

SOCIETY OF SOUTHEASTERN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGISTS



SSSP 2023 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

November 4, 2023

Charlotte, North Carolina

SHERATON CHARLOTTE HOTEL

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SCHEDULE AT-A-GLANCE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2023

5:00 PM - 7:00 PM Welcome Reception and Registration (Mecklenberg Ballroom Foyer)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2023

8:00 AM - 8:45 AM Welcome/Registration/Breakfast

8:45 AM - 9:30 AM Poster Session A

9:45 AM - 10:30 AM Symposium 1, 2, 3, 4

10:30 AM - 11:00 AM Beverage Break

11:00 AM - 11:45 AM Symposium 5, 6, 7, 8

12:00 PM - 12:15 PM Faculty Meeting

12:00 PM - 1:00 PM Lunch

1:00 PM - 1:45 PM Poster Session B

2:00 PM - 2:45 PM Symposium 9, 10, 11, Data Blitz

2:30 PM - 3:00 PM Beverage Break

3:00 PM - 3:45 PM Poster Session C

4:00 PM - 5:00 PM Keynote Address, Poster Awards, and Closing Remarks

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SESSION OVERVIEW WITH KEYWORDS

Meeting Room	Mecklenberg Ballroom	Governor's 1-2	Governor's 3-4	Governor's 5-6
8:00 AM - 8:45 AM	Welcome/ Registration/ Breakfast			
8:45 AM - 9:30 AM	Poster Session A			
9:45 AM - 10:30 AM	Symposium 1: Aggression/Anti- Social Behavior; Judgment/Decision- Making	Symposium 2: Groups/Intergroup Processes; Diversity	Symposium 3: Motivation/Goals; Person Perception/ Impression Formation	Symposium 4: Gender
10:30 AM - 11:00 AM	Beverage Break			
11:00 AM - 11:45 AM	Symposium 5: Stereotyping/ Prejudice; Applied Social Psychology; Evolution	Symposium 6: Self-regulation	Symposium 7: Prosocial Behavior; Religion/Spirituality	Symposium 8: Politics; Self/Identity
12:00 PM - 12:15 PM			Faculty Meeting	
12:00 PM - 1:00 PM	Lunch			
1:00 PM - 1:45 PM	Poster Session B			
2:00 PM - 2:45 PM	Data Blitz	Symposium 9: Belonging/ Rejection; Social Justice	Symposium 10: Close Relationships	Symposium 11: Stereotyping/ Prejudice; Person Perception/ Impression Formation
2:30 PM - 3:00 PM	Beverage Break			
3:00 PM - 3:45 PM	Poster Session C			
4:00 PM - 5:00 PM	Keynote Address and Closing Remarks			

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POSTER SESSION A

8:45 AM – 9:30 AM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(1) SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL STATUS INTERACTS WITH NARCISSISM TO PREDICT PHYSICAL AGGRESSION

Amaya Love Trueheart Anderson, Virginia State University

Trait physical aggression refers to one's tendency to engage in physically aggressive behaviors. Trait narcissism is one reliable correlate of physical aggression (PA). However, much of the existing work has failed to account for how the subjective perceptions of social status may interact with trait narcissism to predict PA. Those with lower levels of subjective status perceptions should demonstrate a stronger slope between aggression and narcissism because such individuals should be more sensitive to perceived provocations. To test this hypothesis, we collected data from 403 participants in an online survey. Our regression model revealed narcissism and subjective status as positive correlates of PA, but these effects were qualified by a significant interaction. Simple slopes revealed that those at the low and moderate levels of subjective status perceptions demonstrated positive slopes between PA and narcissism. However, no relationship was observed at the highest levels of subjective status. Future work should attempt to replicate our results and test the extent to which public messaging around class status may influence these associations.

