Supplementary Materials: Effects of human-animal interactions on affect and cognition

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Table S1
Demographics

	Experiment 1	Experiment 2
Measure	*N* (%)	*N* (%)
Age (M(SD))	19.0 (1.4)	20.0 (1.8)
Gender		
Female	60 (82.2)	66 (79.5)
Male	13 (17.8)	17 (20.5)
Other	0 (0)	0 (0)
Race/Ethnicity		
Asian	6 (8.2)	9 (10.8)
Black	5 (6.8)	5 (6)
Native American	0 (0)	3 (3.6)
Pacific Islander	0 (0)	0 (0)
White/Caucasian	58 (79.5)	58 (69.9)
Other	4 (5.5)	8 (9.6)
Family Income		
< $25000	3 (4.1)	5 (6)
$25000-$50000	6 (8.2)	12 (14.5)
$50000-$75000	9 (12.3)	15 (18.1)
$75000-$100000	17 (23.3)	13 (15.7)
> $100000	32 (43.8)	31 (37.3)
Preferred not to answer	6 (8.2)	7 (8.4)

Note:

Table S2
Words used in Deese-Roedinger-McDermott long-term memory test.

Presentation words	Recall words
kid	kid*
adult	toy*
adolescent	immature*
toy	beaker*
parent	physics*
baby	test tube*
dependent	child
immature	chemistry
brat	blouse
juvenile	table
beaker	victory
element	cardboard
lab	
physics	
formula	
molecule	
flask	
test tube	
scientist	
electron	

* Denotes recall words that were present in presentation phase.

Note:

