Generic Statement

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Background

We are interested in studying whether providing different alternative comparison sets to participants would lead them to provide estimates that correspond to their given information.

Our hypothesis

Categories that have higher baseline prevalence rates, when introduced to participants as comparison sets for a novel category, positively correlate the prevalence rate of the novel category to be

Data Collection

We collected our data using Amazon MTurk. Participants for each survey study are randomly assigned to one low-medium-high group across three different features.

Baseline Generic Prevalence Rate Estimation

In this survey (n =), we asked participants to first evaluate whether they accept a given generic statement about a category and its feature, getting a True/False response. We then ask them to rate what proportion of members of the said category have this feature. Each participant answered seven questions in total, two questions (evaluating the generic statement and estimating the prevalence rate of F in C) per feature and one attention check question.

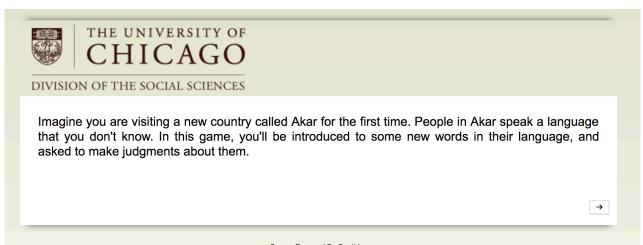
Novel Generic Prevalence Rate Estimation

In this survey (n =), we introduced participants to novel categories for each feature, controlling for the prevalence rate of each category within feature.

Below are some samples of the MTurk survey that we run:

1. For getting the baseline prevalence rate





Survey Powered By Qualtrics

2. <u>For</u>





3. Control

Data Analysis and Plots

Load libraries

read in data

filter participants who passed attention check

Munge data

In all three surveys, the categories and features we chose are consistent.

