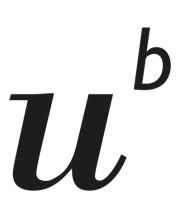
Mortality Salience Influences Time Reproduction



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Retrospectively measured estimations of time are higher after thoughts about one's own death (MS; mortality salience)^[1,3]. We examined the effect of MS on time estimation and time reproduction of short time spans by means of a repeated measures design.

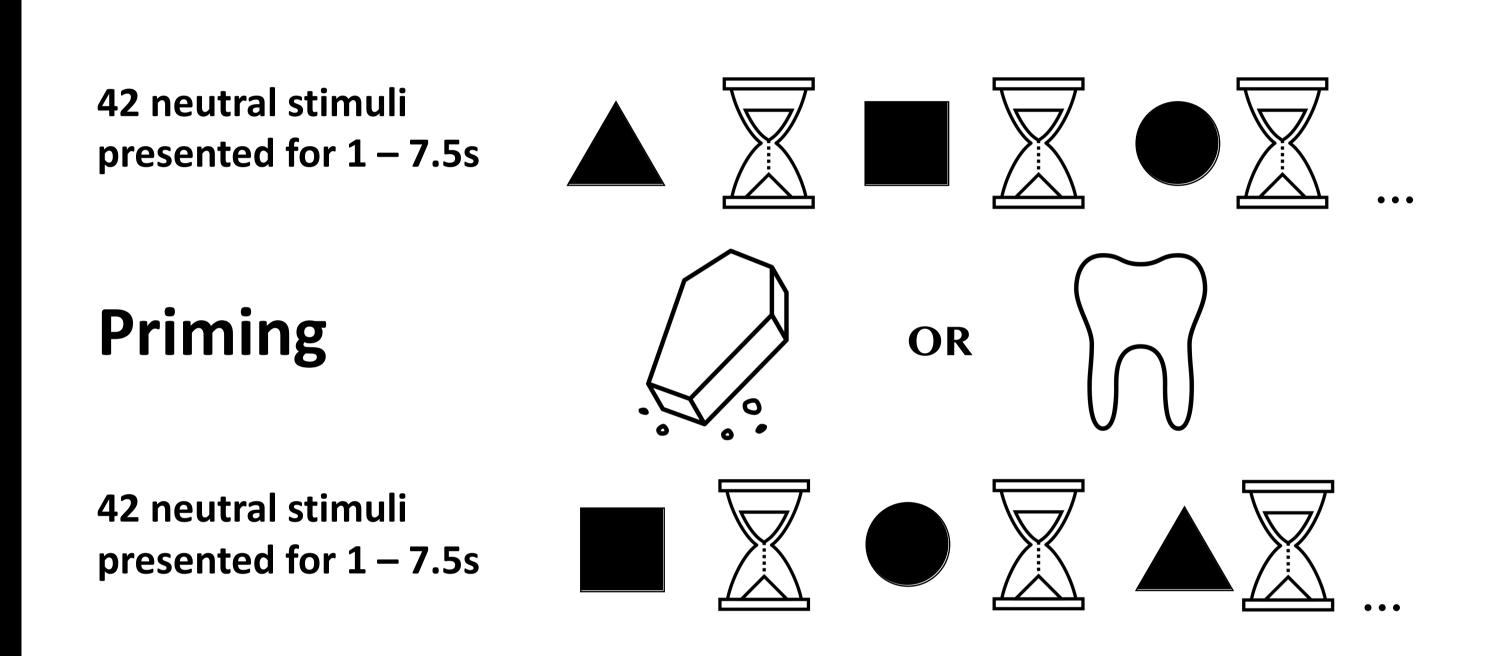
Self – Esteem

High levels of self-esteem should serve as anxiety buffer against the fear of death and therefore reduce the influence of MS^[4].

Duration

According to Vierordt's law, relative short durations are overestimated, while longer durations are underestimated^[2].

