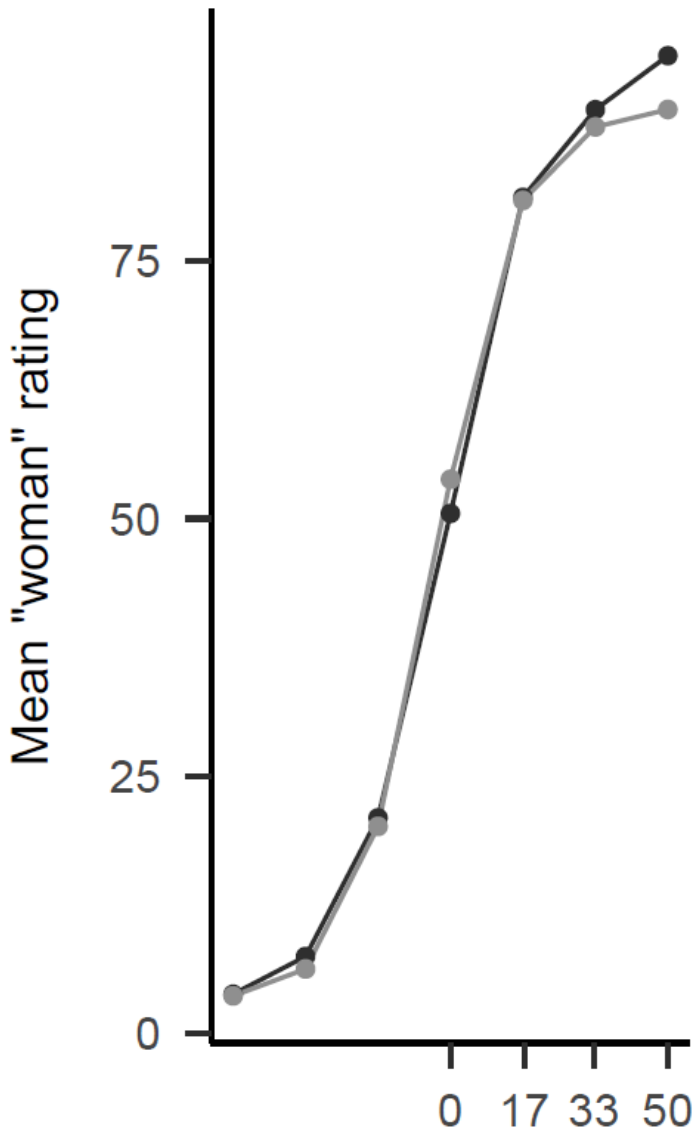
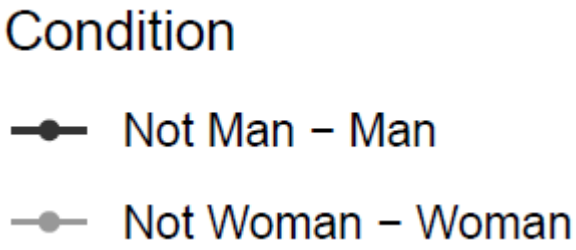
Figure 3

