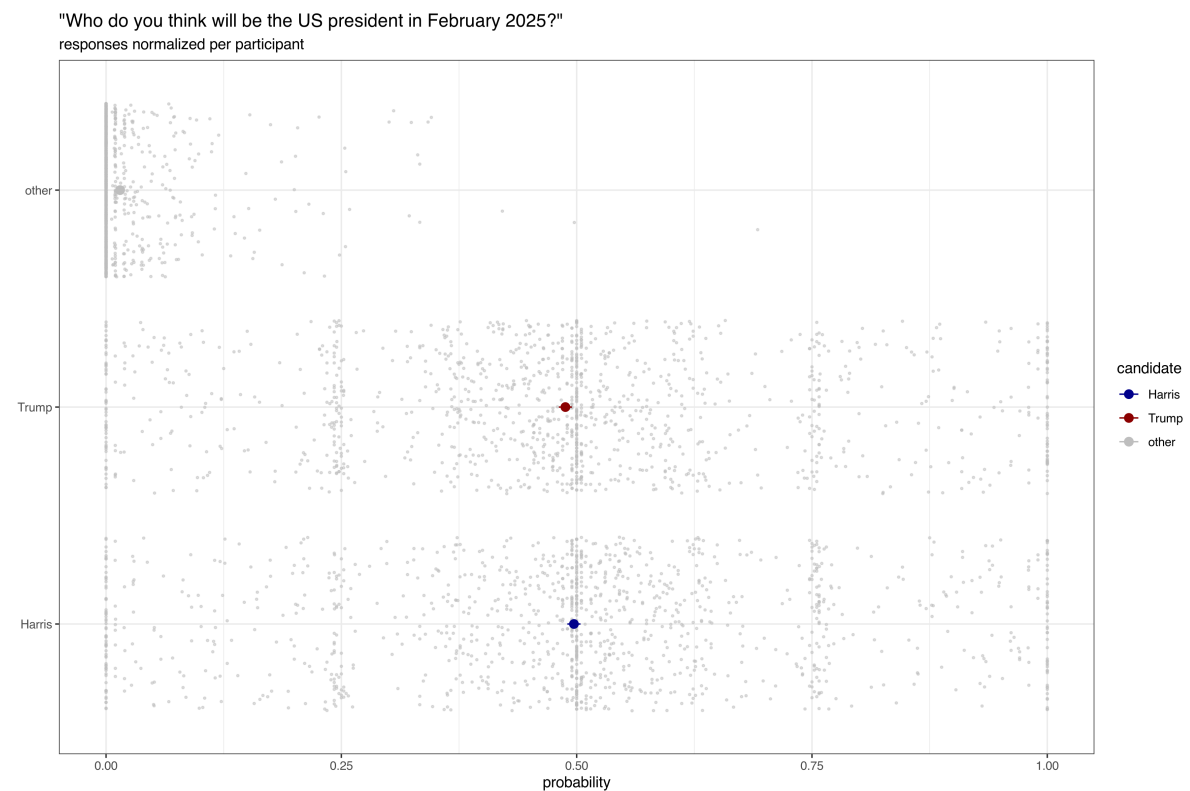


Pre-election data EDA

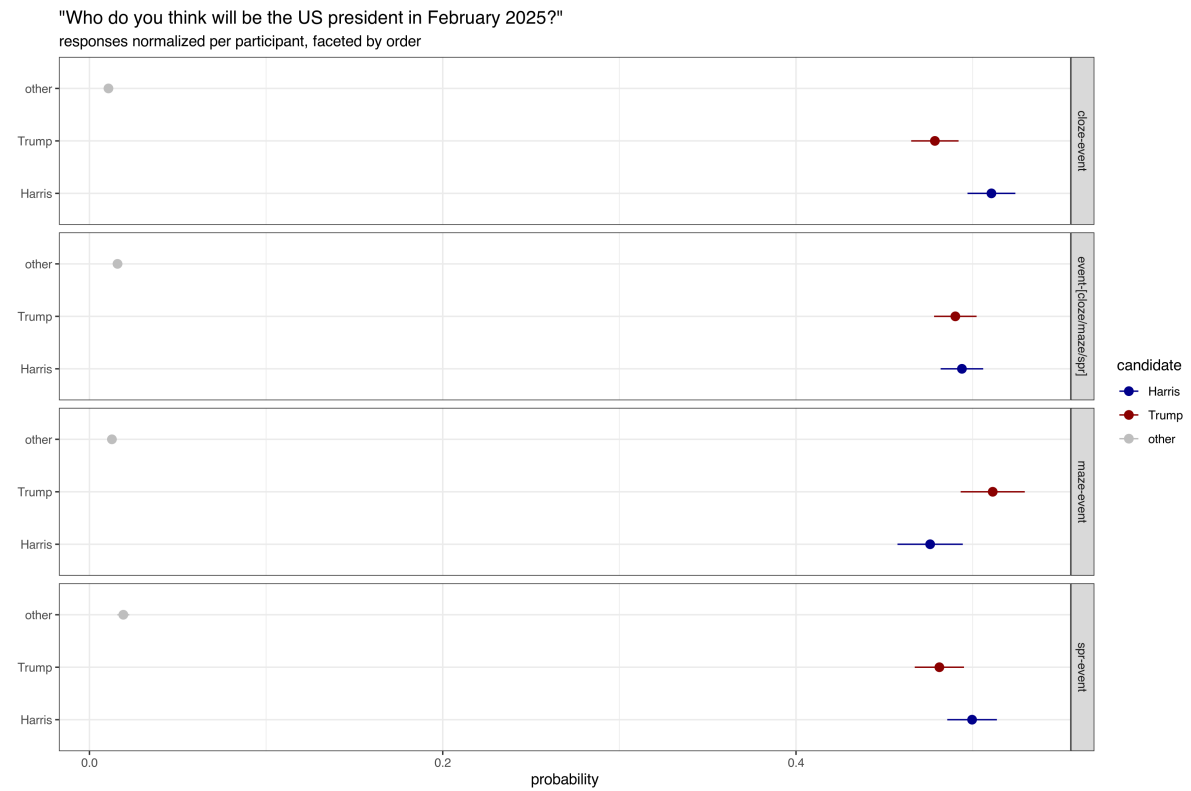
Exploratory data analysis plotting

Expectations

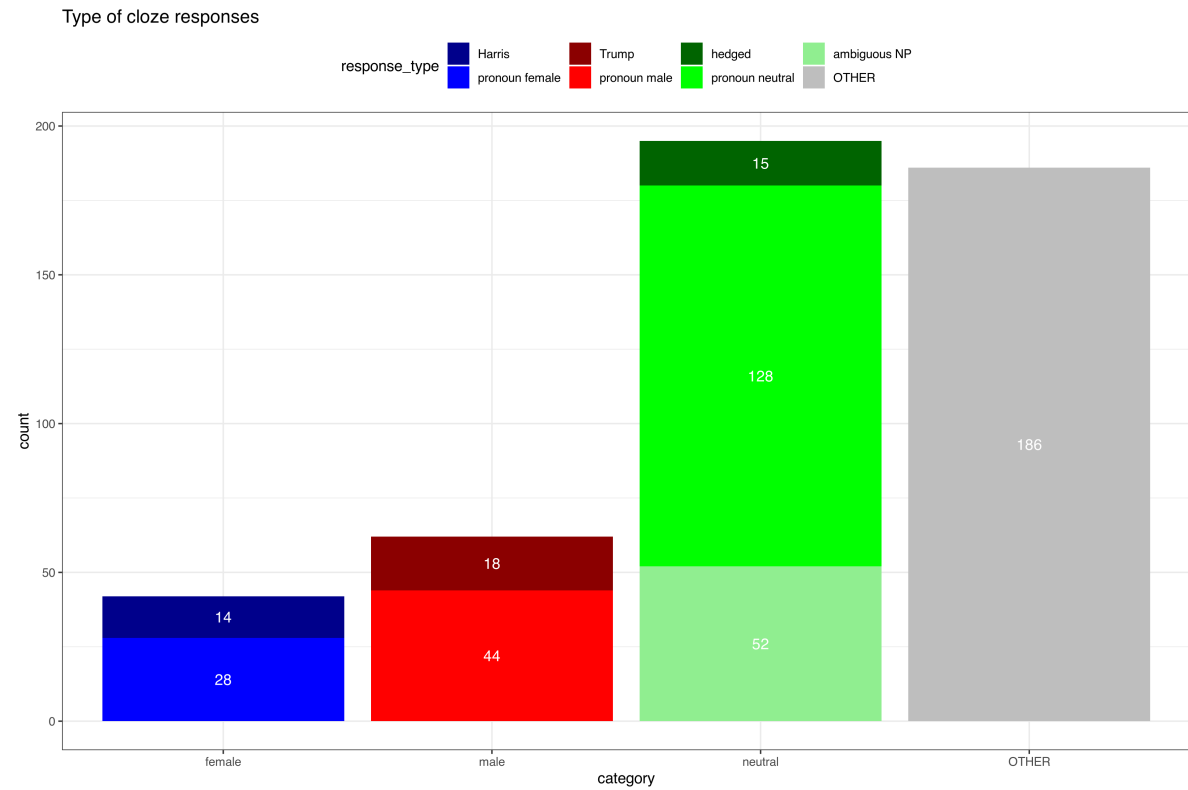
Check that we got a rough balance in event probability responses for the two candidates (given the uncertainty in polling and prediction markets, we should expect respondents to reflect this).