(2) EMPATHIC FORECASTING OF THE BIG-FISH-LITTLE-POND EFFECT

Christopher Stockus, UNC Greensboro; Ethan Zell, UNC Greensboro

The big-fish-little-pond effect (BFLPE) is the tendency for students to experience more favorable emotions when they have high rank in low rank schools than low rank in high rank schools. We conducted three studies examining forecasts of how the BFLPE influences other people's emotions. In Study 1, participants were presented with performance feedback about themselves or another person and reported either their own or someone else's affect. Forecasters anticipated that the BFLPE impacted negative emotions significantly more than it actually did. Study 2 found that empathic forecasts were strongly influenced by another person's rank in their group, but only weakly influenced by group rank, resulting in a large BFLPE. Study 3 found that forecasts were more favorable when the target was a BFLP than an LFBP and that this effect was significantly more pronounced in extreme than moderate feedback conditions. Together, these studies indicate that a robust BFLPE occurs in empathic forecasting, that forecasters overestimate this effect on negative emotions, that group rank neglect underlies the effect, and that the effect is magnified when group ranks are extreme.

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POSTER SESSION A

8:45 AM – 9:30 AM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(3) HEALTH CAMPAIGNS AND MINDSETS: PREDICTING STIGMA TOWARD THOSE WITH ANOREXIA

Meghan Moore, North Carolina State University; Dr. Crystal L. Hoyt, University of Richmond; Dr. Jeni L. Burnette, North Carolina State University

Media health campaigns often seek to minimize stigma toward medical conditions like anorexia. However, these campaigns can have unintended psychological consequences via their impact on mindsets, or beliefs about the fixed vs. malleable nature of attributes. In the current work, (N=502), we tested the effects of different public health messages on anorexia stigma. Specifically, we randomly assigned participants to a bio-fixed mindset (BFM) message, a treatment-growth mindset message (TGM), or to a treatment-growth mindset plus blame reduction message (TGM-Plus). Participants in both growth mindsets conditions relative to the fixed condition reported greater blame, and via this mechanism, more stigma. However, they also reported less essentialism, and via this mechanism, less stigma. This study replicates and extends the double-edged sword model in which there are both costs and benefits of growth mindsets in stigmatized contexts.

(4) LEAVING THE NEST: PREDICTORS OF BELONGING IN FIRST YEAR COLLEGE STUDENTS

Kryschelle Fakir, UNC Charlotte; Gabbie Boutte, UNC Charlotte; Bryan Perez, UNC Charlotte; Thao Nguyen, UNC Charlotte; Amy Canevello, UNC Charlotte

Feeling a genuine sense of belonging can have a positive impact on one's college experience, and help cultivate a space for students to learn and grow (Gopalan & Brady, 2020), but what factors might be associated with belonging? We hypothesized that mental health, roommate satisfaction, openness, and standardized test scores relate to belonging. To test these predictions, 245 same-sex roommate dyads completed measures of belonging, depressive symptoms, roommate satisfaction, and openness, and they reported their high school standardized test scores. Participants completed measures at the beginning (T1) and end of the fall semester (T2), and at the end of spring semester (T3). Secondary data analyses suggest that roommate satisfaction and test scores positively predicted T1 belonging, whereas depression negatively predicted T1 belonging; openness was unrelated to T1 belonging. Only T1 depression predicted decreased belonging from T1 to T2, and T1 depression and satisfaction predicted decreased belonging from T1 to T3. These findings suggest that depression is a relatively strong and consistent factor in students' feelings of belonging in a university setting.