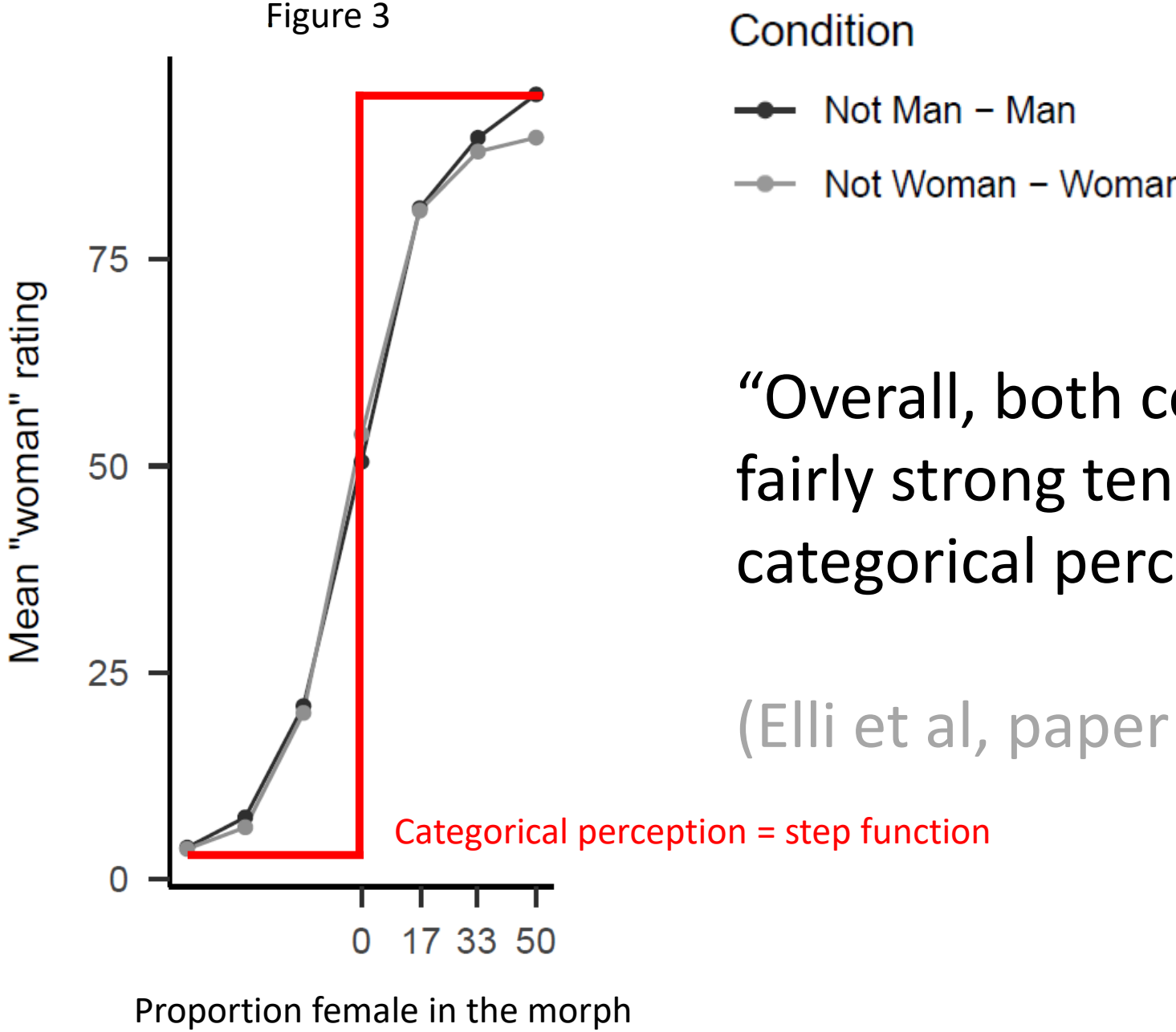




"Overall, both conditions showed fairly strong tendencies toward categorical perception"

(Elli et al, paper 1, p. 13)

Figure 3



"Overall, both conditions showed fairly strong tendencies toward categorical perception"

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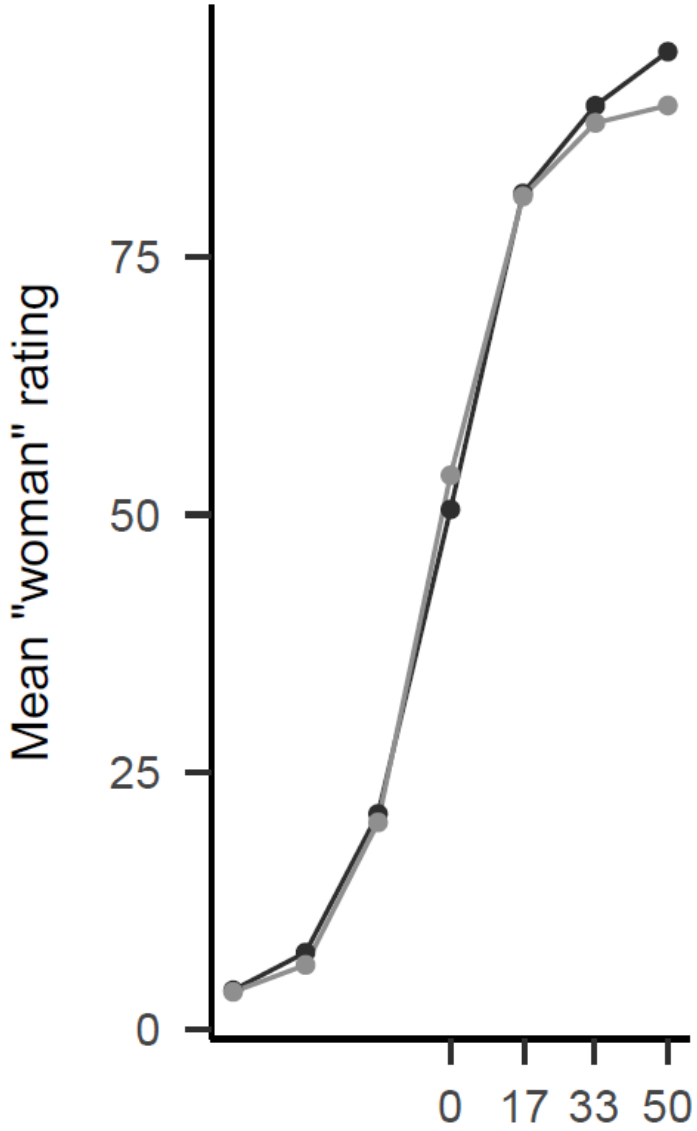
Figure 3