Looking for order effects, (combining all orders that start with “event” to one, for this plot, since all are identical wrt this data)

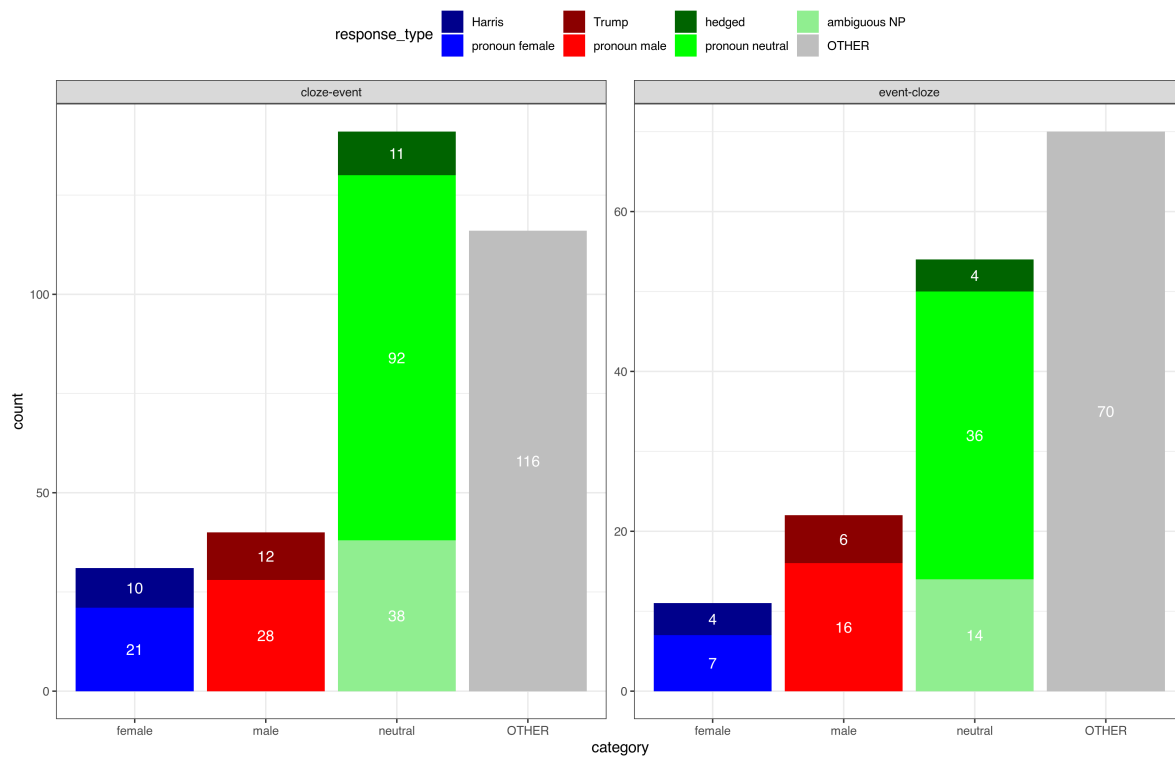


Cloze



Faceting by order:

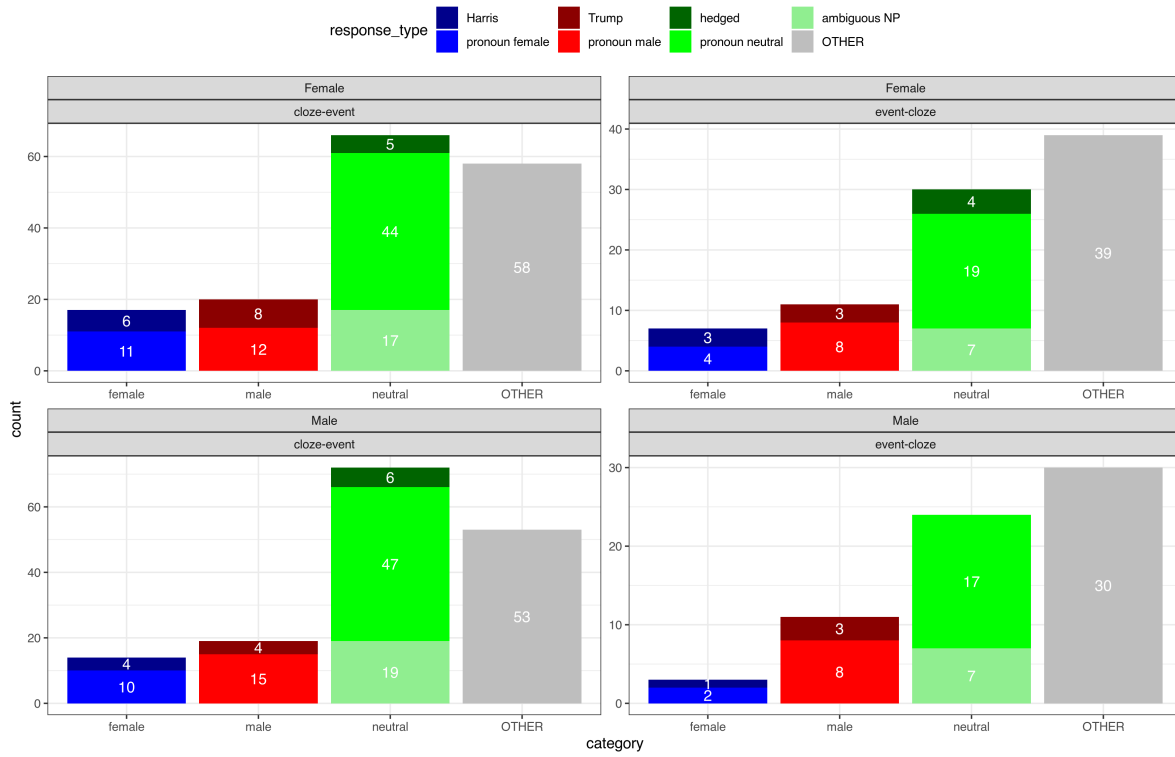
Type of cloze responses, faceted by order



