

RSA's Code of Conduct

At the RSA Meeting, you agree to:

- Respect people & their space
- Respect confidentiality & privacy
- Look out for each other. See something? Say something.

These behaviors DO NOT belong at the RSA Meeting:

- Sexual harassment, of any kind, including unwelcome attention & inappropriate physical contact
- Racism, sexism, heterosexism, any discriminatory behavior
- Being disruptive or threatening anyone



RSA Anti-harassment Statement

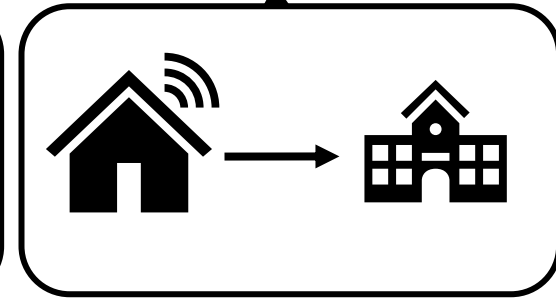
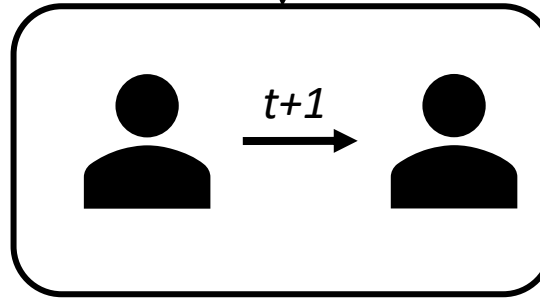
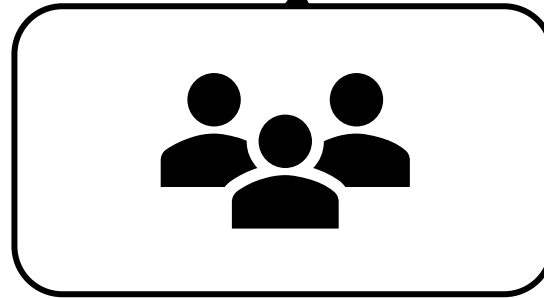


<https://tinyurl.com/RSAAntiHarass23>

Improving our understanding of the etiology of problematic alcohol use via alcohol's reinforcement value in longitudinal and experimental data



 $Relative\ value_{alcohol} = \frac{Absolute\ value_{alcohol}}{Absolute\ value_{alternatives}}$





Modeling the Value-Based Decision to Consume Alcohol in Response to Emotional Experiences