Fluid gender perception

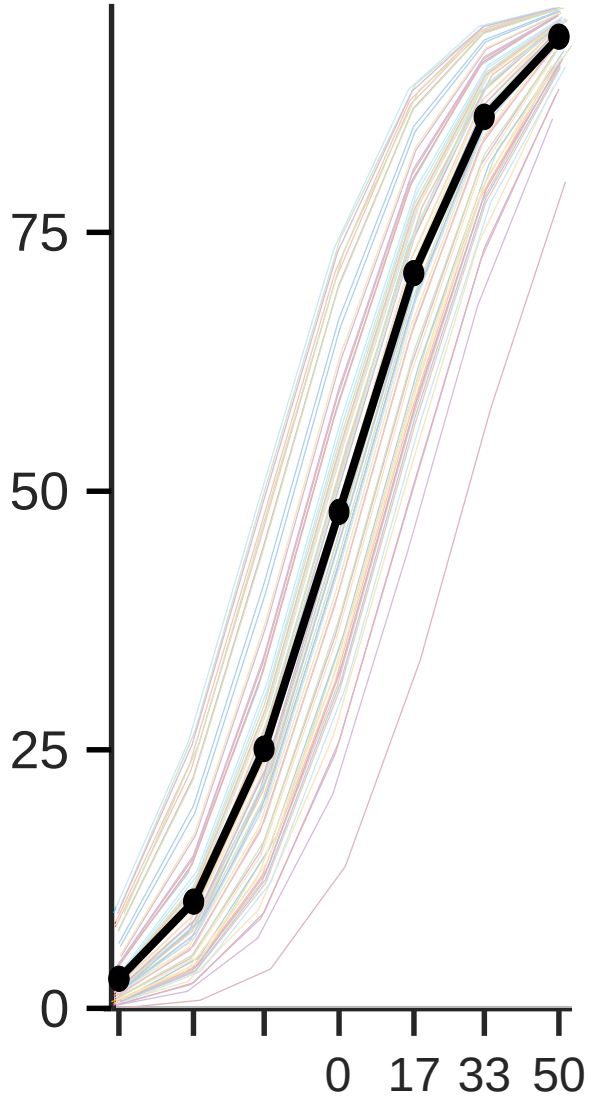