In the event-cloze order there seems to be a somewhat larger bias toward producing male pronouns or male referents/Trump.

Breaking down further by gender:

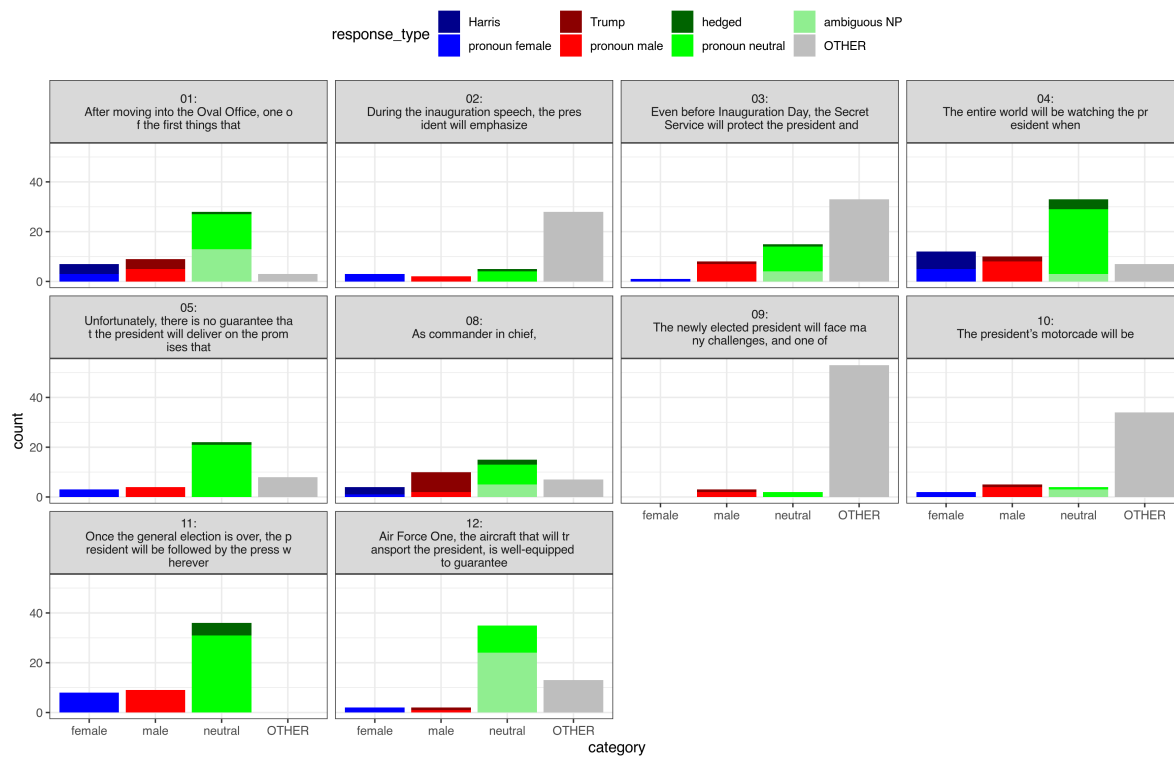
Type of cloze responses, faceted by order and gender



^ It appears the effect of order on bias may be driven by gender: Male-identifying participants produced more male-referring cloze completions when the cloze completion task followed event-estimation, compared to when cloze completion came first.

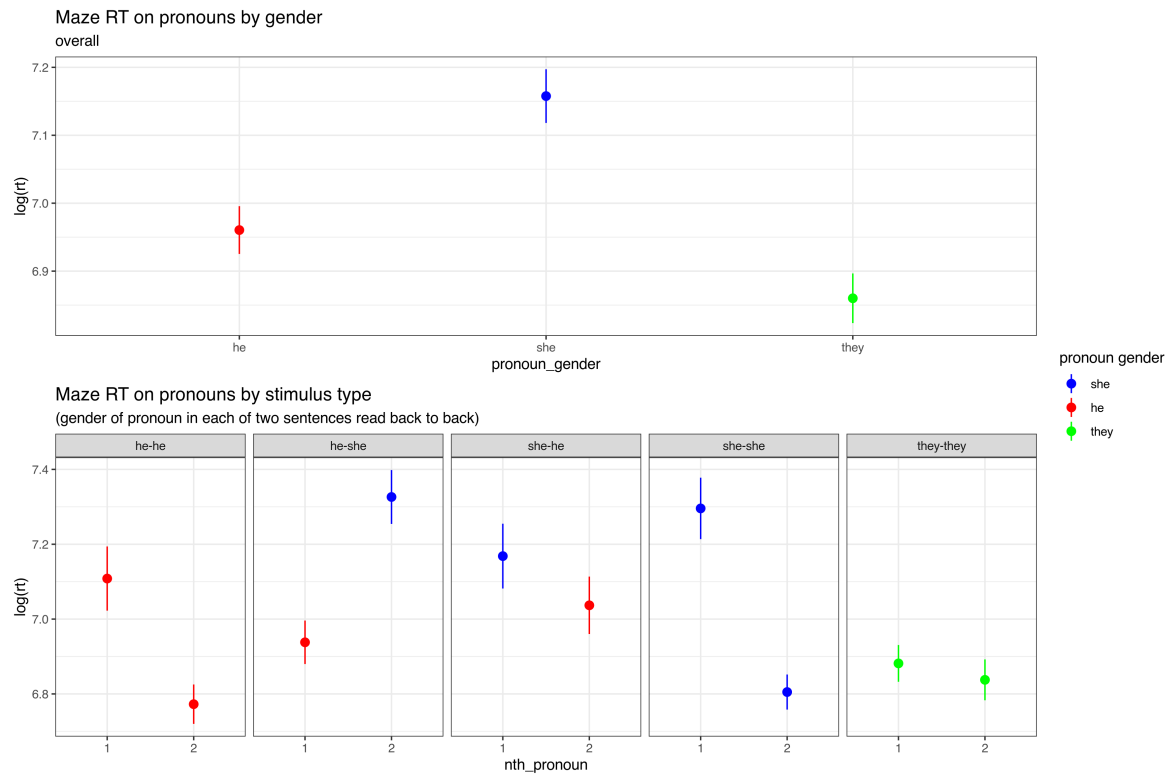
For female-identifying participants, there is no such marked difference between the orders.