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POSTER SESSION A

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Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(5) UNMASKING THE EFFECTS OF MASK WEARING ON SOCIAL CONNECTION

Christina Leckfor, University of Georgia; Daisi Brand, University of Georgia; Richard Slatcher, University of Georgia

Mask-wearing during social interactions has been an important method for mitigating the spread of the COVID-19 virus (Felter & Bussemaker, 2020). Recent research suggests that masks can hinder emotion recognition and facial mimicry (Kastendieck et al., 2021; Parada-Fernández et al., 2022), and the interpersonal process of intimacy suggests that self-disclosure and perceived responsiveness are key components for building social connection (Reis & Shaver, 1988). In the present research, 295 college students reported how socially connected they usually feel after masked and unmasked interactions (counterbalanced), and 439 Prolific users residing in the United States reported how socially connected they felt after recalling a masked or unmasked interaction (randomly assigned). For both preregistered studies, participants reported feeling less socially connected after masked (vs. unmasked) interactions, and this was explained by lower self-disclosure and lower perceived responsiveness. Findings from this research could be used by individuals to understand, recognize, and adapt to possible social barriers when wearing a mask.

(6) WHAT IS LOVE? CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN ELICITORS OF LOVE AND GRATITUDE: A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE US, CHINA AND CHILE

Caimiao Liu, Duke University; Natalia Espinosa, Duke University; Cristina Salvador, Duke University

Love and gratitude are emotions that are thought to be key in promoting human flourishing. Is there cultural variation in what elicits these feelings across cultures? Here, we asked European American (N = 99), Chinese (N = 100), and Chilean (N = 97) participants to name four situations in which they experienced love and gratitude. While certain themes (e.g., Romantic Affection) were universal, there were also differences. European Americans (who tend to be more independent) brought up self-oriented experiences such as pride and awe. Conversely, Chileans and Chinese (who tend to be more interdependent) emphasized familial ties and social connections. Importantly, the two interdependent groups diverged. Chinese prioritized the parent-child bond and tangible social obligations. In contrast, Chileans embraced a broader notion of family and valued interpersonal emotional resonance. Implications for the study of culture and emotion are discussed.

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POSTER SESSION A

8:45 AM – 9:30 AM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(7) CULTURAL GENERALIZABILITY OF THE TAT: DO PARTICIPANTS' RACE AND GENDER AFFECT NARRATIVES?

Savanna Coleman, University of North Carolina Wilmington; Augusta University; Havilah Ravula, Augusta University; Michelle Stein, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School; Jeremy Coleman, Augusta University; Melanie Wilcox, Augusta University; Jenelle Slavin-Mulford, Augusta University

The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is the second most commonly used performance-based task in clinical practice. However, the TAT is not without limitations. An important and often mentioned limitation is the lack of diversity and outdatedness of the TAT cards, which leads to a severe lack of cultural generalizability (e.g., Adams et al., 2021; Costantino & Malgady, 1996; Dana, 1999; Stricker & Lally, 2015). This study investigates the effect of participants' race and gender on narrative length and richness as measured by the Social Cognition and Object Relations Scale Global Rating Method (SCORS-G). A four-card TAT protocol depicting White figures that are typically interpreted as male was administered to 150 college students. 58.7% of this sample identified as POC, and 64.7% identified as female. The resulting narratives were scored using the SCORS-G by two trained raters. Contrary to previous literature (e.g., Bailey & Green, 1977; Cowan, 1971), MANOVA procedures showed no significant effect of race or gender on narrative length or richness. Clinical and research implications and future directions will be discussed.

(8) REMOTE ACCULTURATION: THE CASE OF ATTRIBUTION STYLES AMONG AMERICAN FANS OF JAPANESE ANIME AND MANGA

Thu Pham, William & Mary; Carina Rosenberg, William & Mary; Richard Homenya, William & Mary; Joanna Schug, William & Mary

Remote acculturation (RA) refers to how people change after having indirect and/or recurrent contact with a geographically separate culture through their cultural imports (Ferguson & Bornstein, 2012). Previous research found that RA in personal values occurs in non-Jamaican populations through their interactions with reggae music and Jamaican culture (Ferguson et al., 2016). This study examines RA via Japanese media by examining whether American fans of Japanese anime and manga show more Japanese-like psychological tendencies than non-fans. In particular, we examine attribution tendencies, given previous literature has shown robust differences in attribution styles between East Asia and North America. Data were collected from a sample of (n=169) American students, including 59 anime fans. Results demonstrate that American anime fans showed lower levels of internal attribution than non-fans, resembling patterns found in Japanese culture. The findings present preliminary evidence for RA to Japanese culture via engagement with Japanese popular culture in America. Future studies are needed to demonstrate a causal effect between media exposure and RA via media exposure.