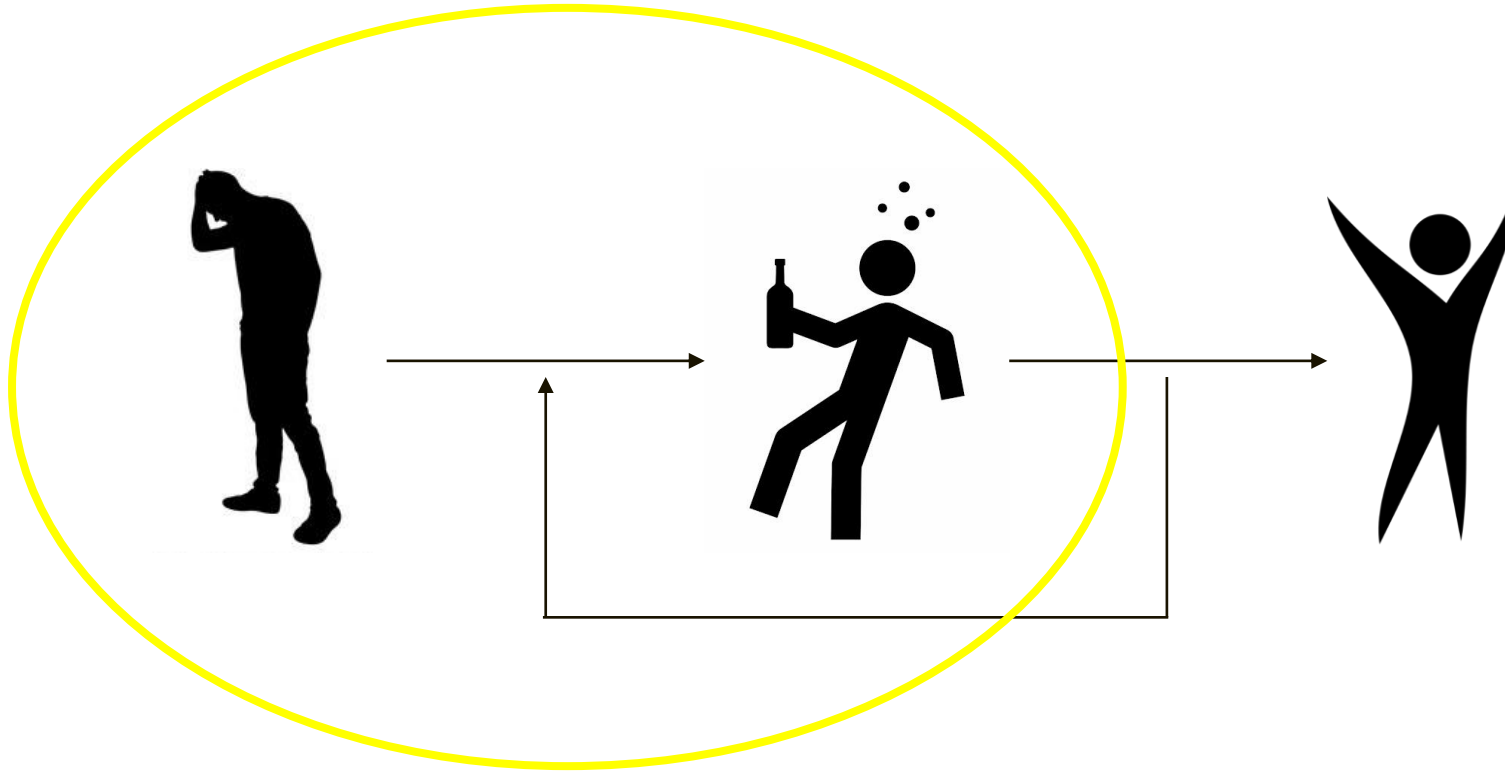
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