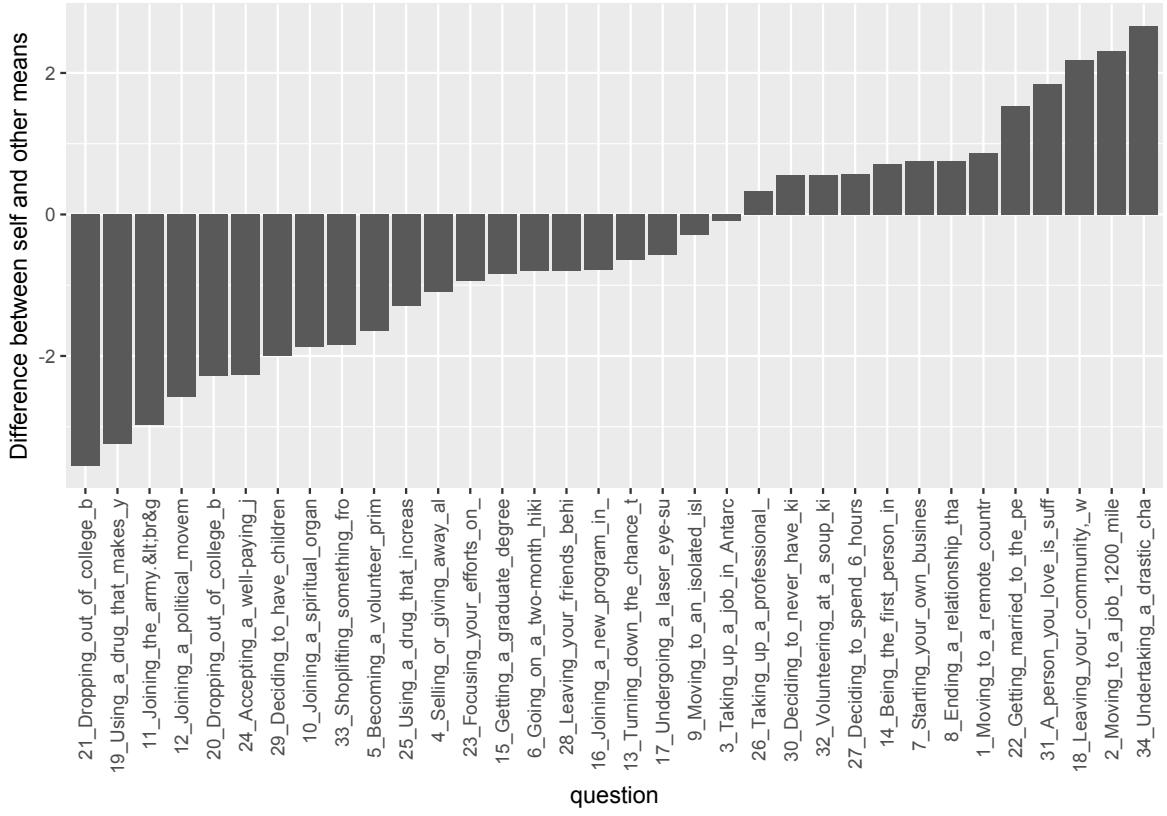


Figure 3: Difference between mean response for self and mean response for other. A positive difference means that subjects think they are more likely to do X than a random other person. Ignore question 34, which was the attention check for other.

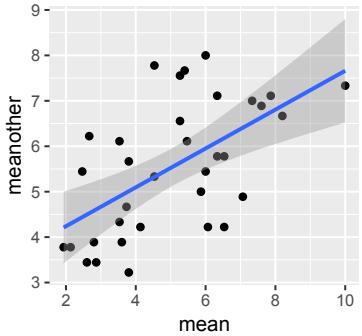


Figure 4: Response correlations of question means self vs. other is $r = .6, p = .008$

Some questions are highly correlated, or anti-correlated, it is interesting to see what goes together. Also, it seems that people give more plausible answers for ‘other’ than for ‘self’ (see the next figure)? Please zoom in to see the numbers.

