

NOWCAM 2020

September 25-26



Jason C.K. Chan

Iowa State University

Keynote Speaker



Conference Website: http://web.uvic.ca/~nowcam/?q=nowcam_2020

Program Overview

Friday, September 25

3:00 - 4:10 Keynote: Jason C.K. Chan

Changing the past and future with retrieval practice

<https://uvic.zoom.us/j/93802970252?pwd=K1NjTjVRQjN4ZDIWTExmK0JFV1IUZz09>

Saturday, September 26

9:30 - 10:40 Opening Remarks and Talk Session 1: Chair Deb Connolly

Ira Hyman; Kuhn, Mah, Anderson, Wardell, Smith, Lau

<https://wwu-edu.zoom.us/j/92276759980?pwd=NkVZL0VIaVg4K2hONXNzYIZablpYdz09>

Meeting ID: 922 7675 9980 Passcode: 847650

10:40 - 10:50 Break

10:50 - 12:00 Talks Session 2: Chair Ryan Fitzgerald

Te, Petrucci, Cocquyt, Checknita, Elizur, Jameson, Jodoin

<https://wwu-edu.zoom.us/j/97358326213?pwd=T1BZY3hWelF0cm1lcFhFOzFERGQvOT09>

Meeting ID: 973 5832 6213 Passcode: 724044

12:00 - 12:45 Lunch

12:45 - 2:15 Workshops

Masson on Bayesian Stats (Moderator Daniel Bernstein):

<https://uvic.zoom.us/j/3337547397?pwd=NStpV3hWRINhRzqwVGtjSFh3SnZKZz09>

Elliott on Graphing Data (Moderator Ira Hyman):

<https://ubc.zoom.us/j/69956164646?pwd=aUNkWmN0RG9SNHFwSDJiTERyK2RkOT09>

Meeting ID: 699 5616 4646 Passcode: 640880

Palombo/Lindsay: Replicability/Transparency (Moderator Ryan Fitzgerald)

<https://uvic.zoom.us/j/97295981802?pwd=Z0FDb0lZcmtXQm1HZjB2WHhTejd5dz09>

2:15 - 2:30 Break

2:30 - 3:40 Talks Session 3: Chair Peter Graf

Derksen, Kruisselbrink, Dogra, Giroux, Deck, Carolan, Safi

<https://wwu-edu.zoom.us/j/94237703857?pwd=bjZxM0R4UGNIME44VWFRblc1RFN4QT09>

Meeting ID: 942 3770 3857 Passcode: 244324

3:40 - 3:50 Break

3:50 - 4:50 Talks Session 4: Chair Daniel Bernstein

Lopez-Bago Cid, Chiu, Maslany, Yang, Ishaq, Pelletier

<https://www-edu.zoom.us/j/96140618725?pwd=NWpOam5qSVdwSm9INE4raEZTampzd09>

Meeting ID: 961 4061 8725 Passcode: 908695

5:00 Social as Gathertown

<https://gather.town/app/edNshzSAmXk61ibY/NOWCAM>

All times are Pacific Daylight Time (PDT).

Detailed Program

Friday, September 25

Keynote (3:00-4:10 pm)

3:00	Jason C.K. Chan Iowa State University	<i>Changing the past and future with retrieval practice</i>	Retrieval can boost retention of studied material (i.e., the testing effect). An emerging literature shows that retrieving previously studied material can also promote future learning of new material (i.e., the forward testing effect). I will introduce research on this phenomenon in the context of education and eyewitness memory. I will begin by discussing works that examine why retrieval promote future learning. I will then apply the understanding gained from this work to the context of eyewitness memory. Here, research has shown that performing a recall test (i.e., an eyewitness interview) can paradoxically increase a person's susceptibility to later presented misinformation. I will examine the conditions under which this retrieval-enhanced suggestibility effect occurs and what can be done to prevent it. More broadly, this research provides a window into understanding how retrieval affects retention (the past) and subsequent learning (the future).
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Saturday, September 26

9:30 Opening Remarks

Session 1 Talks (9:40-10:40 am)