Across participant-genders, there is a smaller proportion of neutral/hedged referents when completing sentences after event estimation, compared to before event-estimation.

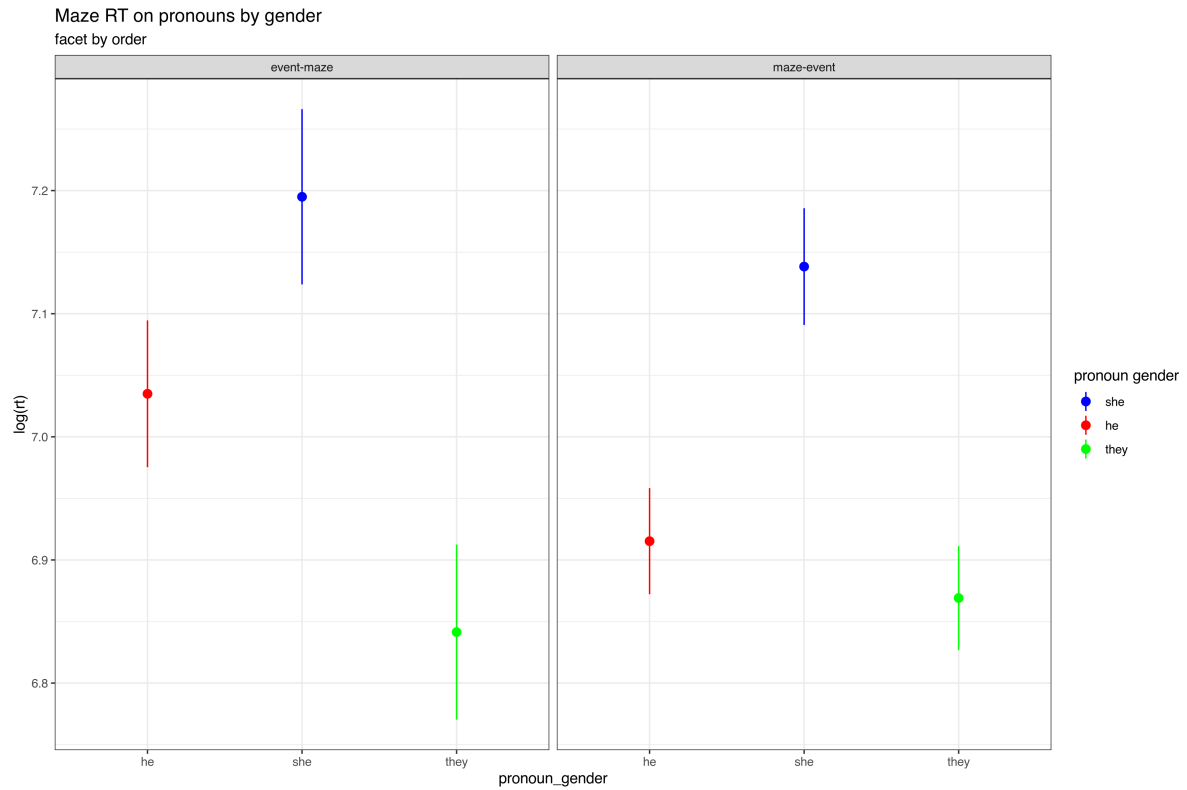


Maze

Look at average Maze RT by gender of pronoun, and for each condition of two sentences presented. Shows an effect of gender (male pronoun is read faster than female, neutral is perhaps even faster than male). These Maze RTs are not residualized. But could be for slightly smaller std error probably.

