



Experiment Classification Taxonomy

Tags and exposure restrictions for participant-history management

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Owner	BEER Lab Leadership
Review cycle	As needed; formal review annually
Applies to	Studies that use the BEER participant pool or require exposure-history controls

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1. Purpose

Provide a common tagging system for participant exposure, study discovery, and eligibility rules. The taxonomy is not a substitute for project-specific exclusion criteria.

2. Tagging dimensions

A. Experimental format

- A1 Individual choice
- A2 Strategic interaction
- A3 Market/auction
- A4 Group/collective decision
- A5 Information/belief intervention
- A6 Survey experiment
- A7 Natural-field intervention
- A8 Repeated/longitudinal participation

B. Behavioral paradigm

- B1 Dictator/giving
- B2 Ultimatum/bargaining

- B3 Trust/reciprocity
- B4 Public goods/cooperation
- B5 Coordination
- B6 Risk/uncertainty
- B7 Time preferences
- B8 Belief elicitation
- B9 Social norms
- B10 Dishonesty/ethical choice
- B11 Attention/cognition/biases
- B12 Choice architecture/nudges
- B13 Identity/stereotypes/discrimination
- B14 Voting/political behavior
- B15 Labor/effort/productivity
- B16 Consumer/market behavior

C. Policy/content domain

- C1 Education
- C2 Health
- C3 Development/poverty
- C4 Political economy/governance
- C5 Gender
- C6 Environment/energy
- C7 Organizations/management
- C8 Finance
- C9 Public policy/public services
- C10 Other

3. Exposure restriction levels

Level	Default meaning	Typical use
R0	No exposure restriction beyond same-project duplicate prevention	Generic surveys, unrelated tasks
R1	No repeat of same project/version	Most one-shot studies
R2	Exclude same core paradigm for 90–180 days	Risk, time, standard social-preference tasks
R3	Exclude same core paradigm for 365 days	Dishonesty, stereotype, sensitive belief or strong demand-effect paradigms
R4	Do not re-expose unless longitudinal design explicitly requires it	Highly memorable or training-like interventions

4. Assignment procedure

1. PI selects at least one A tag, one B tag when applicable, and relevant C tags.
2. PI proposes the restriction level and any specific incompatible prior studies.
3. Lab Manager checks consistency with previous classifications and configures pool eligibility.
4. If the scientific design requires repeat exposure, the PI documents the rationale and planned interval.

5. Default principle

Tags support judgment; they do not mechanically determine exclusion. The key question is whether prior participation could alter comprehension, beliefs, strategic expectations, familiarity, or demand characteristics in the new study.

6. Related documents

- SOP-02 Participant Pool and ORSEE
- SOP-03 Participant Recruitment
- SOP-01 Project Registration and Approval