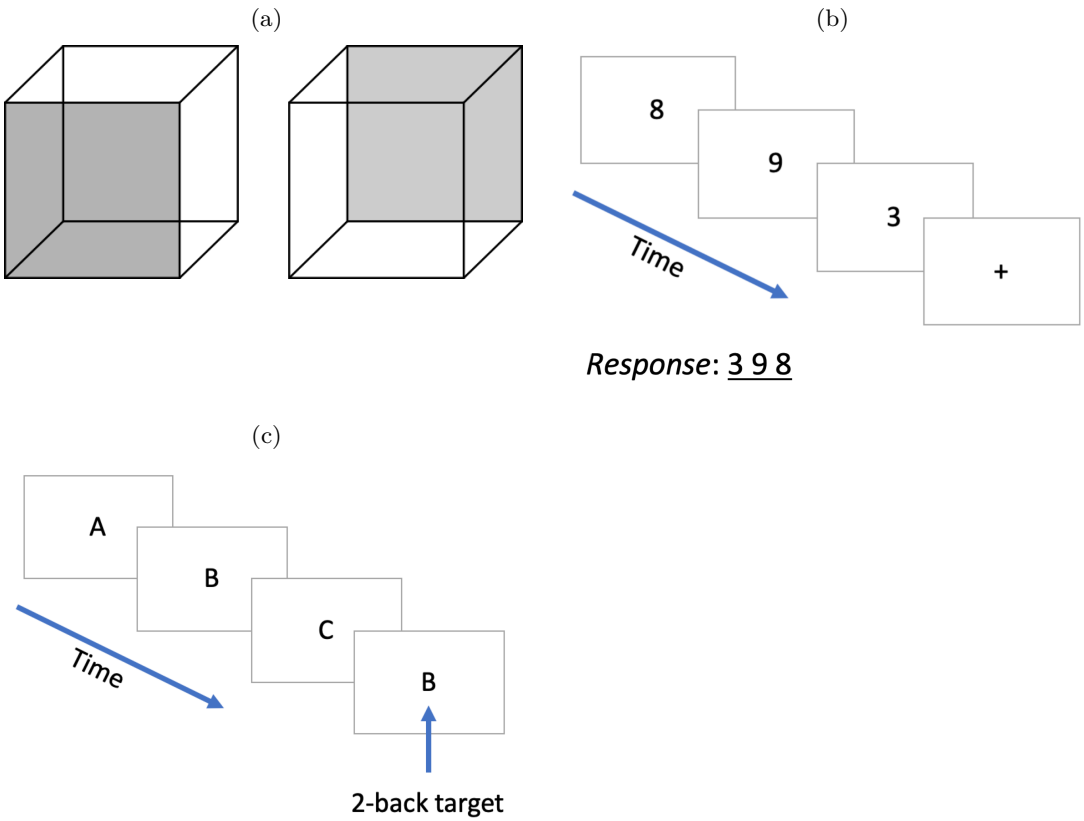

Figure S1. Cognitive tasks: (a) Necker Cube Pattern Control Test, (b) backwards digit span test, and (c) n-back task.

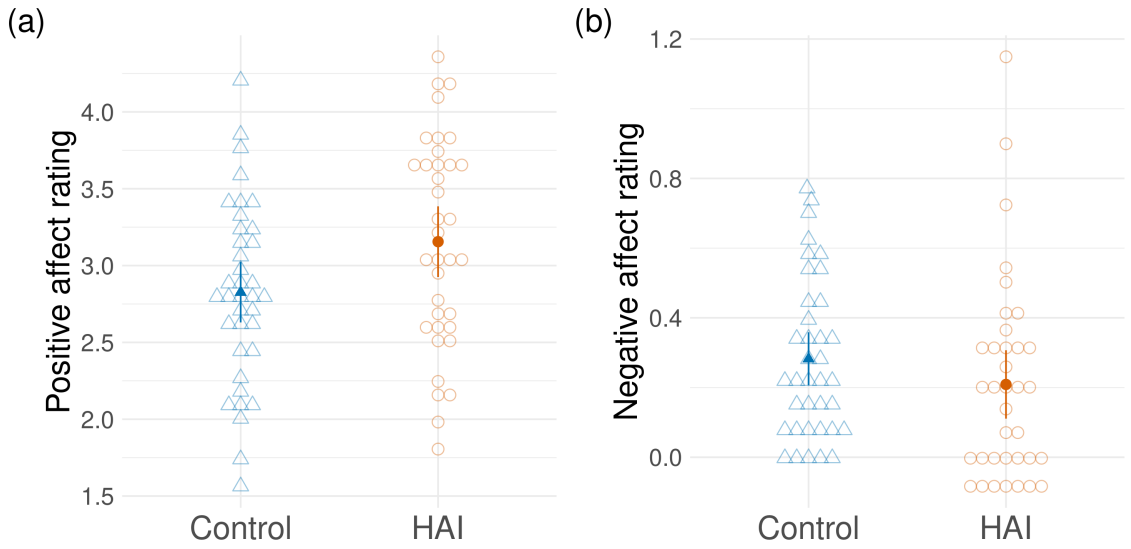

Figure S2. Post-condition predicted affect scores (controlling for pre-condition scores) for control and HAI (human-animal interaction) groups in Experiment 1. Scores show (a) positive PANAS ratings and (b) negative PANAS ratings. Negative affect scores are log-transformed. Open triangles (blue) represent individual control participant scores, open circles (orange) represent individual HAI participant scores, closed triangles and circles represent condition group means (with lines connecting condition means), error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

