

Brockmyer, B., & Oleson, K. (2005, February). Implicit and explicit measures of age prejudice: Predictions for behavior. Poster Presented at the 6th Annual Meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, New Orleans, LA.

**Note added 2 Nov 09: This is an update of the prior version of this file. The update corrects the description of numeric coding of the "volunteering" variable, which was mistakenly reversed in the prior file.**

**The following descriptions (in boldface) of scoring of other measures were also added to this file on 2 Nov 09:**

**Higher on IAT is more negativity for the elderly.**

**Higher on Fabroni Ageism Scale is more negativity for the elderly.**

**Higher on the Elderly Feeling Thermometer & higher on Feeling Thermometer difference score indicate more positivity for the elderly.**

**Higher on the Young Person Feeling Thermometer indicates more positivity for Young.**

Additional data for inclusion in IAT meta-analysis:

**ICC's (IAT correlations with criterion measures):**

Correlation between "D as is" (IAT effect score) and "Volunteering" (coded 1 for "no" and 2 for "yes"):  $r = -.071$ ,  $p = .594$ ,  $N = 58$

**ECC's (self-report correlations with criterion measures):**

Correlation between Fabroni Ageism Scale Factor 1 (Antipathy) and "Volunteering" (coded 1 for "no" and 2 for "yes"):  $r = -.197$ ,  $p = .139$ ,  $N = 58$

Correlation between Fabroni Ageism Scale Factor 2 (Avoidance) and "Volunteering" (coded 1 for "no" and 2 for "yes"):  $r = -.092$ ,  $p = .492$ ,  $N = 58$

Correlation between Fabroni Ageism Scale Factor 3 (Discrimination) and "Volunteering" (coded 1 for "no" and 2 for "yes"):  $r = -.077$ ,  $p = .567$ ,  $N = 58$

Correlation between Fabroni Ageism Scale Total Score and "Volunteering" (coded 1 for "no" and 2 for "yes"):  $r = -.150$ ,  $p = .260$ ,  $N = 58$

Correlation between Elderly Feeling Thermometer and "Volunteering" (coded 1 for "no" and 2 for "yes"):  $r = .327$ ,  $p = .012^*$ ,  $N = 58$

Correlation between Young Person Feeling Thermometer and "Volunteering" (coded 1 for "no" and 2 for "yes"):  $r = .038$ ,  $p = .776$ ,  $N = 58$

Correlation between Feeling Thermometer Difference Score and “Volunteering” (coded 1 for “no” and 2 for “yes”):  $r = .219$ ,  $p = .098$ ,  $N = 58$

**IEC’s (IAT correlations with presumably parallel self-report measures):**

Correlation between “D as is” (IAT effect score) and Fabroni Ageism Scale Factor 1 (Antipathy):  $r = .048$ ,  $p = .677$ ,  $N = 77$

Correlation between “D as is” (IAT effect score) and Fabroni Ageism Scale Factor 2 (Avoidance):  $r = -.011$ ,  $p = .925$ ,  $N = 77$

Correlation between “D as is” (IAT effect score) and Fabroni Ageism Scale Factor 3 (Discrimination):  $r = -.038$ ,  $p = .743$ ,  $N = 77$

Correlation between “D as is” (IAT effect score) and Fabroni Ageism Scale Total Score:  $r = -.003$ ,  $p = .980$ ,  $N = 77$

Correlation between “D as is” (IAT effect score) and Elderly Feeling Thermometer:  $r = -.144$ ,  $p = .212$ ,  $N = 77$

Correlation between “D as is” (IAT effect score) and Young Person Feeling Thermometer:  $r = -.033$ ,  $p = .778$ ,  $N = 77$

Correlation between “D as is” (IAT effect score) and Feeling Thermometer Difference Score:  $r = -.087$ ,  $p = .454$ ,  $N = 77$

**Note:** Initially we had a between-subjects condition, such that participants received either a cognitive or affective prime before responding to the behavioral measure. There was no relationship between type of prime used and the behavioral measure of yes/no responses,  $\chi^2(1) = 2.15$ ,  $p = .14$ , so we have collapsed these conditions together in the above correlations.