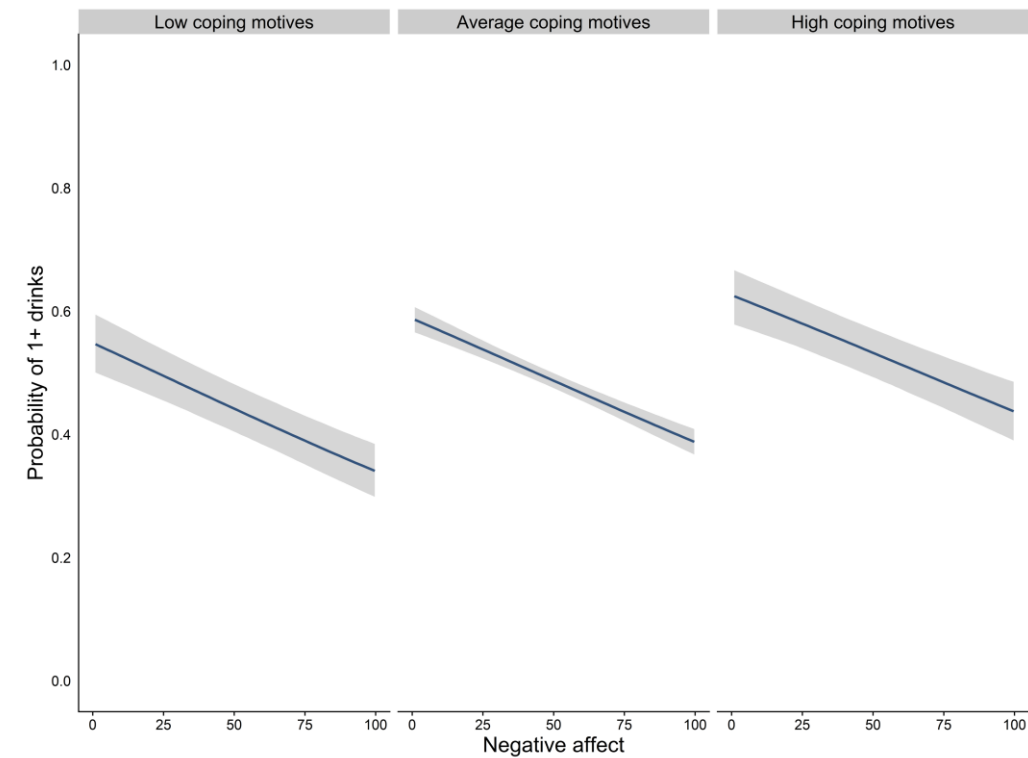
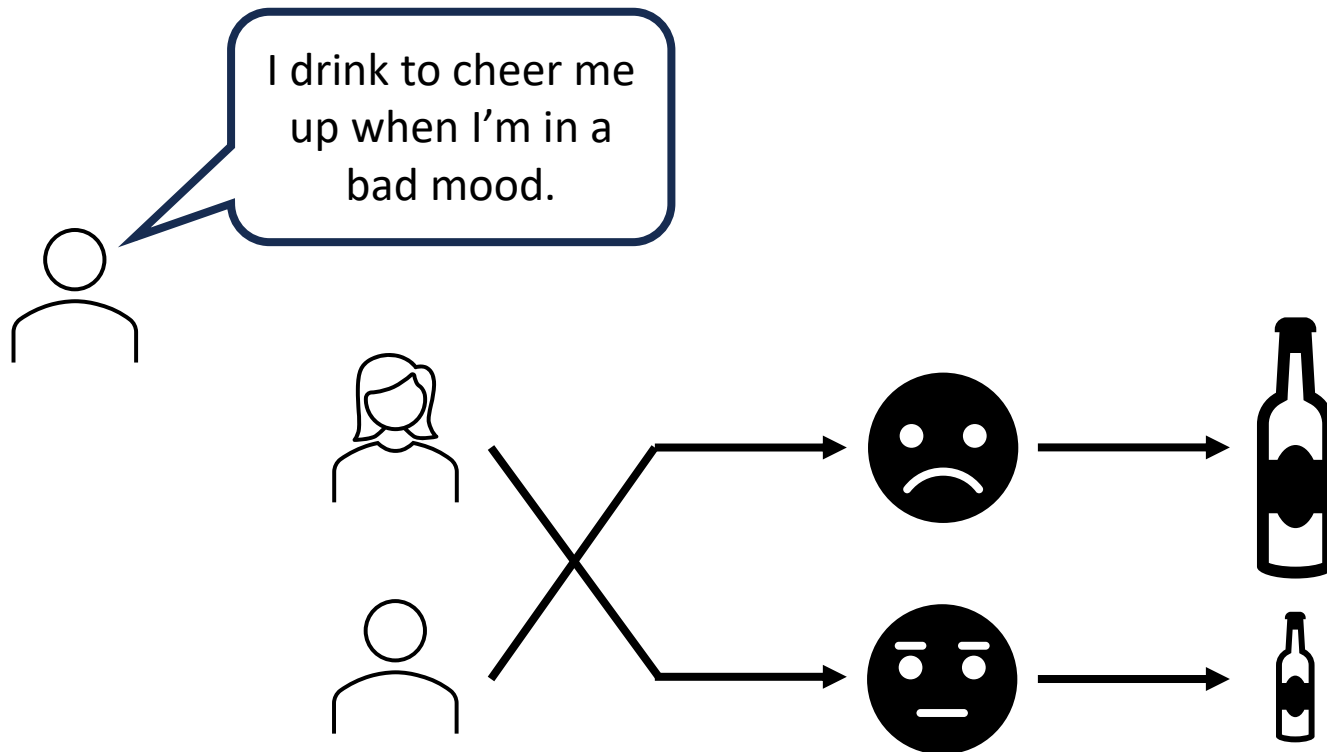