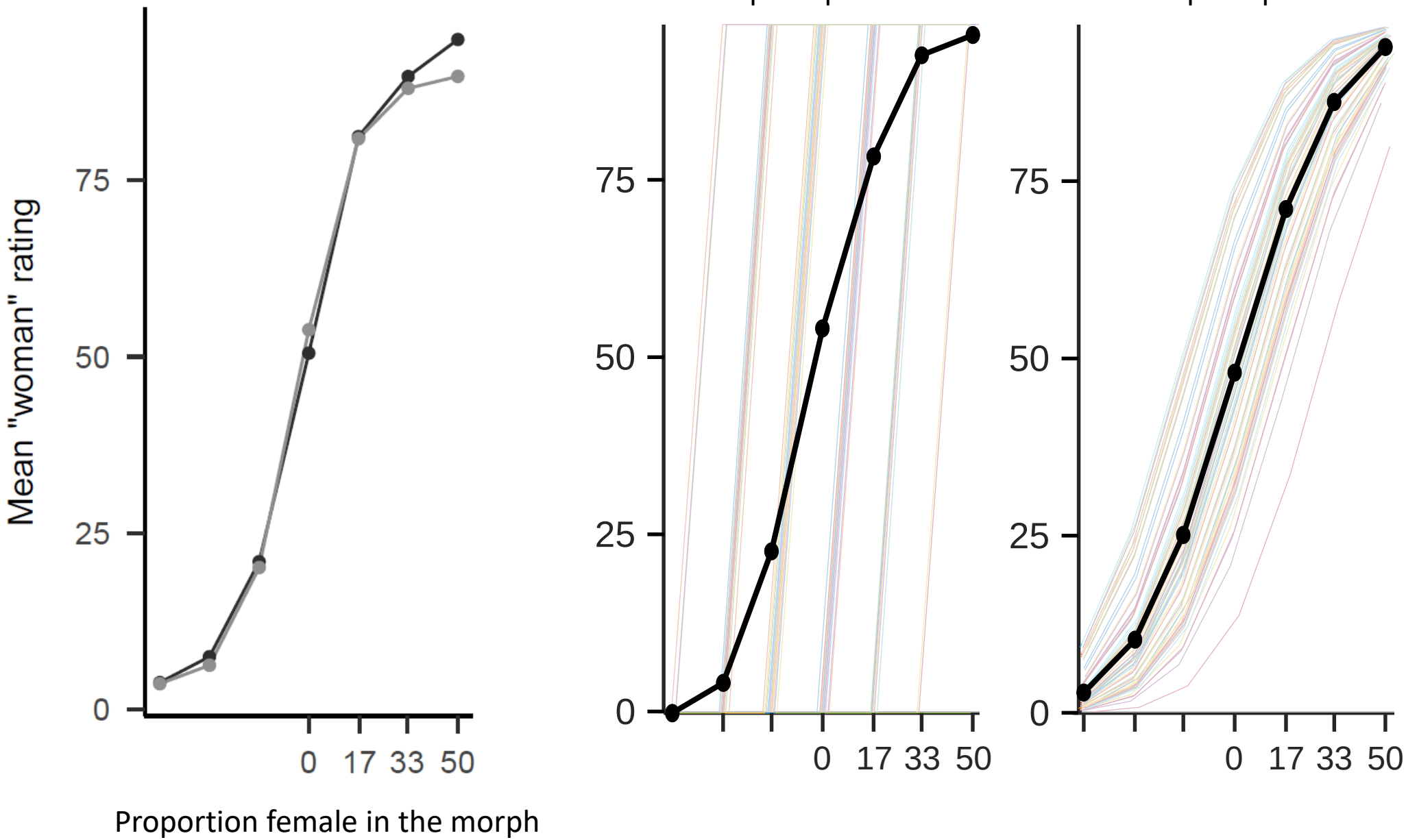
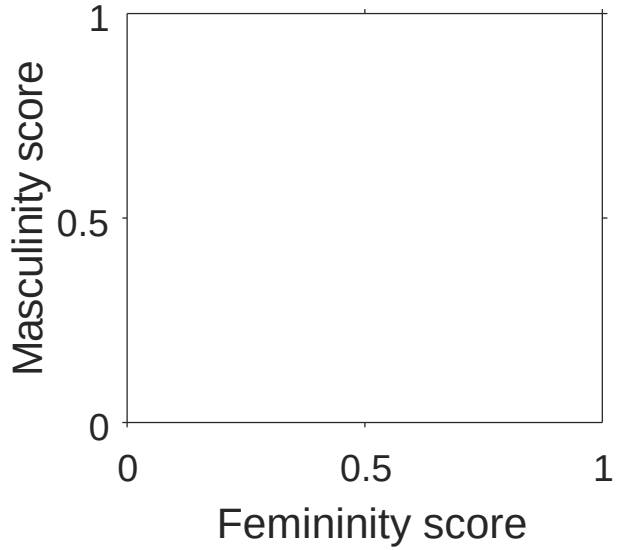