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POSTER SESSION A

8:45 AM – 9:30 AM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(9) DOES CRITICAL RACE THEORY INFLUENCE PERCEPTIONS OF A MIDDLE SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Jaelyn Nixon, Duke University; Sarah Gaither, Duke University; Anna Gassmna-Pines, Duke University

Recent tensions in education have centered around disagreements over what is and is not appropriate for students to learn as it pertains to race, racism, and slavery. While this is not a new topic, the controversy has been reignited with Critical Race Theory (CRT) at the forefront. Although CRT is not explicitly taught at the K-12 level, assumptions that it is have resulted in consequences for educators, students, and parents such as legal limits on instruction (e.g. FL HB7 and AA History restrictions). Here, we empirically test how the presence of CRT influences parents' perceptions of K-12 education. Participants (n=73 Black; and n=66 White parents) were shown identical curriculum content but were randomly assigned to see it labeled as either CRT or American History. Results show that White parents were less favorable of the CRT label than Black parents. Parents in the CRT condition were also less likely to agree that schools should have autonomy in teaching about race and slavery regardless of race and to believe the curriculum would prepare a student for the next grade regardless of race. This suggests a CRT label does significantly sway perceptions of education.

(10) NEURAL CORRELATE DIFFERENCES IN REAPPRAISAL GENERATION VS. IMPLEMENTATION

Yuanjie Liu, Wake Forest University; Kateri McRae, Denver University; Christian Waugh, Wake Forest University

Cognitive reappraisal is an emotion regulation strategy in which people change the meaning of a situation to feel differently. Researchers revealed that reappraisal comprises two distinct phases: reappraisal generation (creation of alternative interpretation) and reappraisal implementation (application of the alternative interpretation), with implementation leading to greater changes in emotions. In this study, we aim to investigate the neural mechanisms underlying reappraisal generation and implementation. We propose that, during generation, the semantic network will be recruited for creating alternative meanings, whereas during implementation, the self-system will be activated for applying of the reappraisal. We also hypothesize that the ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) will be involved in both generation and implementation as the vmPFC is responsible for appraising positive values, but to different degrees during the two subprocesses. If the activation patterns are consistent with our predictions, it will affirm the meaningful dissociation between reappraisal generation and implementation for future reappraisal studies, emotion regulation theory and clinical applications.

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Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(11) ACCEPTING AND APPRECIATING GROWTH: PSYCHOLOGICAL FLEXIBILITY MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GRATITUDE AND PERSONAL TRANSFORMATION IN NEW EXPERIENCES

Marianna Horton, University of Florida; Anais Ortiz, University of Florida; Erin Westgate, University of Florida

If offered kava, the central elixir of Pacific island kava ceremonies, would a mindset of gratitude enrich the experience? New experiences in an unfamiliar culture are challenging and uncomfortable. Positive outcomes like personal transformation may outweigh this discomfort by providing purpose and value, but this requires openness to change. Gratitude allows greater appreciation for all types of experiences, which may be aided by psychological flexibility. In a study using a secular kava ceremony at a public university (N = 174), we hypothesized that gratitude would predict personal transformation, mediated by psychological flexibility. Participants completed a baseline measure of gratitude prior to the ceremony, and measures of psychological flexibility and personal transformation after. As predicted, people who felt more grateful at baseline reported the ceremony as more transformative ($b = 0.3, p < 0.001$). This effect was partially mediated by psychological flexibility ($b = 0.08, p = 0.003$). The results of this study suggest that psychological flexibility may be an important tool for appreciating and growing from new experiences with different cultures.

