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| **DATA SHEET for EXPERIMENTS**  **General and set up** | |
| TITLE:  The Role of Awareness in effects of Approach-Avoidance Training | |
| RESEARCHER(S) | Pieter Van Dessel |
| SUPERVISOR(S) | Jan De Houwer |
| EXPERIMENT NUMBER | 1 |
| CLUSTER(s) WORKPACKAGE(s)  SUBTHEME(s)  (if applicable) | FWO: Work Package 2:  Is propositional information necessary for AA training effects? |
| COLLABORATION WITH EXTERNAL PARTNER(s)  (specify) | / |
| (Estimated)  STARTING DATE  -  ENDING DATE | 01/10/2013  01/01/2014 |
| JUSTIFICATION AND AIMS OF THE STUDY | Our aim is to investigate whether effects of approach and avoidance training depend on awareness of the stimulus–action contingencies.  🡪 does awareness modulate effects on implicit and explicit evaluations. 🡪 follow-up of study by Vandenbosch & De Houwer (2011) who found no effects of AA training on evaluations of faces. |
| EQUIPMENT  (hardware) | PC: PP05c299 + monitor: PP05c299 with keyboard, mouse, joystick attached. Joystick: Wingman Attack 2 |
| SOFTWARE | T-scope 1.0.171. |
| QUESTIONNAIRES | / |
| DESIGN | Mixed design with 1 within-subject factor and 1 between-subjects factor:  Factor 1: within-subjects: Face Type:  ½ of faces are approached, ½ are avoided  Factor 2: between-subjects: Contingency Instructions  1 group instructed which faces to approach/avoid, 1 group no instructions about which faces they will approach/avoid  Participants randomly assigned to the 2 bs-conditions  🡪 counterbalanced which faces approached/avoided.  🡪 counterbalanced whether blue/green frame = approach/avoid  (also see: ReadMe\_procedure.txt) |
| SAMPLE AND  SAMPLING PROCEDURE | 64 participants   All psychology students recruited from Experimetrix (nr. 3068) |
| OTHER REMARKS | / |
| DATA COLLECTION  STARTING DATE  -  ENDING DATE | 17/10/2013  25/11/2013 |
| DATA and CODE  storage | Raw data: .rtd and .txt files generated by tscope-program.  Code: in R: .R files in 3\_Derived Data and 4\_Analysis |
| RESULT(S) | 1. A significant AA training effect on implicit and explicit evaluations 2. No interaction effects with bs-condition 3. Contingency awareness of faces modulated the AA training effect on implicit evaluations and on explicit evaluations. 4. No significant effect for faces classified as contingency unaware. |
| CONCLUSIONS | Contingency awareness moderates effect of AA training on explicit evaluations and on implicit evaluations. |