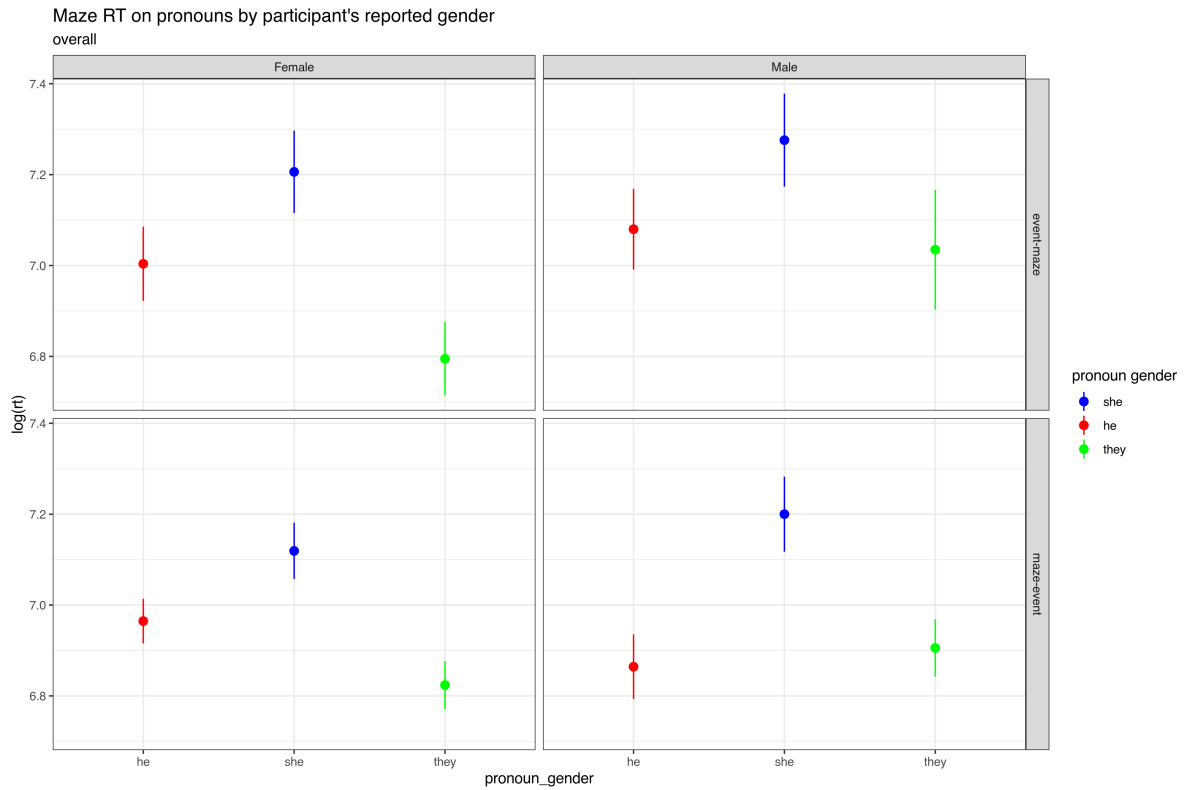


Faceting by order



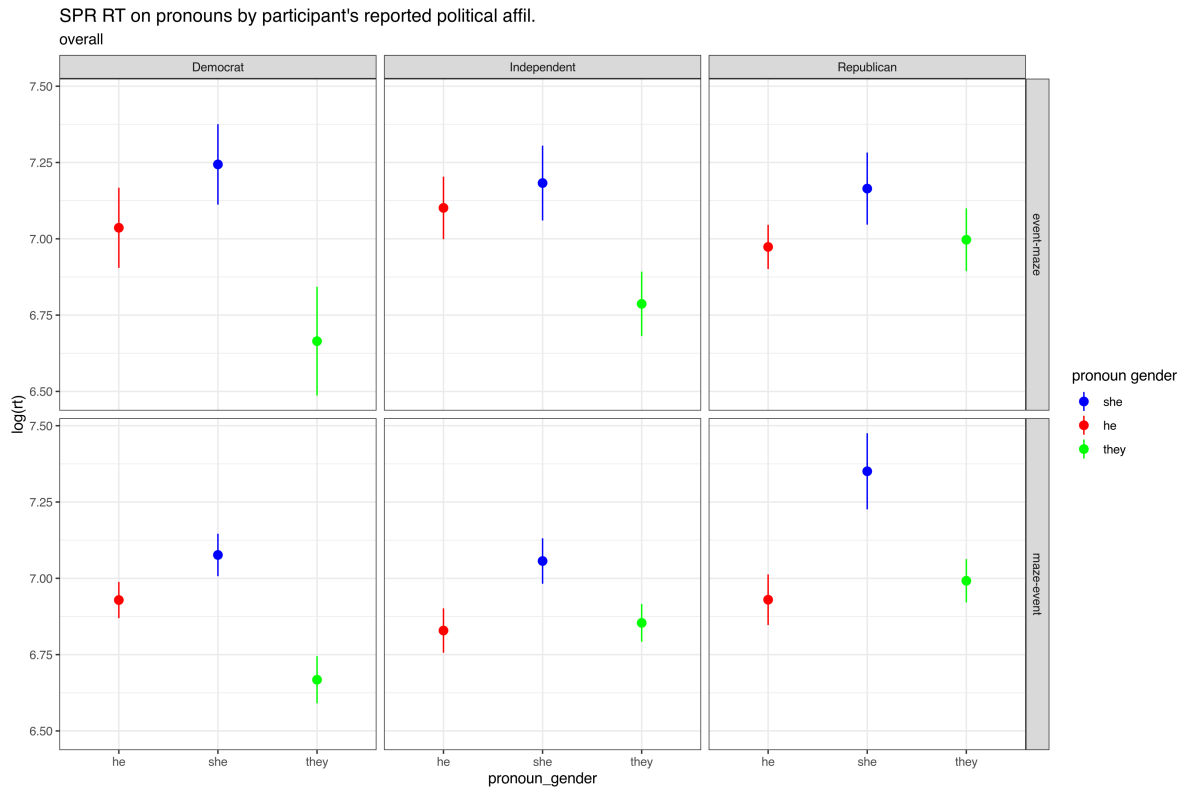
There is an overall less pronounced bias for male pronoun for participants who did the maze task following the event estimation (event-maze) versus before (maze-event).

Faceting also by participant gender



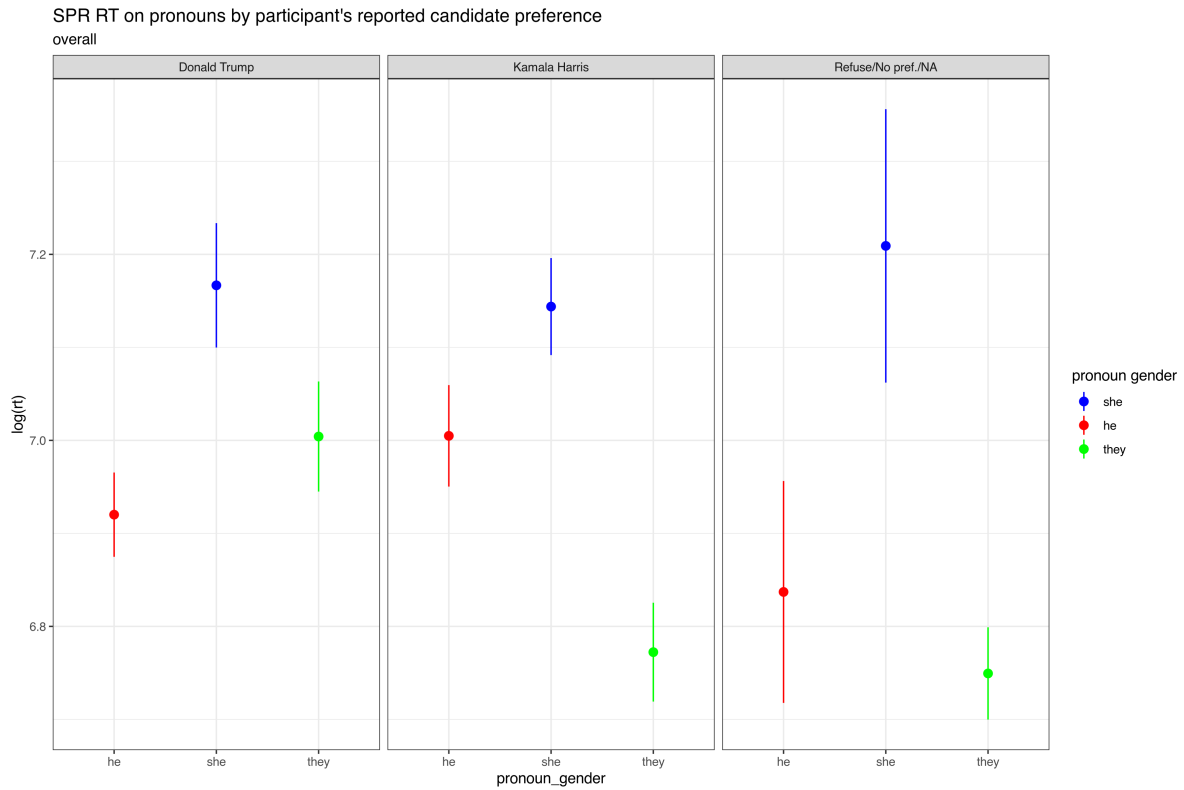
^ Breaking down by gender, it seems the order-dependence is mostly driven by males. For females, the processing advantage for male pronoun over female is similar whether event-estimation was done before or after the reading task, whereas for males, the bias is much larger in maze-event versus event-maze.