9:40	Tara Kuhn Waterloo Coauthors: Jennifer Heisz	<i>Can exercise protect cognitive functions from poor sleep?</i>	With increasing age there is a decline in cognitive functions, thought to be related to the changes in sleep with aging. Exercise is a promising tool that has been found to increase both sleep and cognition in older adults. We explored the interactive effect of exercise and sleep on cognitive functioning in older adults, and suggest exercise may selectively protect memory from poor sleep.
9:50	Eric Mah UVic Alison Campbell Cole Tamburri Kelly Grannon S. Lindsay	<i>Better Free Recall and Worse Cued Recall of Animal Names than Object Names</i>	Free recall performance tends to be better for animate stimuli (e.g., animals) than inanimate stimuli (e.g., objects), but a recent study (Popp & Serra, 2016) observed a surprising “reverse animacy effect”, whereby cued recall was better for inanimate than animate words. In a direct replication of P&S, we replicated the effect, but found that characteristics of the stimulus sets (e.g., category structure, within-category similarity) may partially explain this effect.
10:00	Shelbie Anderson SFU Coauthors: Deborah A. Connolly Heather L. Price	<i>That’s what she said... Or is it? - An exploration of memory for dialogue</i>	Memory for movie dialogue was explored for the present study. 78 undergraduates were asked to recall scenes from two movies; one movie from two years ago (old condition) and one from one week ago (new condition). Participants reported more dialogue from the scenes for the new condition in comparison to old. The accuracy of reported dialogue was higher, but not significantly, for the new in comparison to the old.

10:10	Victoria Wardell UBC	<i>Semi-Automated Processing of Autobiographical Memory Narratives</i>	Narrative methods are prominent in the study of autobiographical memory. However, processing narrative data is laborious and time-intensive. We have created a procedure for conducting autobiographical memory narrative studies that addresses data collection, transcribing, scoring, and analysis. We outline how to semi-automate these four components to reduce error and expedite processing with best practice recommendations and customizable Python code. Our pipeline makes narrative methods more accessible.
	Coauthors: Christian L. Esposito Christopher R. Madan Daniela J. Palombo		
10:20	Emma Smith WSU	<i>High Potency Cannabis and Cognition: Acute Effects on Memory and Decision Making</i>	This study introduced a novel method to observe the acute effects of high-potency cannabis on cognition. Eighty cannabis users were randomly assigned to remain sober or be observed self-administering one of three product types over Zoom videoconferencing. Participants then completed memory and decision-making tests. High-potency cannabis had detrimental effects on free recall, source memory, and false memory but had no effects on decision-making, prospective memory, or temporal order memory tests.
	Coauthors: Carrie Cuttler Emily LaFrance Amanda Stueber		
10:30	Davy Lau UBC	<i>Does Familiarity Breed Contempt? A Study on the Mere Exposure Effect</i>	The mere exposure effect is a phenomenon in which people develop a preference toward things they have seen more frequently (Zajonc 1968). The effect is inconsistent, and can vary across stimulus, presentation, and measurement variables. This study reproduced the mere exposure effect, using yearbook photos as stimuli: Previously displayed pictures were rated as more attractive than those that were not previously displayed.
	Natasha Pestonji-Dixon Rosie Tran Peter Graf		

-- 10 min Break (10:40-10:50 am) --

Session 2 Talks (10:50 am-12:00 pm)

10:50	Alessandra Te	<i>Exploration of retrograde effects of emotion on memory</i>	Some literature suggests that emotion enhances memory for preceding events. Using video stimuli, we sought to replicate this effect. Two images were overlaid in a video: a neutral "test" image followed by a negative "modulator" image. At retrieval, participants remembered negative modulator images better than neutral ones. By contrast, preliminary analyses suggest no effect of emotion on memory for test images.
	University of British Columbia		
	Coauthors:		
	Katherine Checknita		
	Christopher R. Madan		
	Daniela J. Palombo		

11:00	Aria Petrucci	<i>Effects of emotion on item and temporal memory for naturalistic experiences</i>	Numerous studies have demonstrated enhanced memory for emotional stimuli. Due to methodological challenges, less is known about the effects of realistic emotional experiences on memory for neutral stimuli and their temporal context. Participants viewed a first-person video of an emotionally ambiguous virtual world experience and subsequently completed tests of recognition, temporal, and duration memory. We expect to see enhanced recognition memory, impaired temporal order memory, and overestimated duration estimates.
	University of British Columbia		
	Coauthors:		
	Daniela J. Palombo		