(12) IDENTIFYING IMPROVEMENTS FOR STI/HIV PREVENTION PROGRAMS DELIVERED TO JUSTICE-INVOLVED YOUTH

Xue Mullane, North Carolina State University; Lauren Richards, North Carolina State University; Lily Mullins, North Carolina State University; Aaron Lankster, North Carolina State University; Julia Brasileiro, North Carolina State University; Laura Widman, North Carolina State University

Youth involved in the juvenile justice system are at considerable risk for HIV/STIs, yet there are few evidence-based prevention programs that are adequately adapted to their needs and experiences. The purpose of this project was to synthesize the literature focused on prevention programs for justice-involved youth and to extract recommendations for improving these programs. We conducted a literature review to identify best practices for STI/HIV prevention programs for justice-involved youth. Seven papers met our search criteria—a mix of quantitative ($k=2$) and qualitative ($k=2$) study designs, as well as 3 literature reviews. Across these papers, a number of suggested improvements to prevention programs were made. These include: deriving programs from empirically-driven data rather than relying on personal experience, utilizing community-engaging approaches, and acknowledging the effect of psychosocial factors on youth. When creating and adapting STI/HIV prevention programs, developers should take a trauma-informed, culturally-aware approach to deliver more effective programs for these high-risk youth.

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Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(13) BENEVOLENT SEXISM REINFORCING STEREOTYPICAL POWER STRUCTURES IN HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS

Meredith Ellis, Florida State University

Researchers from a myriad of disciplines have considered the gendered power structures of heterosexual relationships. I will explore the distinct role that benevolent sexism plays in reinforcing these stereotypical structures in heterosexual relationships. In my literature review, I will consider research which contains definitions of benevolent and hostile sexism, compassionate love, and stereotypically gendered power dynamics while synthesizing their findings in order to explore the effects of benevolent sexism on heterosexual relationships. How large of a responsibility does the male-identifying partner have in ensuring equality in heterosexual relationships? Can a certain type of love – compassionate love – experienced between partners play a role in reducing sexism?

(14) EMOTIONAL BIASES: HOW PEOPLE ATTRIBUTE EMOTIONS TO TRANSGENDER WOMEN AND MEN

Brandon De La Cruz, University of Tennessee Knoxville; Darla Bonagura, University of Tennessee Knoxville; Sarah Lamer

People interpret events through a distorted lens such as attributing more positivity to women than men, which can shape how people interact with others. We hypothesized that transgender prejudice would be expressed via negativity biases. In two studies, we indeed found transgender (vs. cisgender) women were attributed more negative emotions – a bias strongest for those who held negative attitudes toward transgender women and believed gender was biological. Two mechanisms may explain this bias: People could be prejudiced against transgender people, attributing them more negative emotions; or be thinking about transgender people consistent with their natal sex. Because people attribute more positivity to women, people may think of transgender women as more like men and attribute fewer positive emotions to them. So, the third study tested emotion attribution to transgender vs. cisgender men. We found transgender (vs. cisgender) men were attributed more negative emotions – a bias strongest for those who held negative attitudes toward transgender men and believed gender was biological. These studies show that transgender people in general experience prejudice via negativity biases.

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POSTER SESSION A

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Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(15) THE BLEAK COMING DAYS: COLORBLIND IDEOLOGY, PERCEPTION OF A BLEAK FUTURE, AND THE SUPPORT FOR EXTREME ANTI-IMMIGRANT POLICIES

Sulaimon Kasali, The University of Tennessee Knoxville; Christine Reyna

Colorblind Ideology (CBI) – the belief that people should focus on similarities between groups, not on ethnic differences—is associated with prejudice towards racial minorities. We examined when White Americans high or low on CBI would support extreme anti-immigrant policies. We predicted that the perception of a bleak future for the White race would make Whites with low CBI show a similar pattern of anti-immigrant attitudes as Whites with high CBI. This pattern manifested only among conservatives in two studies (N=158 and 359). At low levels of a perceived bleak future, conservatives high in CBI supported extreme anti-immigration policies, but conservatives low in CBI did not. However, at high levels of perceived bleak future, those high and low in CBI similarly supported extreme anti-immigration policies. For more liberal participants in both studies, as both groups perceived a bleak future, their support for anti-immigrant policies increased at a similar rate (with those high in CBI supporting and those low in CBI at neutral). These findings show that fear of the future for one's ingroup can trigger extreme anti-immigration prejudice even when one has tolerant worldviews.