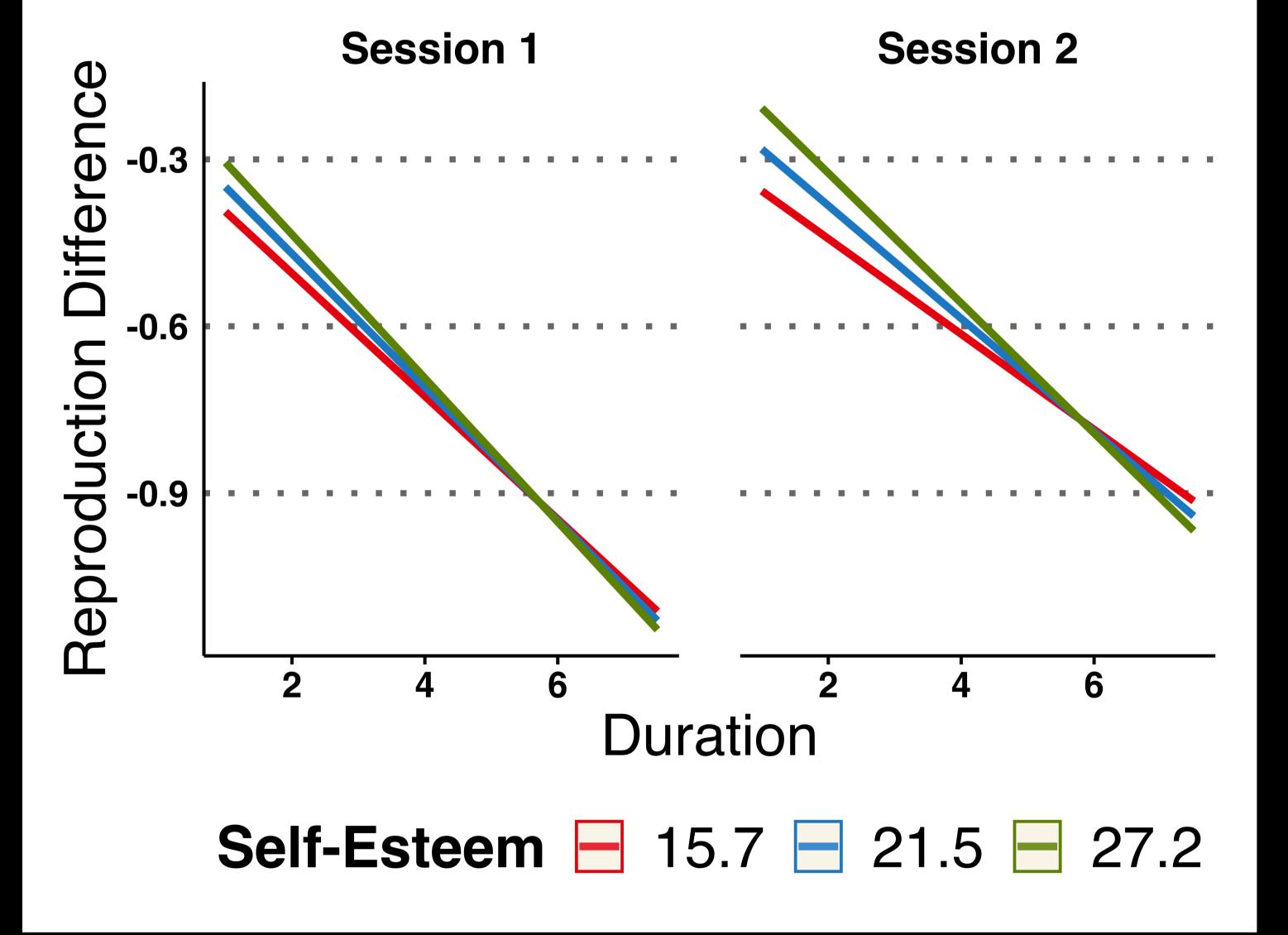
Mixed Subject Design (n = 63)