And broken down by participant reported political affiliation

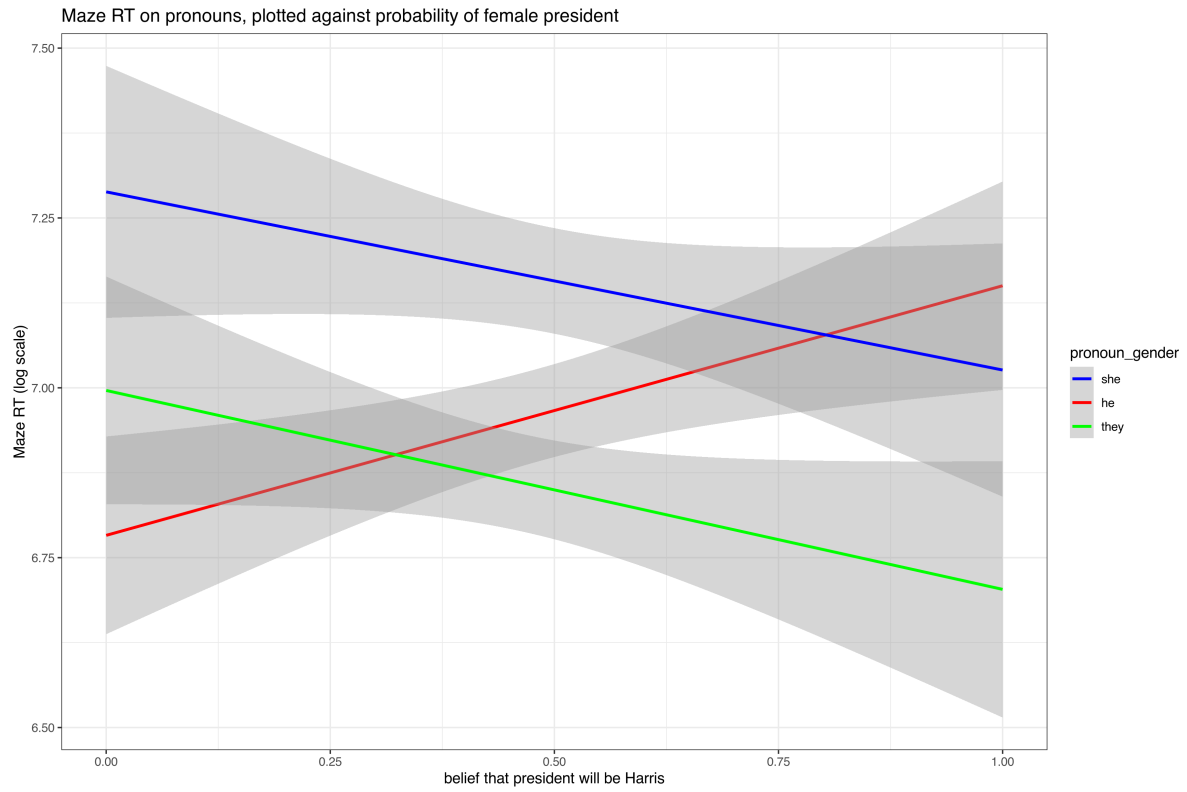


^ Breaking down by political affiliation we see something similar, it seems the order-dependence is mostly non-democrats. For democrats, the processing advantage for male pronoun over female is similar whether event-estimation was done before or after the reading task, whereas for independents and Republicans, the bias is pronounced only when the maze task came before event estimation.

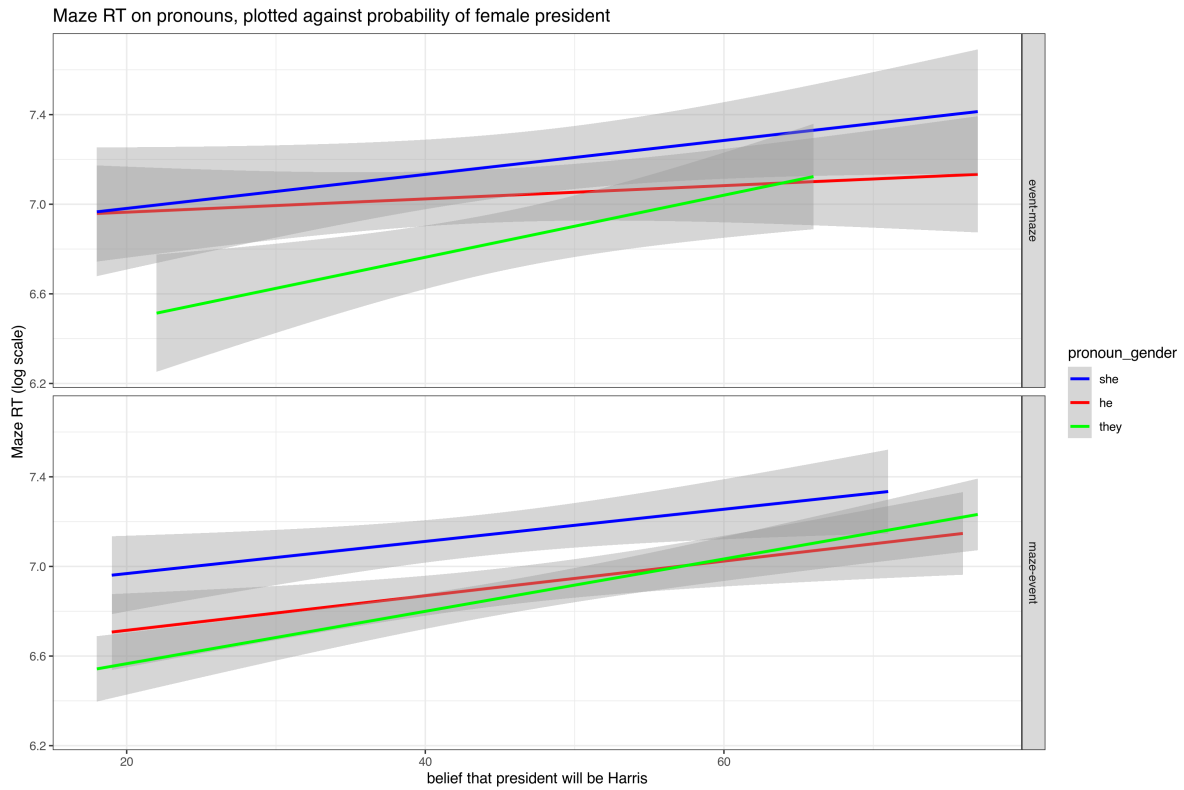
And broken down by participant reported preference



We can also look at the effect of event probability (who the participant thinks will be president) on pronoun RT bias



Or, we could look at participant age



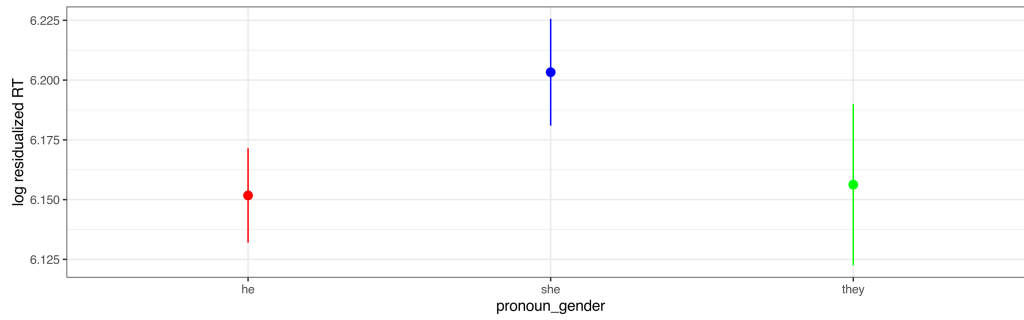
SPR

Likewise look at average SPR RT by gender of pronoun, and for each condition of two sentences presented. These RTs are residualized. Results look similar to Maze RTs, but are less pronounced/lower power.

Still, I think high enough power that we don't need to run further trials.