(16) TRAINING CHATGPT TO APPLY ACTION IDENTIFICATION THEORY

Giancarlo Robles, Florida Atlantic University; Alara Karatuna, Florida Atlantic University; Eli Fennell, Florida Atlantic University

Action Identification Theory (Act ID; Vallacher & Wegner, 1985) explains how people describe actions in relatively more detail-oriented terms, called Lower-Level Action Identities, vs. more meaning-oriented terms, called Higher-Level Action Identities. In a recent preregistered study (Fennell, 2023) of Act ID usage by ChatGPT (version 3.5), we prompted the Chatbot to generate 10 Lists of 10 types of actions each, and to describe each type of action with examples of 1 Higher-Level and 1 Lower-Level Action Identity. Scoring by two Independent Raters found that ChatGPT, after being given a description and examples of Act ID Theory, was able to flawlessly generate examples of actions with lower- and higher-level identities for each type of action ($r = 1.0$). These findings may hold significant implications for Human-AI Interactions, with potentially profound social, psychological, and even technological ramifications.

Fennell, E. (2023, May 12). Action Identification Characteristics and Priming Effects in ChatGPT. <https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/aqbvq>

Vallacher, R. R., & Wegner, D. M. (1985). A Theory of Action Identification. New York: Psychology Press. doi: 10.4324/9781315802213

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POSTER SESSION A

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Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(17) UNPREDICTABILITY BELIEFS AND THE DISTRESS-MENTAL HEALTH RELATIONSHIP

Lisa Ross, College of Charleston; Thomas Ross, College of Charleston

We examined how distress (i.e., hassles and perceived stress) and unpredictability beliefs (regarding the self and others) relate to mental health. College students (N=182; aged 18-30) answered social and nonsocial distress questions and completed these scales: love of life and happiness (combined for Mental Wellness or MW), depression and anxiety (combined for Mental Illness or MI), and unpredictability beliefs. All variables intercorrelated ($p < .01$). Four multivariate regressions entered unpredictability beliefs on step 1 and distress scores (stepwise) on step 2. Social and nonsocial distress predicted greater MI (on step 2) beyond unpredictability beliefs, predicting 3% additional variance (57% overall) for social distress and 14% additional variance (67% total) for nonsocial distress. However, for MW, personal unpredictability beliefs mediated the impact of both types of distress: they explained 40% of the variance, and distress failed to predict additional variance. Personal unpredictability beliefs (e.g., "my life is filled with chaos") significantly predicted MW and MI in final models, whereas beliefs about others (e.g., "people are basically undependable") did not.

(18) PROTECTIVE FACTORS AGAINST ALCOHOL USE IN HIGH-RISK COLLEGE STUDENTS

Delani Warner, Virginia Commonwealth University; Spit for Science Working Group, Virginia Commonwealth University; Karen Chartier, Virginia Commonwealth University

The current study focused on college students with multiple interrelated risk factors for problem alcohol use. These included having childhood traumatic experiences, relationships with deviant peers, and parental alcohol problems. While there has been considerable research showing that these groups are at increased risk for alcohol and other substance use problems, few studies have considered the protective factors that may buffer these risks. We examined whether religiosity and social well-being are protective factors against greater alcohol use in high-risk college students (N=676; 72% female; 51% people of color). Based on prior research, we expected lower alcohol consumption among students with higher levels of religiosity and greater social well-being. Religiosity was found to be an effective protective factor against alcohol consumption, while social well-being had the opposite effect. Higher levels of social well-being were correlated with increased levels of alcohol consumption; this was an unexpected finding. To understand why increased levels of social well-being are associated with more alcohol use, future research could examine drinking norms and peer relationships.