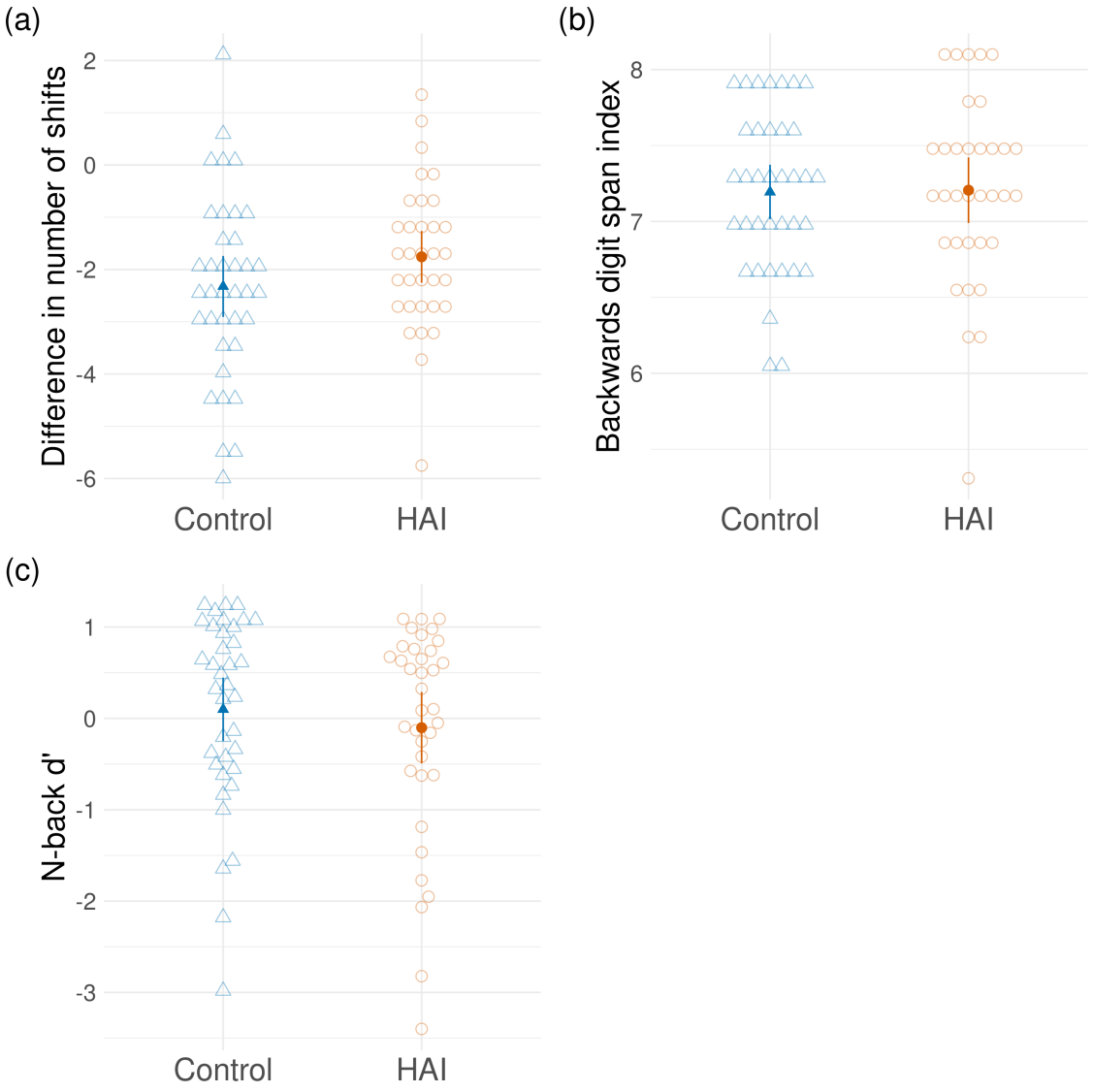

Figure S3. Post-condition predicted cognitive scores (controlling for pre-condition scores) for HAI (human-animal interaction) and control groups in Experiment 1. Scores show (a) the difference in number of attentional shifts between the two Necker cube trials, (b) the index for the backwards digit span task, and (c) d' for the n-back task. Open triangles (blue) represent individual control participant scores, open circles (orange) represent individual HAI participant scores, closed triangles and circles represent condition group means (with lines connecting condition means), error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