SPR RT on pronouns by gender

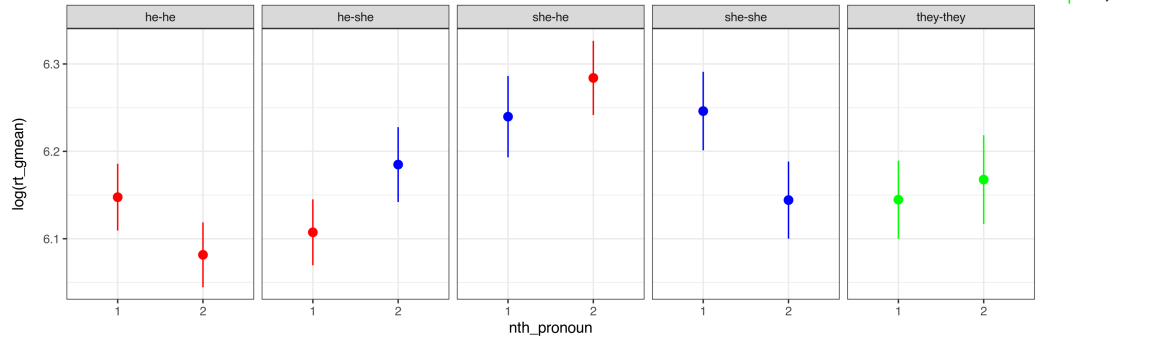
overall (using RTs averaged across 4-word window for spillover)

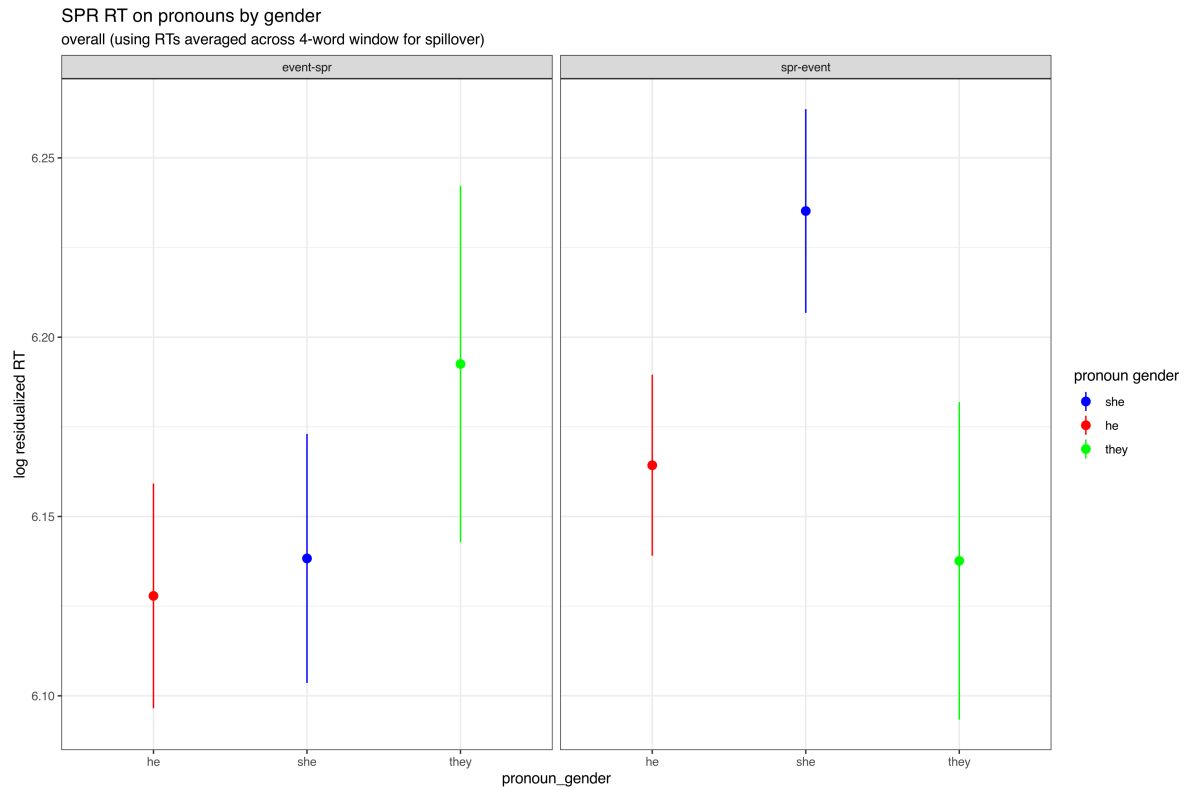


SPR RT on pronouns by stimulus type

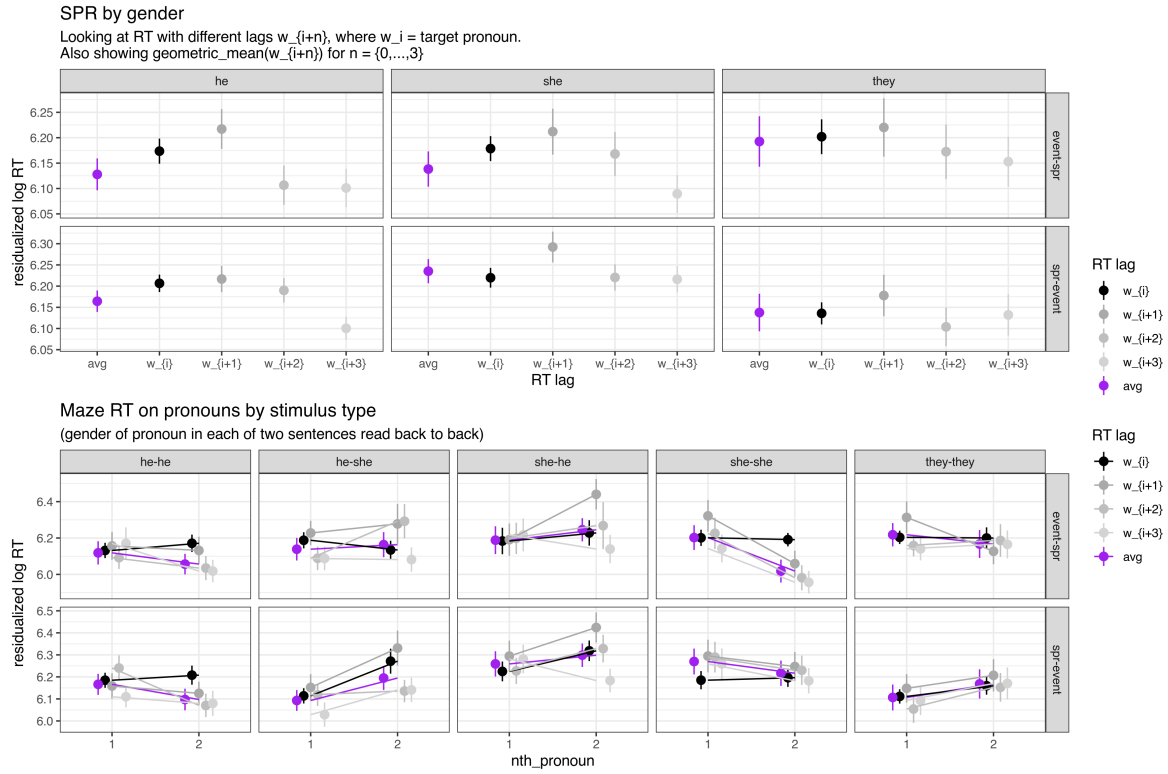
(RTs averaged across 4-word window for spillover)