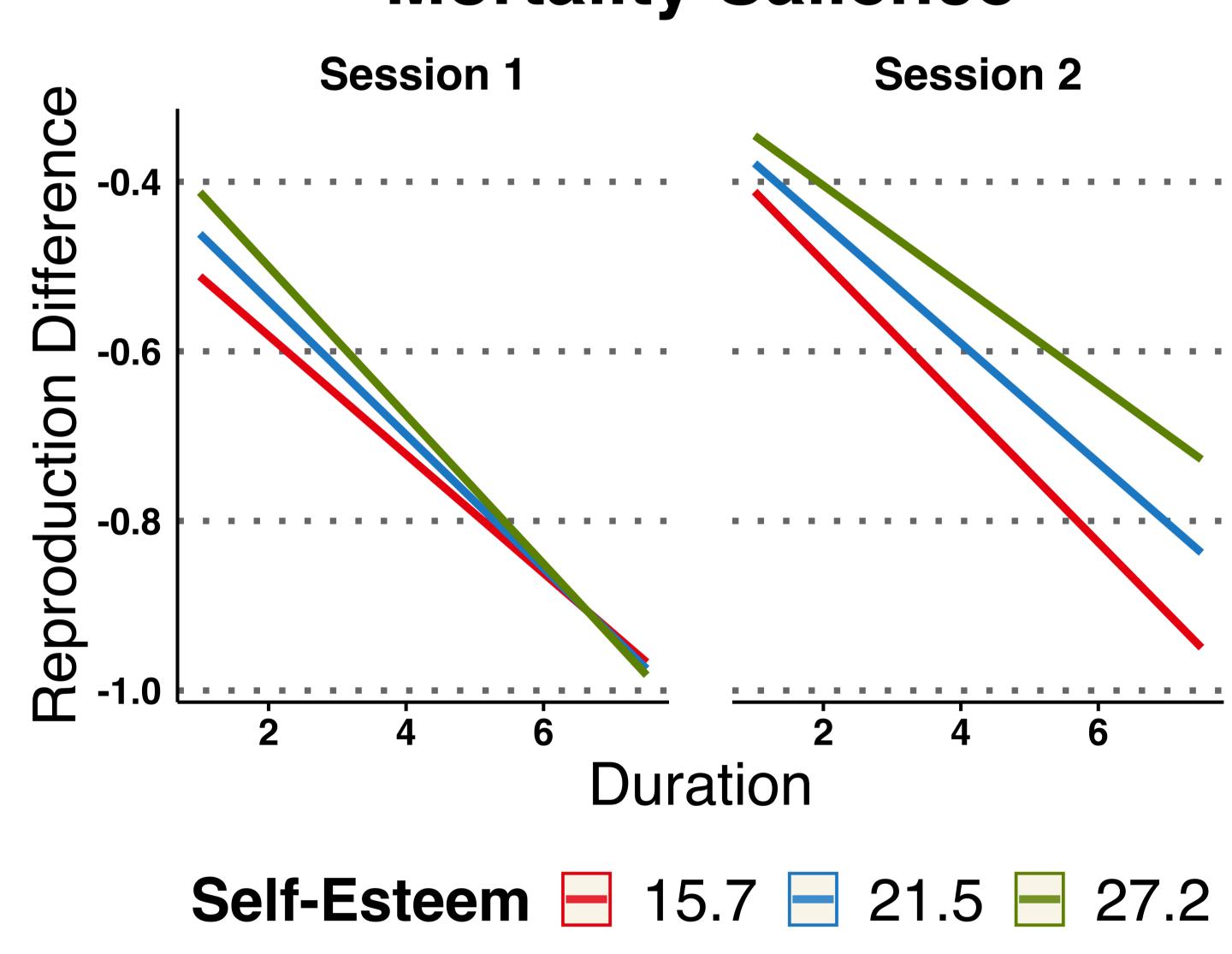
Time Reproduction

Predictors	Estimates	Std. Error	95%-Conf.Int	p-Value
Intercept	- 0.38	0.26	- 0.89 - 0.12	.135
Duration	- 0.09	0.03	- 0.140.04	.001***
Session*Condition	0.30	0.28	- 0.24 - 0.85	.275
Session*Condition* Duration	- 0.11	0.05	- 0.210.01	.033*
Session*Condition* Self-Esteem	- 0.01	0.01	- 0.04 - 0.01	.301
Session*Condition* Duration*Self-Esteem	>0.00	>0.00	>0.00 - 0.01	.045*
			Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**	0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 '





Mortality Salience



Conclusion

People with medium and high self-esteem reproduce longer durations more accurately under MS than controls. These results show a reversal of Vierordt's law after priming with MS as a function of self-esteem. The chosen methods of prospective time reproduction and time estimation differ significantly. No effect was found for time estimation under MS.

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