“It is well-known that people drink-to-cope.”



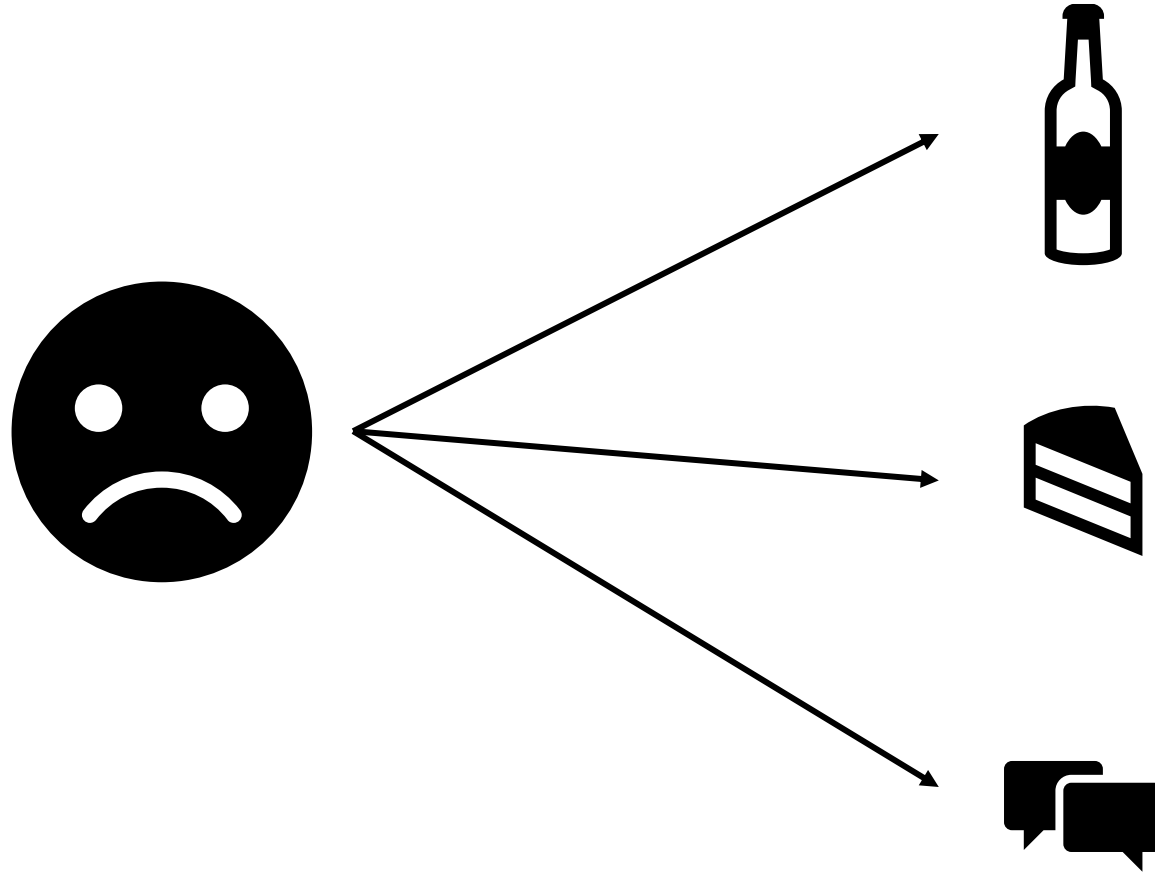


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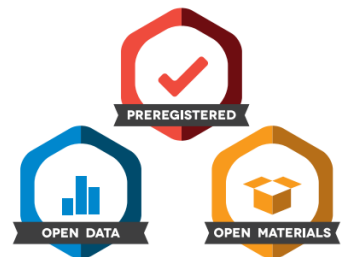
How to better understand potential negative reinforcement of alcohol use?