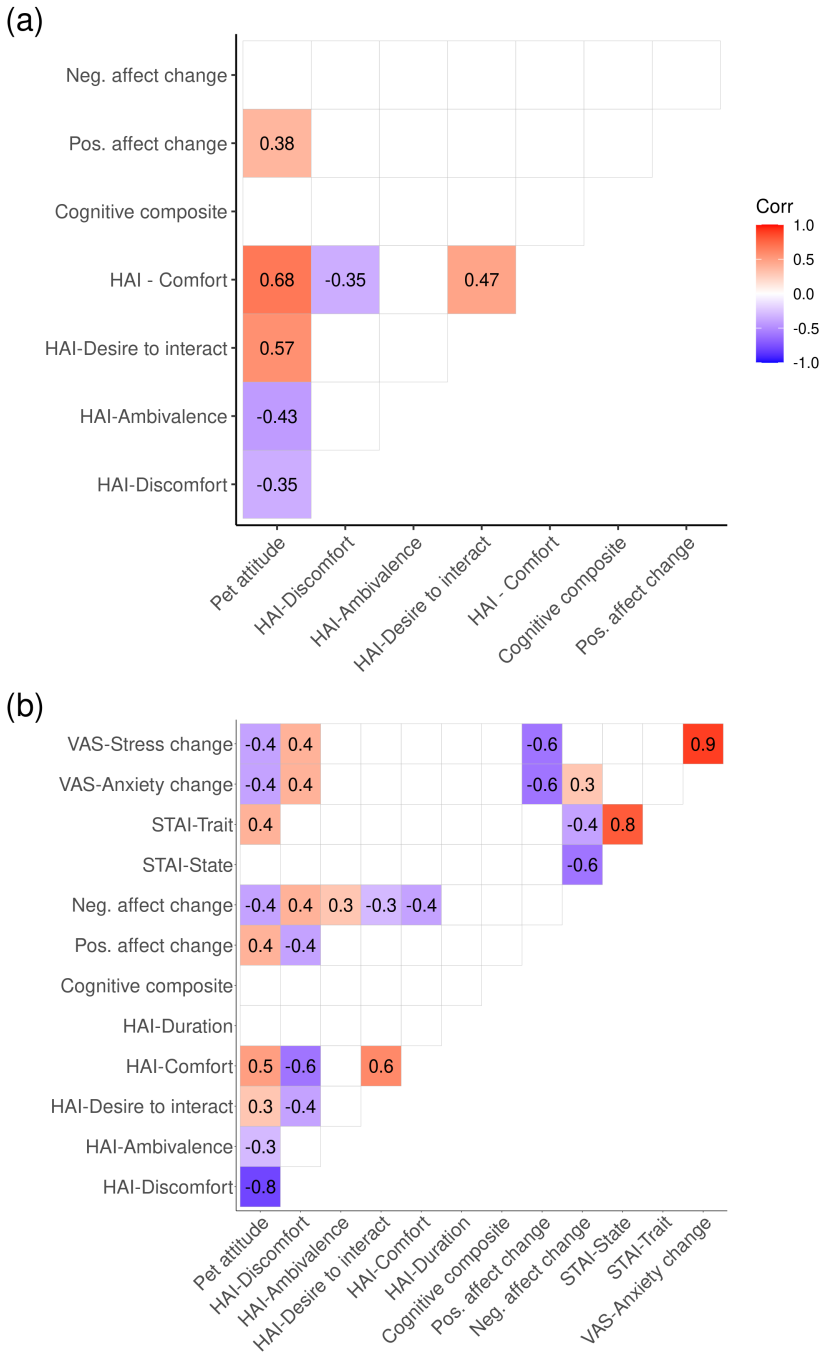

Figure S4. Animal experience correlation matrices for Experiments 1 (a) and 2 (b). Values in cells are correlation coefficients for correlations with $p < 0.05$.