11:10	Chantelle Cocquyt UBC Coauthors: Bonnie G. Densmore Christopher R. Madan Daniela J. Palombo	<i>Retrograde effects of emotion on memory for related events</i>	Emotion can enhance memory for neutral events that precede an emotional one. We investigated whether this effect is modulated by the conceptual relatedness of preceding information. Across two studies, participants sequentially viewed object and scene images, where each object preceded a scene that was either negative or neutral. Objects were either conceptually related or unrelated to the scene. We expect highest recognition for related objects preceding negative scenes.
11:20	Katherine Checknita University of British Columbia Coauthors: Daniela J. Palombo	<i>Exploring emotion as an event boundary: Effects on order and distance memory</i>	Little is known about the way emotion serves as an event boundary in memory. Participants viewed a series of trials composed of five neutral objects, with either a negative or neutral photograph interspersed. They then completed order and distance judgements for two neutral objects that flanked a negative or neutral photograph. We hypothesize (1) enhanced performance on the order task, and (2) overestimated temporal distance judgements in the negative condition.
11:30	Leor Elizur UBC Young Ji Tuen Christian L. Esposito Christopher R. Madan Daniela J. Palombo	<i>Generalization of emotion: The transfer of negative valence to novel episodes</i>	Emotion affects our memories and changes our attitudes toward neutral content (generalization). Across three experiments, participants saw neutral and negative scenes paired with neutral objects. They also completed an associative memory task and rated the pleasantness of the neutral objects. Participants remembered negative (versus neutral) pairs more poorly. They also rated neutral objects less pleasant when they were paired with negative scenes, showing a generalization effect.

11:40	Taylyn J. Jameson UBC Coauthors: Victoria Wardell Chantelle M. Cocquyt Christopher R. Madan Daniela J. Palombo	<i>Emotion and elaboration: The impact of emotion on autobiographical memory recall</i>	Prior research suggests that emotion enhances autobiographical memory (AM), but few have explored how this effect is impacted by the passage of time. Participants recalled positive, neutral, and negative AMs at two time points scheduled one year apart. While there were no significant differences in the consistency of details recalled as a function of emotion, positive AMs were found to contain more novel details than their neutral or negative counterparts.
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11:50	Natalie Jodoin University of British Columbia Coauthors: Jennifer Yip Todd C. Handy	<i>Emotions and Lost Thoughts: How Background Emotional Stimuli Relates to Anxiety, Mind-Wandering, and Executive Function</i>	This study investigates whether anxiety and mind-wandering mediate behavioural inhibition. We hypothesize that greater anxiety is associated with more mind-wandering and with greater behavioural inhibition, and that behavioural inhibition will be lower during mind-wandering compared to on-task attentional states. Results show that anxiety and mind-wandering are moderately related and anxiety and behavioural inhibition are weakly related. No difference was found between attentional states regarding behavioural inhibition.

-- Lunch Break (12:00-12:45 pm) --

Workshops (12:45-2:15 pm; concurrent)

12:45	<i>Bayesian Analysis of Experimental Data</i>	<i>Replicability and Transparency in Psychological Science</i>	<i>Visualizing Data</i>
	Mike Masson	Daniela J. Palombo	Madison Elliot
	University of Victoria	University of British Columbia	University of British Columbia
		D. Stephen Lindsay	
		University of Victoria	

-- 15 min Break (2:15-2:30 pm) --

Session 3 Talks (2:30-3:40 pm)