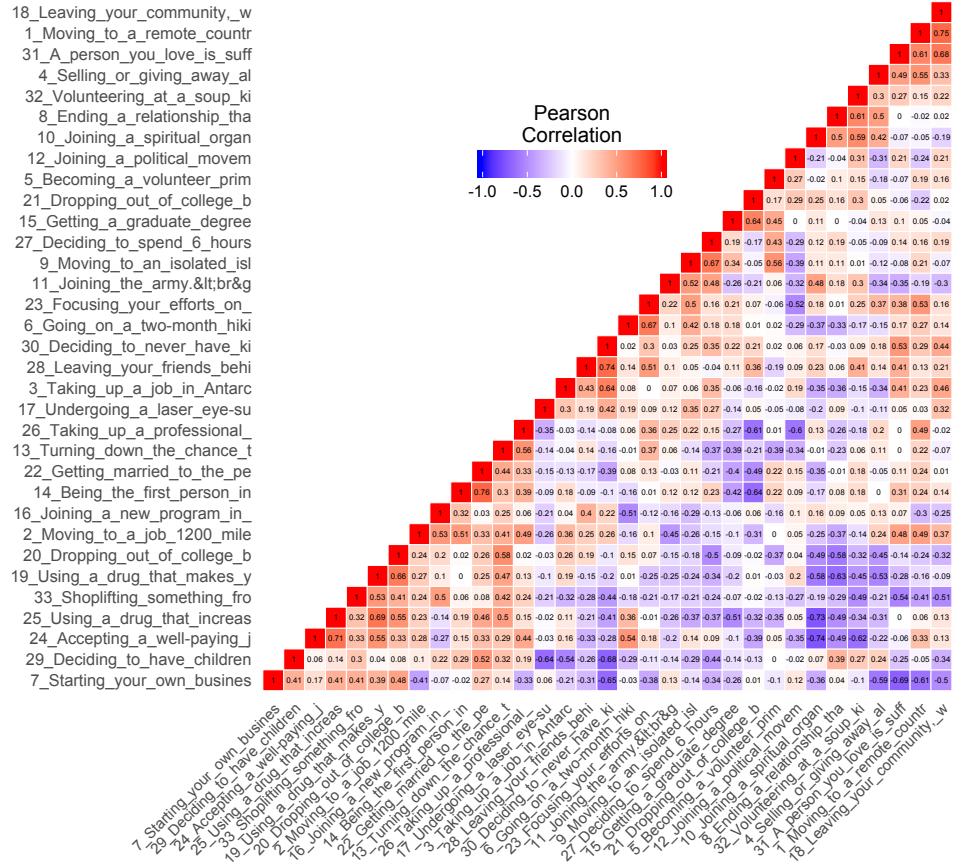


Figure 5: Question correlation for self

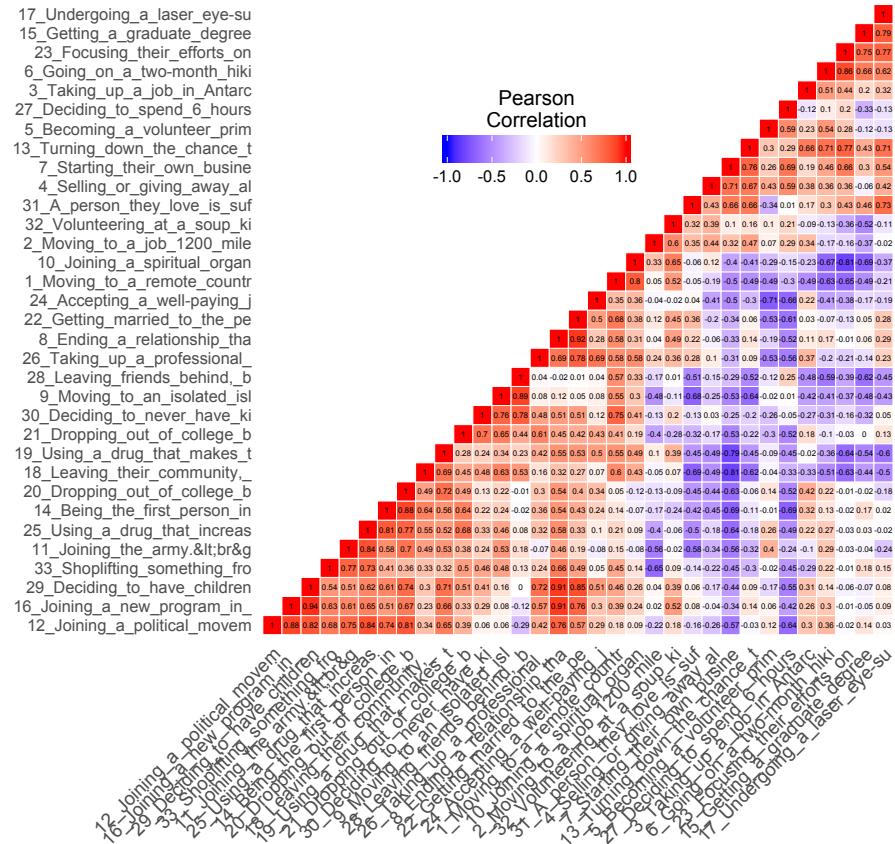


Figure 6: Question correlation for other

3 Mean response

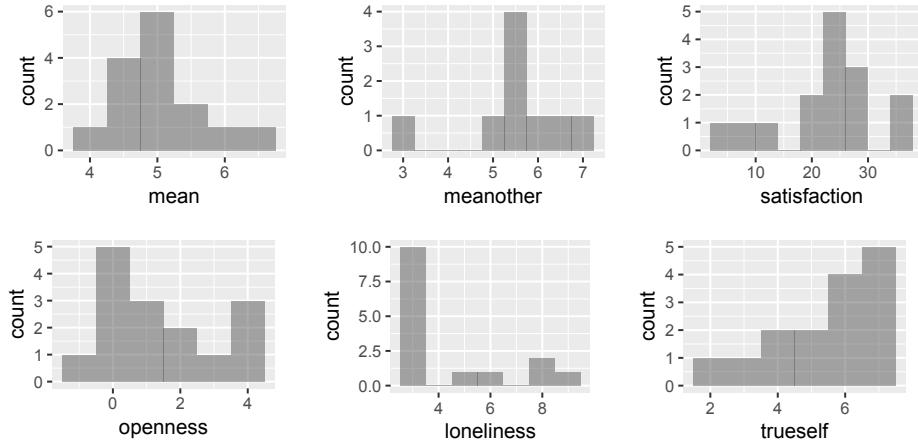


Figure 7: Histograms of response. Some of this seems unreliable, or else for most respondents being a Turk is their true self, and they never feel lonely. But 15 is a small sample.

	mean	age	satisfaction	trueself	loneliness	openness
mean	1	0.1708715	0.06100014	0.3912770	0.004410781	-0.1037937
age	NA	1.0000000	-0.05857439	0.3155795	0.046853900	-0.2169555
satisfaction	NA	NA	1.0000000	0.6484270	-0.528080473	0.3286161
trueself	NA	NA	NA	1.0000000	-0.517342695	0.2445702
loneliness	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0000000	-0.2361943
openness	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0000000

Figure 8: Correlation matrix between mean TE response for self and other metrics. None are significant for 15 subjects, but if we had 50 subjects the correlation with trueself would be significant. So, subjects who are more trueself might be more likely to take on any experience. However, response to individual questions is always negatively correlated with trueself, whenever the correlation is present.

4 Significant correlations of response to the 5 factors.

I did not do correction for multiple hypotheses, this is only exploratory and some of these are at .1 significance. This is simply to see what we might find with more subjects. Please ignore the ones anti-correlated with loneliness – if you take a look at the loneliness histogram on Figure 7 it is likely that these are spurious.

question	age	trueself	openness	satisfaction	loneliness
15, a graduate degree in philosophy	+				
16, a new program in a good college	+				
22, getting married to the person you love	+				
28, leaving unproductive friends behind	+				
1, moving to a remote country, short notice		-			
3, a year contract in Antarctica		-			-
4, giving away all to become a writer		-			
8, ending a bad relationship		-			-
10, joining a religion		-			
31, euthanasia		-	+		
20, dropping out of college to make money					-
25, productivity drugs				-	-
29, having kids					-
14, first gen. student			+	+	
32, volunteering in a soup kitchen			+		