Binghamton University

The Open Repository @ Binghamton (The ORB)

Psychology Faculty Scholarship

Psychology

5-2024

Renewal of Retroactive Interference in Pavlovian conditioning: The Effect of Outcome Valence on Expectancy Learning and **Evaluative Conditioning**

Jérémie Jozefowiez Université de Lille, jeremie.jozefowiez@univ-lille.fr

James E. Witnauer

Kristina A. Stenstrom

Audrey Huff

Ralph R. Miller Binghamton University--SUNY, rmiller@binghamton.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://orb.binghamton.edu/psych_fac



Part of the Psychology Commons

Recommended Citation

Jozefowiez, Jérémie; Witnauer, James E.; Stenstrom, Kristina A.; Huff, Audrey; and Miller, Ralph R., "Renewal of Retroactive Interference in Pavlovian conditioning: The Effect of Outcome Valence on Expectancy Learning and Evaluative Conditioning" (2024). Psychology Faculty Scholarship. 20. https://orb.binghamton.edu/psych_fac/20

This Data Set is brought to you for free and open access by the Psychology at The Open Repository @ Binghamton (The ORB). It has been accepted for inclusion in Psychology Faculty Scholarship by an authorized administrator of The Open Repository @ Binghamton (The ORB). For more information, please contact ORB@binghamton.edu.

The spreadsheet "Renewal of retroactive interference" contains the raw data for Jozefowiez, Witnauer, Stenstrom, Huff, & Miller (2024) Renewal of retroactive interference in Pavlovian conditioning: The effect of outcome valence on expectancy learning and evaluative conditioning.

For each Experiment, there are 4 spreadsheets:

- Info contains the age and gender information for the participants.
- Prediction contains the prediction ratings. For each participant, the 3 ratings provided for a condition are provided after the name of the condition. The names of the conditions indicate which interference treatment the participant went through (Ctr, CC-NEG, NFE, CC-POS), and whether testing occurred in the acquisition (ABA) or interference context (ABB).
- Valence contains the valence ratings. The nomenclature is the same as the one used for the prediction ratings.
- Outcome contains the final outcome ratings. For each participant, the 5 ratings provided for a stimulus are given following the stimulus identifier. Here is the correspondence between the names of the stimuli and the stimulus sets described in the article
 - o Negative 1 8 = Negative 2 (Animals)
 - Negative 9 16 = Negative 1 (Humans)
 - Neutral 1 8 = Neutral 1 (Kitchen)
 - Neutral 9 16 = Neutral 2 (Clothes)
 - Positive 1 8 = Positive 2 (Animals)
 - o Positive 9 16 = Positive 1 (Humans)