2:30	Daniel G. Derksen SFU Coauthors: Megan E. Giroux Eryn J. Newman Daniel M. Bernstein	<i>Stable Truthiness Effect Across the Lifespan</i>	When people see trivia claims presented with related photos, they tend to believe the claims are true - truthiness. We tested whether the magnitude of truthiness changed as a function of age. Participants (N = 413, Age range = 3 - 87 years old) from community and lab-based samples rated the truth of both photo-present and photo-absent trivia claims. Truthiness was present and relatively stable across the lifespan.
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2:40	Emma Kruisselbrink Simon Fraser University Coauthors: Jennifer Tomes	<i>The Role of Negative Pre- and Post-Goal Emotions on Susceptibility to Misinformation</i>	Pre- and post-goal negative emotions were examined for their influence on the narrowing and broadening of cognitive scope, and how that in turn influenced misinformation acceptance for central and peripheral details. No narrowing or broadening of cognitive scope for pre- and post-goal negative emotions was found, so misinformation acceptance did not differ for central and peripheral details.
2:50	Kiran Dogra Kwantlen Polytechnic University Coauthors: Eric Mah Farhad Dastur	<i>A View from Another Lens: Moving Towards Virtual Reality - Misinformation Effect Paradigms</i>	The misinformation effect (ME)—memory alterations from misleading post-event information—is typically tested using images or 2-D video, which may lack ecological validity. We designed new ME stimuli for use with conventional and Virtual Reality (VR) paradigms. We tested basic memory for the stimuli in VR and observed the ME with 2-D video. We discuss plans for further validation work, including testing the effects of stimulus-modality on the ME.
3:00	Megan Giroux Simon Fraser University Coauthors: Deborah A. Connolly Daniel M. Bernstein	<i>Confirmation Bias in the Evaluation of Degraded Audio Recordings</i>	Before hearing innocuous degraded audio recordings, 420 participants learned: (1) no contextual information; (2) the recordings came from criminal suspects' conversations; or (3) as in condition (2) plus eyewitness evidence. Condition (2) exhibited the most confirmation bias by making the most incriminating misinterpretations. Including eyewitness evidence had no additional effect on participants' interpretations of degraded audio. Contextual information elicits robust confirmation bias for degraded audio.

3:10	Sarah Deck University of Sydney Coauthors: Helen Paterson	<i>Adults' Memory for a logically sequenced repeated event</i>	Prior research investigating repeated-event memory has primarily employed arbitrarily structured events as memory stimuli. However repeated events like domestic violence typically follow a logical structure. This experiment compared the accuracy of adults' memory for a logically structured event that was experienced on one, or multiple occasions. Repeated-event participants recalled significantly fewer correct variable details than single-event participants but had comparable memory for fixed details.
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3:20	Hayley Carolan UBC Coauthors: Young Ji Tuen Christopher R. Madan Daniela J. Palombo	<i>Can Imagining the Future Increase Pro-Environmental Tendencies?</i>	Episodic Future Thought (EFT) involves "pre-experiencing" a future event by imagining it in the mind's eye. Using specialized imagination tasks, we examined if EFT increases pro-environmental tendencies endorsed on a questionnaire. We found that EFT does increase pro-environmental tendencies, but that contrary to our prediction, EFT does not make the future feel closer to the present. We propose that EFT may increase pro-environmental tendencies via an emotional mechanism.

3:30	<p>Omran K. Safi</p> <p>University of British Columbia</p> <p>Coauthors:</p> <p>Marco Tomassi,</p> <p>Bryan Sun,</p> <p>Jackson Thornley,</p> <p>Anisha Dodani</p>	<p><i>Carbon Footprint Information Promotes Sustainable Food Choices</i></p>	<p>We chose to explore the environmental impact of plant-based diets. Specifically, we wanted to know whether we could influence dietary decisions with a simple nudge. We partnered with Grub Grab, a meal subscription service that offers both plant-based and meat-based options on the University of British Columbia campus. We calculated the respective carbon footprints of each meal they offer and implemented this data on their website. The website previously included metrics on each meal for fats, protein, carbohydrates, and calories. Our nudge was the addition of carbon footprint information, which demonstrated disparity in the environmental impact between plant-based and meat-based options. Our study compared the meal preferences of participants with and without the carbon footprint information. We wanted to know how implementing a nudge campaign using carbon footprint information would affect meal choices. The results supported our hypothesis, showing an increased selection for items with a low carbon footprint and decreased selection for items with a high carbon footprint.</p>
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-- 10 min Break (3:40-3:50 pm) --