Method/Open Science

- 3 (neg vs pos vs neut mood induction, within-subjects) x 2 (heavy vs light-drinking, between-subjects) design
- $N = 200$: 100 heavy-drinking individuals and 100 light-drinking individuals recruited via Prolific.co
- Study was preregistered in detail
- Anonymized data openly and freely available
- Experimental materials openly and freely available
- Data analysis and power simulation code openly and freely available





x30 (alcohol)
x30 (food)

How much would you like to consume this item right now?

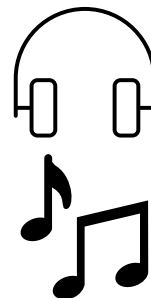
Not at all

Not really

A little bit

A lot

We now want you to get yourself into a **sad** mood.



Which one would you rather consume?

x75 (alcohol)
x75 (food)



4000ms

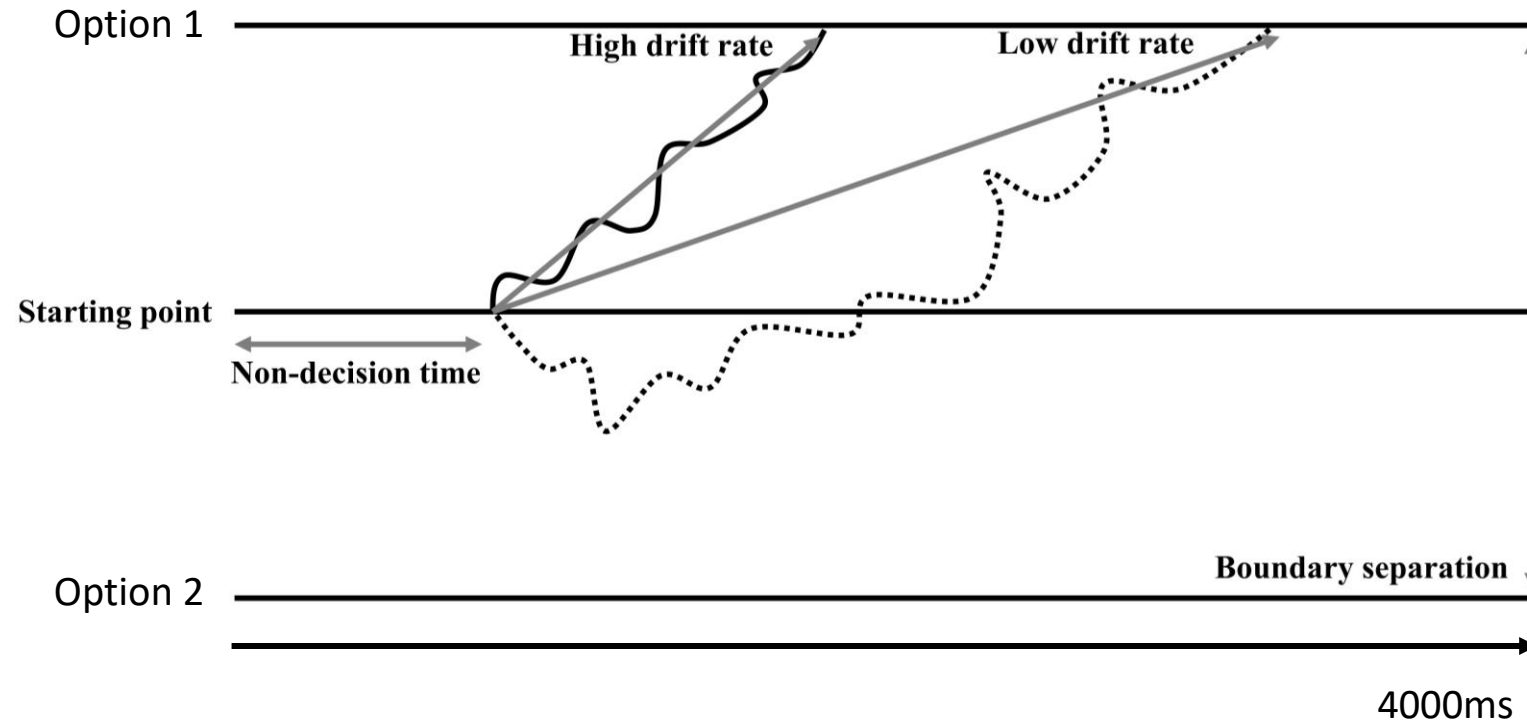


‘Z’

‘M’



Drift diffusion model of decision-making



Drift rate = rate of evidence accumulation

Boundary separation = response caution

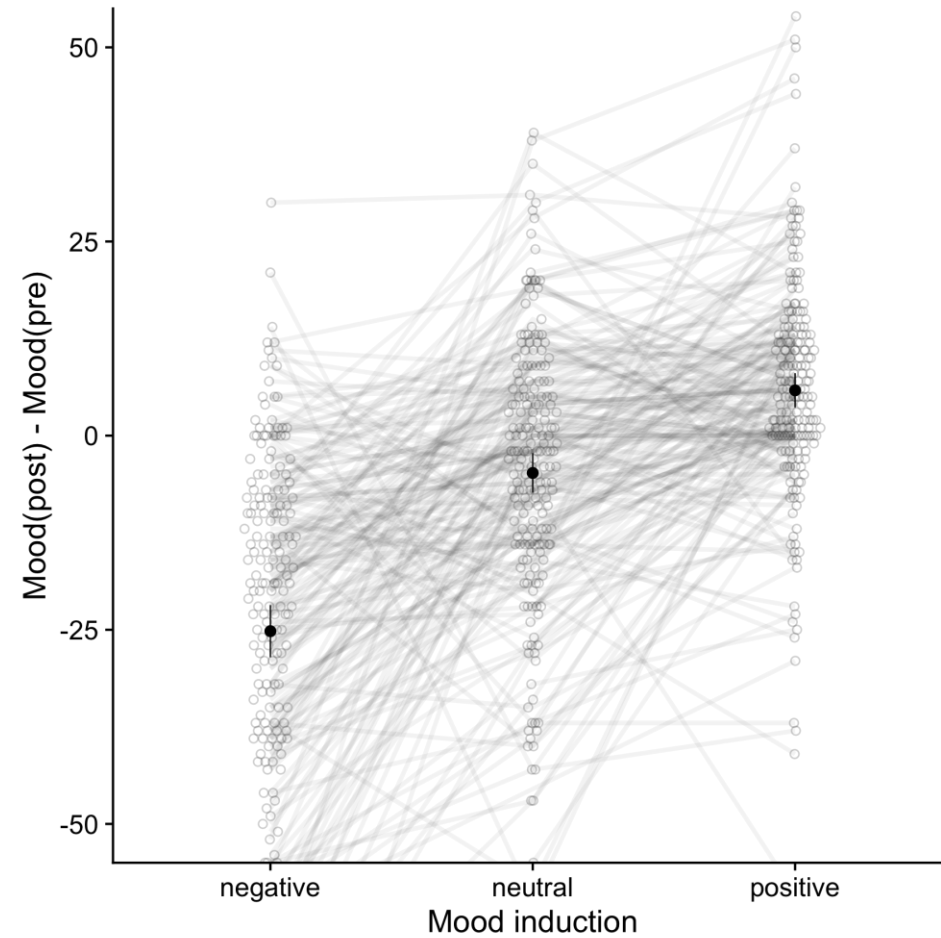


Hypotheses

- H1: Stronger increase in drift rate_{alc} following negative (vs neutral) mood induction in heavy (vs light) drinkers
- H2: Stronger decrease in boundary separation_{alc} following negative (vs neutral) mood induction in heavy (vs light) drinkers
- H3: Stronger increase in drift rate_{food} following negative (vs neutral) mood induction in light (vs heavy) drinkers
- H4: Stronger decrease in boundary separation_{food} following negative (vs neutral) mood induction in light (vs heavy) drinkers



