Thank you for participating in this experiment. The goal of this study was to determine whether emotions can affect the experience of change blindness in which a change in a scene goes unnoticed. In this experiment you view a compilations of photographs made into a video that was meant to invoke emotion. You were assigned to either a positive condition where you watched a video to elicit happy or positive emotions or a negative condition in which you watched a video to elicit sad or negative emotions. You were assigned to the condition by the physical time in minutes you click on the video; odd (1:43) you were assigned to the negative condition and even (1:44) you were assigned to the positive condition. After viewing the assigned condition video, you were showed another video that had a series of identical photographs and asked to note the time you noticed the difference from photograph one in comparison to photograph two. We were interested in noting a difference, if any, would occur in the length of time it would take you to detect the differences in last video. We have hypotheses that those of you who watched the video that would invoke negative emotions would have a slower reaction time as opposed to those who video the positive; in previous studies, emotions has been shown to affect inattentional blindness, a related type of attentional failure (Bredemerier, K., Hur, J., Berenbaum, H., Heller, W., & Simons, D., 2014).

Your participation is greatly appreciated by the researchers involved, the data collected could possibly aid in helping to understand how traumatic events, including neglect, abuse, and other forms of victimization can impact how the individual’s reaction to change maybe hindered due to effects of the trauma. The use of both a positive and negative condition was needed to measure both reactions time and provide a premise of understanding if there was a significate difference measured.

In order to measure if there was a significate difference we the researchers had to keep from you initially why there were two different conditions and that we suspected that those of you who were assigned to the negative condition would have a slower reaction time. We did not want to persuade or influence what the outcome would due to our own theories.

If you have any questions about this study, please contact us. Names and email address for all researchers, including supervisors, and IRB board is listed below:

Researchers’

Petra Ramirez at [pramirez@eou.edu](mailto:pramirez@eou.edu)

Stacie Heiberg at [sheiberg@eou.edu](mailto:sheiberg@eou.edu)

IRB Board

Charles Lyons at [clyons@eou.edu](mailto:clyons@eou.edu)

Lastly, we urge you not to discuss this study with anyone else who currently is participating or may participate. As you can understand that fore knowledge may influence the participant to an expected outcome and then interfere with when the participant actually noticed the difference in the video used to measure the amount of time that change was detected.

Thank you, again!!