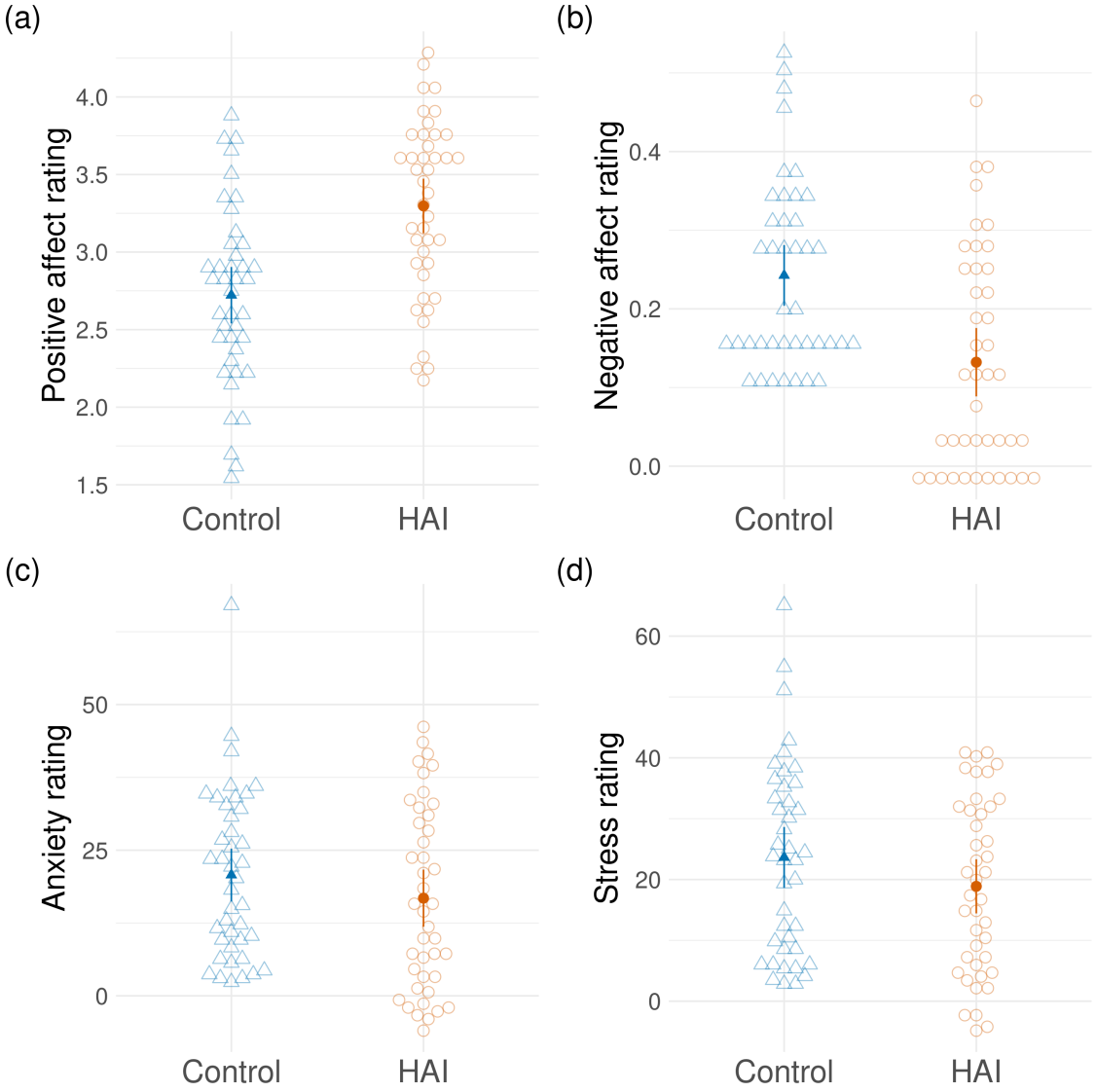

Figure S5. Post-condition predicted affect scores (controlling for pre-condition scores) for control and HAI (human-animal interaction) groups in Experiment 2. Scores show (a) positive PANAS ratings, (b) negative PANAS ratings, (c) anxiety ratings, and (d) stress ratings. Negative affect scores are log-transformed. Open triangles (blue) represent individual control participant scores, open circles (orange) represent individual HAI participant scores, closed triangles and circles represent condition group means (with lines connecting condition means), error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