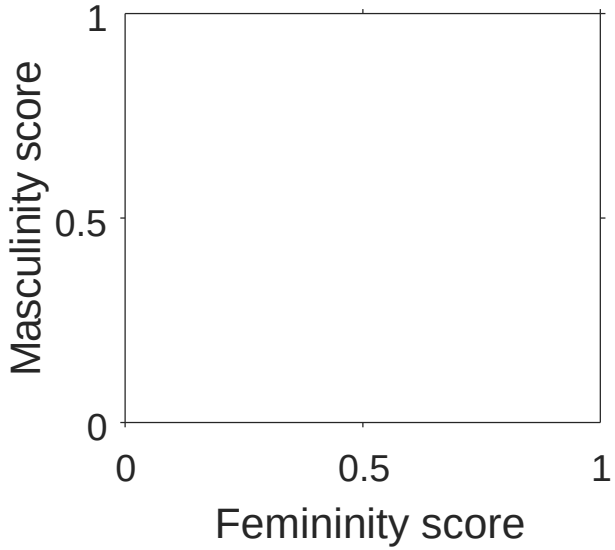
Figure 3


Mean "woman" rating
0
25
50
75
0 17 33 50
Proportion female in the morph
Categorical gender perception
0
25
50
75
0 17 33 50
Fluid gender perception
0
25
50
75
0 17 33 50

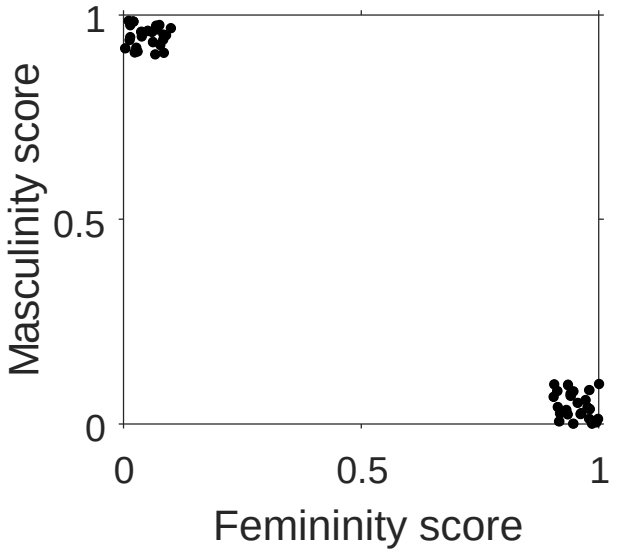
Categorizating categorization patterens



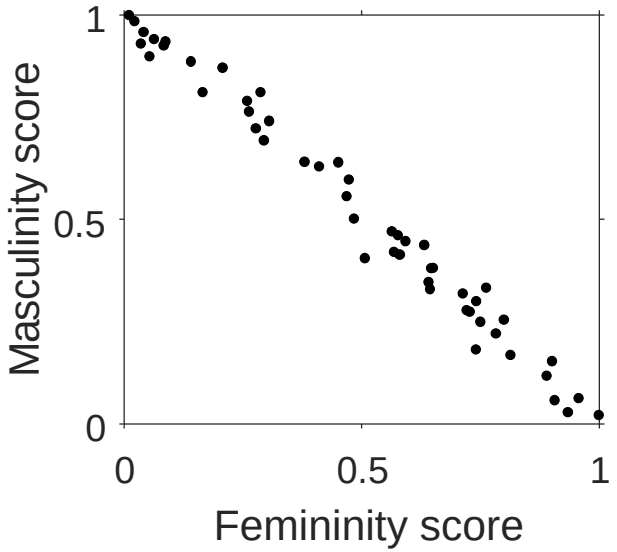
Categorizating categorization patterens



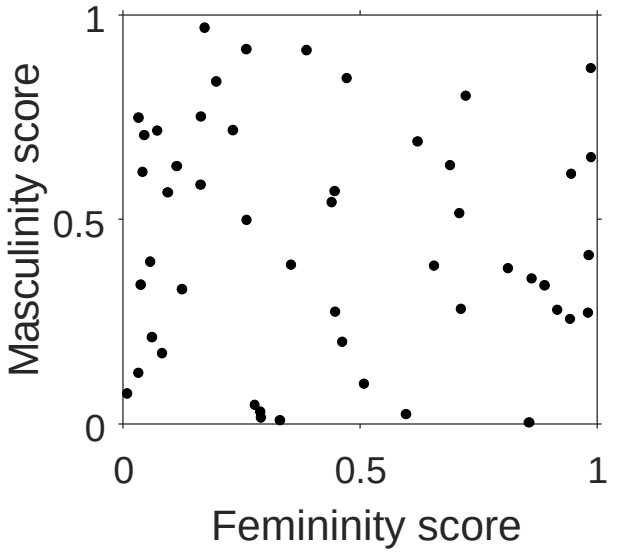
Categorical (binary)



