**The Impact of Statement Structure on Recipient Judgment Confidence**

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Should a politician say: “I will not TOLERATE any form of bribery” or “I will not ACCEPT any form of bribery”? People’s confidence in judging a statement’s validity can depend on the cognitive process evoked by its structure, regardless of its content.

**Theory Building Block 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement Framing</th>
<th>Claim Type</th>
<th>Pre-existing Beliefs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affirmation</td>
<td>Congruent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negation</td>
<td>Incongruent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Theory Building Block 2**

**Theory Building Block 3**

**Theoretical Framework**

- **BB1**: Affirmation frame
- **BB2**: Double Negation frame
- **BB3**: Negation frame

**STIMULI**

- **Bi-polar**
  - John F. Kennedy was elected before Ronald Regan (basic knowledge in American history?)
  - The charge of electrons is negative (basic knowledge in chemistry?)
- **Uni-polar**
  - One liter of oil is heavier than one liter of water (basic knowledge in natural science?)
  - Vincent Van Gogh had an eccentric personality (basic knowledge in art history?)

**Main Study**

- **Dependent variables:** RT, Confidence
- **Process Type (S-P-T)**: -846.160*** (210.287) 0.335** (0.134)
- **Constant**: 5.205.524*** (239.862) 6.904*** (0.230)

**Conclusion**

As predicted, the less fluent Fusion process leads to lower judgment confidence.

**REFERENCES**