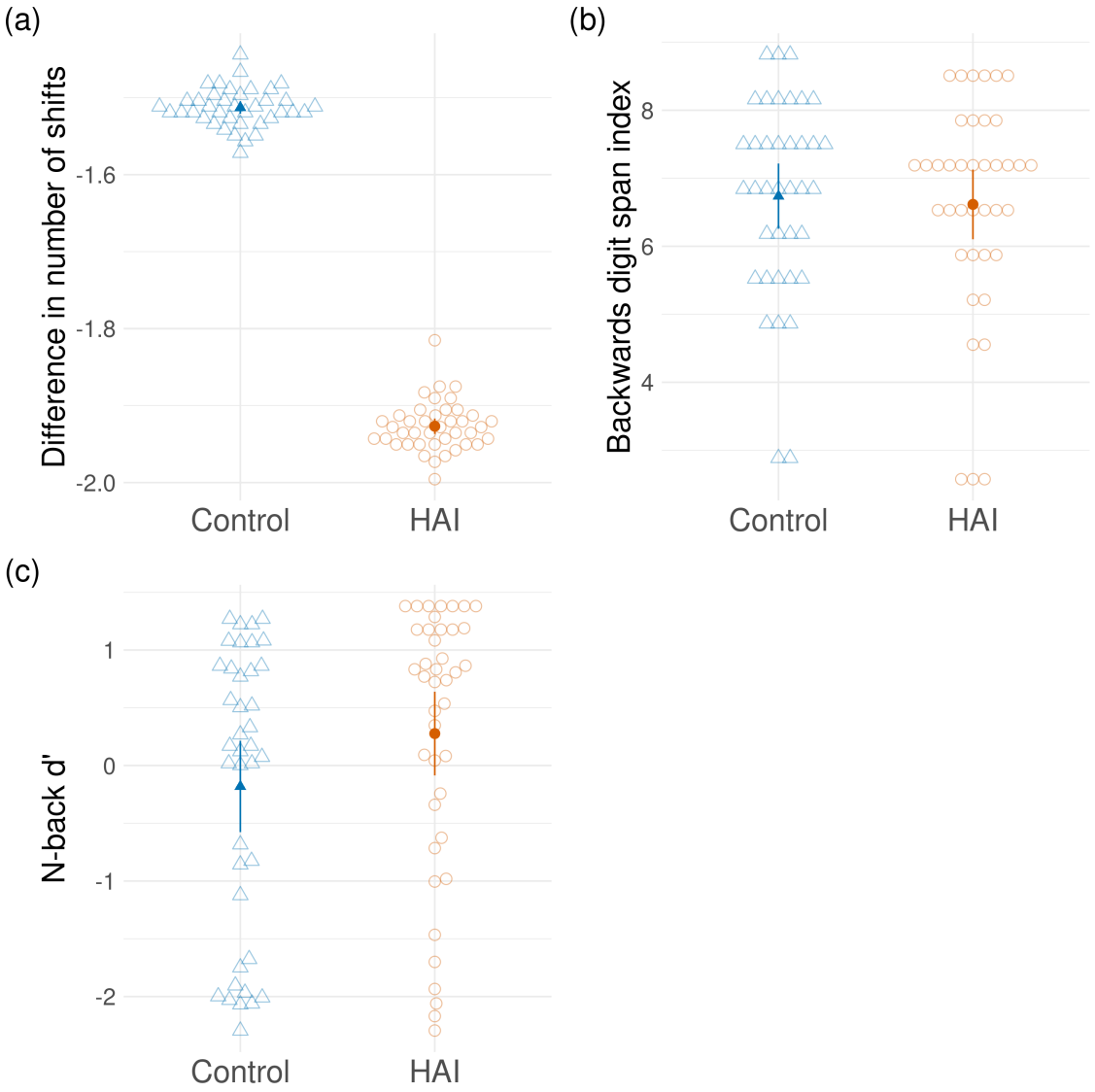

Figure S6. Post-condition predicted cognitive scores (controlling for pre-condition scores) for HAI (human-animal interaction) and control groups in Experiment 2. Scores show (a) the difference in number of attentional shifts between the two Necker cube trials, (b) the index for the backwards digit span task, and (c) d' for the n-back task. Open triangles (blue) represent individual control participant scores, open circles (orange) represent individual HAI participant scores, closed triangles and circles represent condition group means (with lines connecting condition means), error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.