Session 4 Talks (3:50-5:00 pm)

3:50	Natalia Lopez-Bago Cid University of Victoria Coauthors: Jamie E. Knight Tomiko Yoneda Michael Willden Nathan A. Lewis Andrea M. Piccinin	<i>Feasibility and Barriers of Olfactory Training for Older Adults Based on Focus Groups</i>	Although the cognitive decline is believed to be the first sign of dementia, olfactory decline precedes it by 10-15 years. Further, olfactory interventions may help to prevent or treat dementia (Albers et al., 2015). This study aimed to understand the feasibility and barriers surrounding the implementation of daily olfactory training. Findings suggested that the implementation of an olfactory intervention is feasible, and barriers are outlined.
4:00	Madison Chiu University of Washington Coauthors: Kimberly Meier Kristina Tarczy-Hornoch Ione Fine Geoffrey Boynton	<i>A Naturalistic Task for Assessing Binocular Summation and Suppression in Amblyopia</i>	Amblyopia is a childhood brain-based disorder causing poor acuity in one eye. Amblyopia includes reduced sensitivity in the amblyopic eye, and suppression of amblyopic eye input by the good eye. We developed a method to efficiently characterize both mechanisms. Participants viewed a stimulus modulating between 0-100% contrast (1/8 Hz in one eye, 1/6 Hz in the other). Only 30 min of data were needed to estimate both parameters.

4:10	<p>Anna Maslany UBC</p> <p>Yaashna Chawla</p> <p>Bao Quyen Le</p> <p>Peter Graf</p>	<p><i>To Broaden or Narrow Attention Scope, That is the Question: Investigating the Effects of Flanker Characteristics on Attention</i></p>	<p>Broaden and Build research is inconsistent. We need to establish the best materials to measure attentional scope. Broad and narrow attentional scope was manipulated using a Navon task and subsequently measured on a Flanker task. Flanker characteristics were manipulated: spacing, font size, and visual angle. Results demonstrate that participants' attention scope was manipulated to be broad and narrow. Some Flanker conditions showed evidence that attention scope was broad and narrow.</p>
4:20	<p>John Yang SFU</p> <p>Vida Ortuno Nacho</p> <p>Joshua Weibe</p> <p>Grace Iarocci</p> <p>Elina Birmingham</p>	<p><i>Effect of high interest object on social attention in children with ASD during live interactions</i></p>	<p>This study investigated the social attention behaviour of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) during live interactions involving high interest objects. 50 children (20 ASD, 30 typically developing) children had a conversation with an experimenter about a preferred toy. Children with ASD significantly spent less time than TD children looking at the experimenter's face. Social attention increased over time in the TD group but stayed stable in the ASD group.</p>
4:30	<p>Anam Ishaq Kwantlen Polytechnic University</p> <p>Coauthors:</p> <p>Iaren Rai</p> <p>Andrew Dalde</p>	<p><i>Females' Perception of Attraction and Masculinity</i></p>	<p>The term 'transgender' describes people whose biological sex does not match their personal identity. We examined how men's gender and racial identity alters heterosexual females' views of attraction and masculinity by using a mixed-repeated factorial design (N = 59). Racial effects showed significant effects on masculinity and attraction, while transgender labels had no significant effects. This suggests that while race plays a role in attraction, transgender labels do not.</p>

4:40	Angela S. Pelletier Kwantlen Polytechnic University Coauthors: Daniel G. Derksen Daniel M. Bernstein	<i>Effects of Rumination on Theory of Mind in Community Participants with High Traits of Depression</i>	This pilot study (N = 110) explored whether rumination affects theory of mind in community participants with or without depressive traits. Neither rumination nor presence of depressive traits affected performance on the Movie for the Assessment of Social Cognition and the Reading the Mind in the Eyes tasks. While preliminary, this evidence suggests rumination does not affect theory-of-mind performance in people with and without depressive traits.
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Break 4:50-5:00

Social (5:00 pm) at Gather.town <https://gather.town/app/edNshzSAmXk61ibY/NOWCAM>

For instructions about Gather.Town, see

<https://www.freit.org/SETC/2020/>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gAN7_utTaIQ