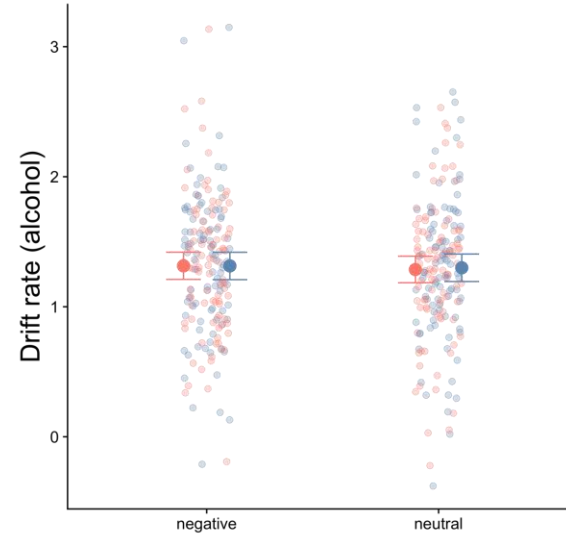
Manipulation check



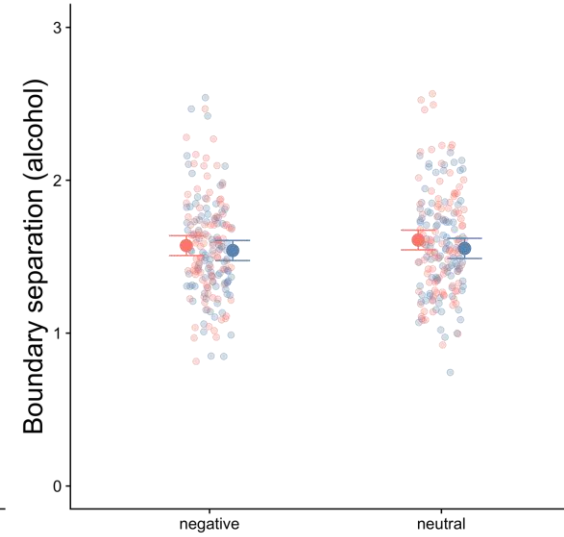


Preregistered results

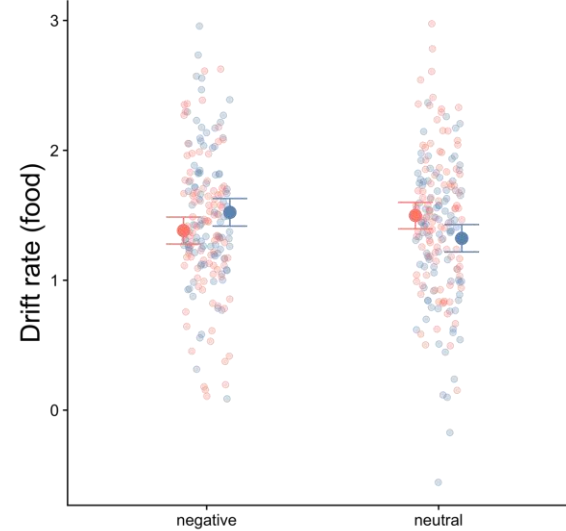
$BF_{01} = 13$



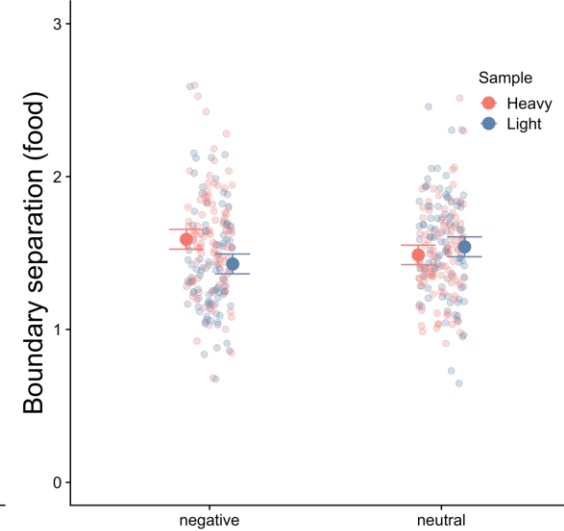
$BF_{01} = 17$



$BF_{10} = 173$

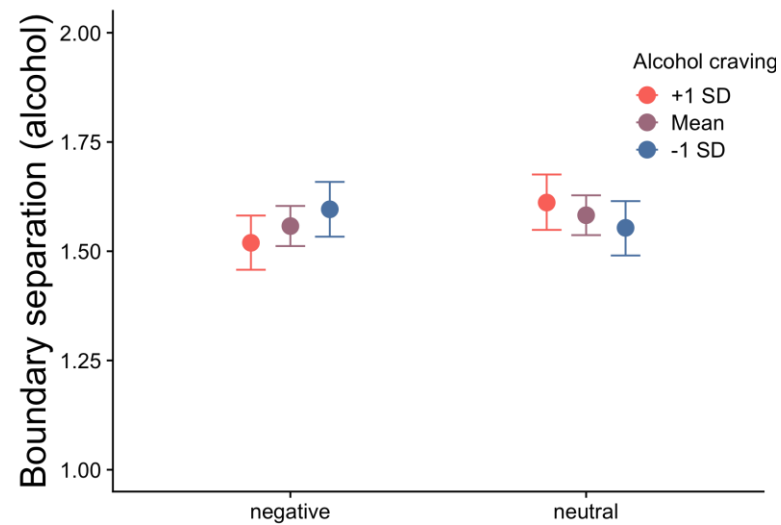
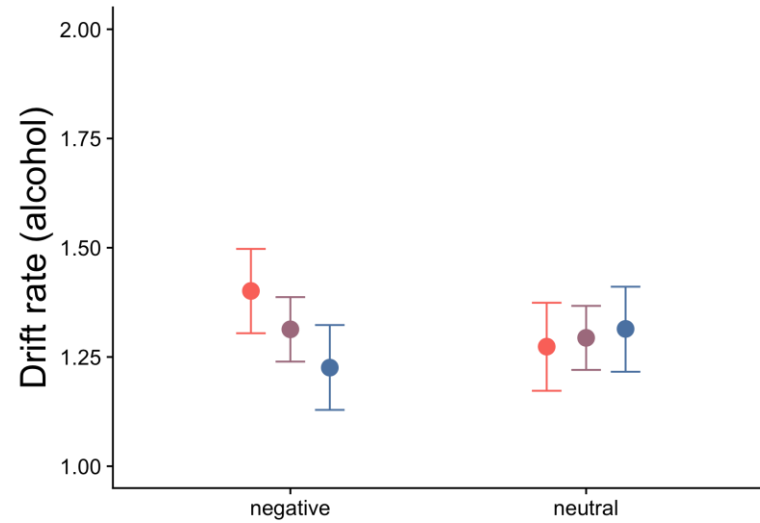


$BF_{10} = 2907$





Exploratory results





What have we learned?

- Perhaps people *don't value alcohol more* when in a negative mood but *value the alternative less*? However:
- Need to explore this across more substance-free alternatives if results generalize beyond alcohol vs food
- Need to create stronger separation between subsamples OR
- Give up on the idea to recruit subsamples and instead follow-up experimentally on exploratory result (mood x craving)
- Choices between two alcoholic or two non-alcoholic stimuli *not exactly* what we want to study