(gender of pronoun in each of two sentences read back to back)

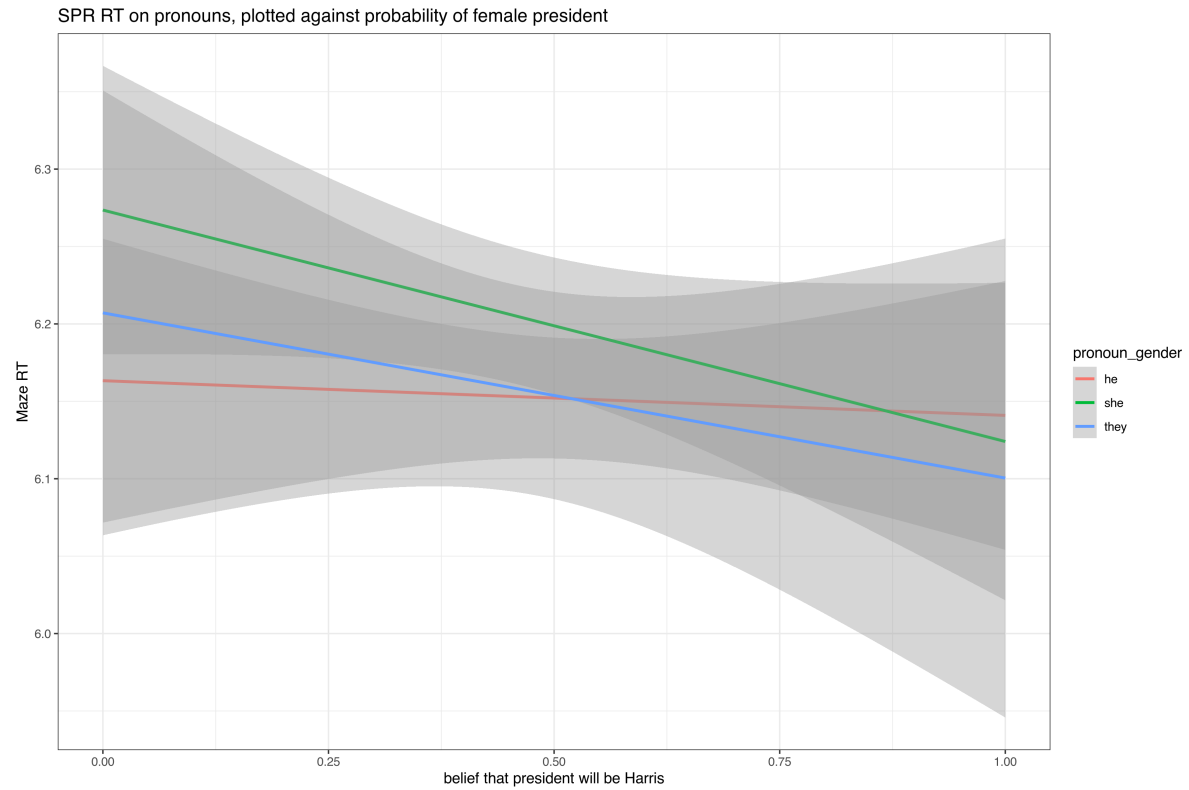




As with the Maze task, the bias toward male pronouns is less when the reading task follows event-probability-estimation (event-spr order) versus when it precedes it (spr-event). In this case, there seems to be no bias at all for male vs female pronoun in the event-spr order.

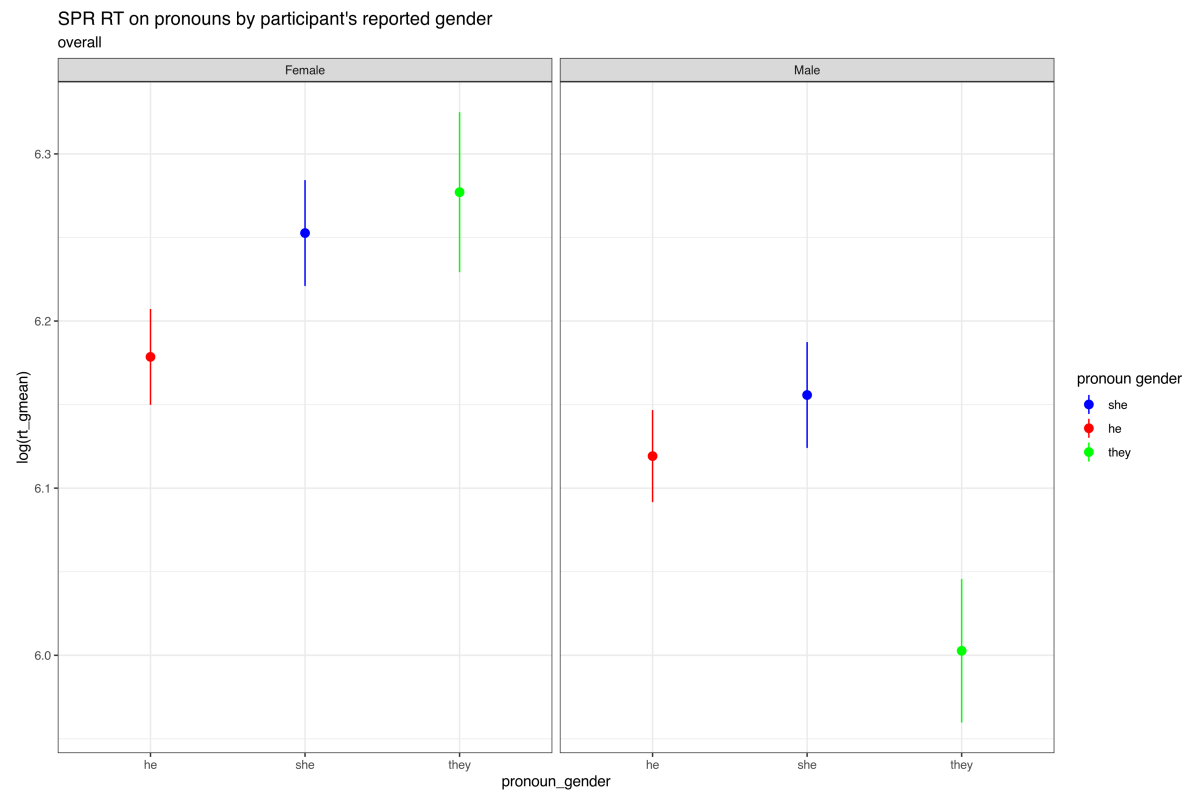


We could also try to look at the effect of event belief, but this is too low power with SPR:



Yet given that we can see it plausibly in the Maze data, we don't necessarily need this.

SPR averages broken down by participant gender



SPR averages broken down by participant gender

SPR RT on pronouns by participant's reported political affil.
overall

