IATs. The correlation between implicit and explicit measures, as well as summaries of participant gender and age will be reported.

Exploratory analyses will also include the relationship between explicit evaluations and implicit evaluations across the conditions, and block order on the

For exploratory purposes, participants will be asked to recall how many trials were presented pairing the CS with the US sound during conditioning.

8) Anything else you would like to pre-register? (e.g., secondary analyses, variables collected for exploratory purposes, unusual analyses planned?)

The study will run online until 800 people have participated and been approved for payment.

Time 2 in a 6-item multiple choice question.

indicate that they turned off their sound at some point during the conditioning task, or if they fail to properly identify the final information they read at

be dropped that exceed 10,000ms or are faster than 400ms. Participants will also be excluded if there are insufficient trials to compute a D-score, if they

Following the IAT scoring algorithm, participants will be dropped if they have IAT latencies faster than 300ms on over 10% of trials, and individual trials will

X 2 (time) interaction and both main effects. In either case, the prediction is that the final information*time interaction will be significant. Additionally, it is

reach significance in the model comparing neutral conditions, then they will not be collapsed, and the final fitted model will examine a fixed 3 (information)

and a new model will be fit to test for a main effect of information (positive vs. neutral) and interaction between information and time. If any effect does

will be examined to test for a main effect of information and/or interaction with time. If neither effect is significant, these conditions will be treated as one,

A single item will measure what participants believed about the connection between the person and the sounds during conditioning. Explicit liking of target person will be measured after each IAT using 6-item scales.

Explicit liking of target person will be measured after each IAT using 6-item scales.

No, no data have been collected for this study yet.

That negative implicit evaluations toward a novel person created through evaluative conditioning (using negative sounds) can be reversed by positive behavioral information about the person, and that initial beliefs about the connection between the person and the unconditioned stimulus will matter significantly less after the new information is learned.

An implicit association test (IAT) will be used to measure implicit evaluations of the conditioned stimulus (CS) person both after the initial (negative) conditioning and after the final information. The D2 scoring algorithm described in Greenwald, Nosek, and Banaji (2003) will be followed to produce a score for each participant. A single item will measure what participants believed about the connection between the person and the sounds during conditioning. Explicit liking of target person will be measured after each IAT using 6-item scales.

Three between-subjects conditions: Positive final information about the CS, neutral final information about the CS, neutral final information unrelated to the CS. Each participant will have a 50% chance of assignment to the positive information condition, and a 25% chance of assignment to each of the two neutral conditions. Each participant will complete two IATs (such that “Time” is a within-subjects factor with two levels). For counterbalancing purposes, the block order on each IAT (compatible vs. incompatible first) will be manipulated independently, two faces will be randomly drawn from a set of four for each participant, one randomly assigned as the CS and the other as a control face not paired with any sounds, to serve as the IAT contrast category.

Analyses of IAT data will proceed in two stages, both using a mixed linear model with a random intercept for participants. First, the two neutral conditions will be examined to test for a main effect of information and/or interaction with time. If neither effect is significant, these conditions will be treated as one, and a new model will be fit to test for a main effect of information (positive vs. neutral) and interaction between information and time. If any effect does reach significance in the model comparing neutral conditions, then they will not be collapsed, and the final fitted model will examine a fixed 3 (information) X 2 (time) interaction and both main effects. In either case, the prediction is that the final information*time interaction will be significant. Additionally, it is predicted that at Time 1 the average D-score will be significantly below zero (negative evaluation of the CS), and at Time 2 the average D-score will be significantly above zero (positive evaluation of the CS) in the positive information condition, but not in the neutral condition(s).

Next, as a secondary analysis, a dichotomous indicator of whether the participant endorsed a belief that the CS was causing the US (vs. endorsed some other reason) will be added to the model, including fixed main effects and interactions. Based on pilot testing, the prediction is that those participants reporting a belief that the man caused the screams will have more negative IAT scores before the information, but that this relationship will be weaker at Time 2 in the positive information condition. No strong predictions are made regarding the effect of beliefs at Time 2 in the neutral condition(s).

6) Describe exactly how outliers will be defined and handled, and your precise rule(s) for excluding observations.

Following the IAT scoring algorithm, participants will be dropped if they have IAT latencies faster than 300ms on over 10% of trials, and individual trials will be dropped that exceed 10,000ms or are faster than 400ms. Participants will also be excluded if there are insufficient trials to compute a D-score, if they don’t complete all measures in the study, if they respond “no” to a question asking if they were able to hear sounds during the conditioning task, if they indicate that they turned off their sound at some point during the conditioning task, or if they fail to properly identify the final information they read at Time 2 in a 6-item multiple choice question.

7) How many observations will be collected or what will determine sample size? No need to justify decision, but be precise about exactly how the number will be determined.

The study will run online until 800 people have participated and been approved for payment.

8) Anything else you would like to pre-register? (e.g., secondary analyses, variables collected for exploratory purposes, unusual analyses planned?)

For exploratory purposes, participants will be asked to recall how many trials were presented pairing the CS with the US sound during conditioning. Exploratory analyses will also include the relationship between explicit evaluations and implicit evaluations across the conditions, and block order on the IATs. The correlation between implicit and explicit measures, as well as summaries of participant gender and age will be reported.