Fluid, 1-dimensional



Fluid, two independent dimensions

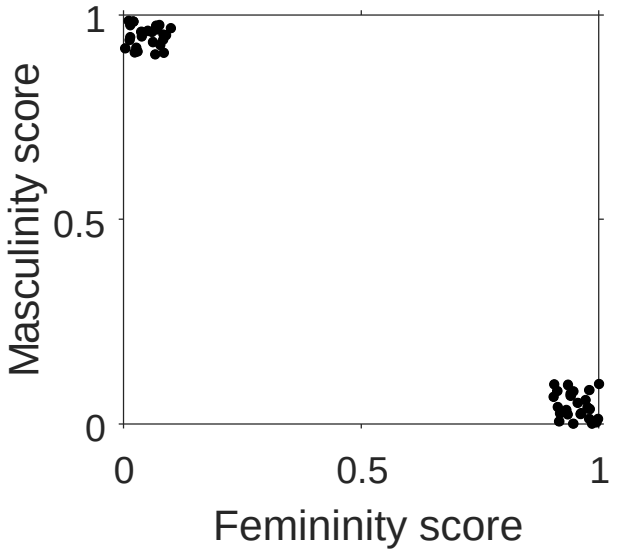


Categorizating categorization patterens

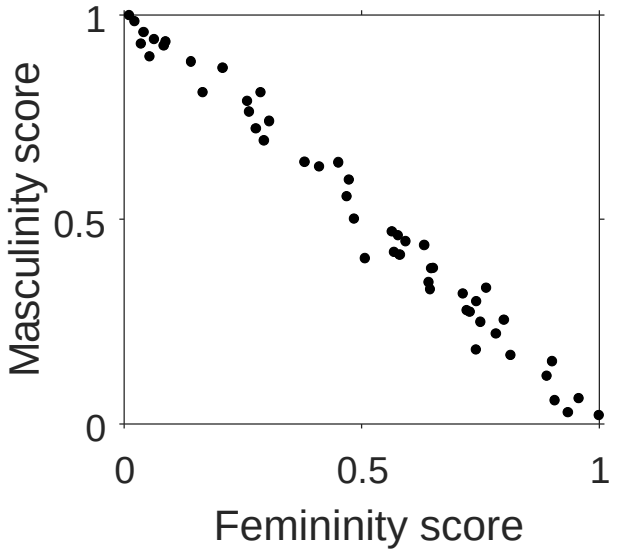
You could use similar simulation plots at the start of your paper, to illustrate the expected findings under the three different hypotheses

In the Analysis, you could translate each of those hypotheses into a model and then quanitify evidence for each model (at the level of individuals) using standard model comparison methods (e.g., AIC, BIC, Cross-Validation) – just let me know if you want to talk about this approach some time

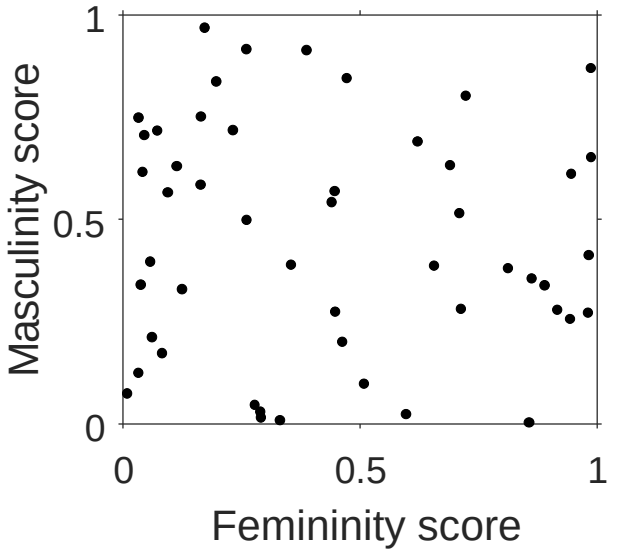
Categorical (binary)



Fluid, 1-dimensional



Fluid, two independent dimensions



My points here:

- You seem to conflate **categoricalness** of the perceptual space with **dimensionality**
  -> but in reality they are dissociable aspects

- Averaging across trials and subjects may make two-dimensional judgments look one-dimensional and it can make categorical data look fluid
  -> perhaps better to present scatter plots (or density maps – at least something 2D)

- Averaging across subjects obscures individual differences