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POSTER SESSION A

8:45 AM – 9:30 AM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(19) ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN CHILD MALTREATMENT EXPERIENCES AND MMPI-3 EXTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS, BEHAVIORS, AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS

Tatum Feiler, Western Carolina University; Amanda Peirano, Western Carolina University; David Solomon, Western Carolina University

This study investigated the relationship between types of child maltreatment and the MMPI-3 Externalizing Scales in an undergraduate student sample (N = 221). Participants completed the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire and the MMPI-3. Simple linear regression examined the relationship between child maltreatment experiences and the MMPI-3 Externalizing Scales. Emotional abuse significantly predicted family problems ($\beta = 1.01, p = .000$), juvenile conduct problems ($\beta = 0.37, p = .02$), impulsivity ($\beta = 1.14, p = .000$), and cynicism ($\beta = 1.00, p = .006$). Emotional neglect significantly predicted family problems ($\beta = 1.40, p = .000$) and impulsivity ($\beta = -0.58, p = .020$). Physical abuse significantly predicted juvenile conduct problems ($\beta = 0.73, p = .001$) and aggression ($\beta = 0.68, p = .002$). Neither physical neglect nor sexual abuse significantly related to any of the MMPI-3 Externalizing Scales. No relationship was found between child maltreatment experiences and substance abuse or activation. Results indicate child physical abuse may relate to hostile and rule-breaking behaviors, whereas child emotional abuse seems to engender a broader range of clinical problems.

(20) MEASURING THE TIME OF INITIATION CORRECT CATEGORIZATION IN MOUSE-TRACKING DATA

David March, Florida State University

Mouse-tracking indexes conflict resolution via response competition as it manifests in the motor movements of the hand. Upon stimulus presentation, the cognitive system gradually accrues evidence in favor of one category versus another. Mouse-tracking captures this process via temporal XY-coordinate movement reflecting the development of a categorical response. Many mouse-tracking metrics provide insight into decision-making processes by indexing the shape or complexity of the mouse trajectory. Lacking, however, is a metric that estimates the point in time when a participant begins to correctly categorize a stimulus. That is, the time when the cognitive system reduces conflict to a degree sufficient to result in motor movement relatively closer to the correct target. The onset of that categorization is relevant to the many fields of social psychological research that consider conflict resolution. I rectify this by introducing the time of initiating correct categorization (TICC). I review approaches to measuring time in mouse-tracking before describing the method for estimating TICC and applying it to explore the social cognitive processes underlying gender bias and racial prejudice.

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POSTER SESSION A

8:45 AM – 9:30 AM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(21) A SEARCH FOR THE EXTREME ALTRUISTS: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DO-GOODER SCALE (DGS)

Qilin Zhang, Wake Forest University; R. Michael Furr, Wake Forest University; William Fleeson, Wake Forest University; S. Mason Garrison, Wake Forest University

How do we know who are the extreme altruists? What qualities do they possess? Can we develop a measure that can help researchers identify people with unusually high altruism? Answering these questions is crucial to understanding and promoting prosocial behaviors (Fleeson, et al., 2021). In this poster, we describe the development and psychometric evaluation of a new scale to assess “extreme altruism”. Among 1039 participants, we have explored the attributes of highly altruistic individuals and identified two primary categories for evaluation, Humanitarianism and Effective Altruism, and six underlying facets. By also employing Item Response Theory, we constructed and refined a scale designed to effectively identify individuals with a strong prosocial inclination. In a follow-up study (which is expected to happen in the next two months), we will assess the criterion validity of the scale, refine its item properties, and enhance its overall quality. The results of the current investigation will make a valuable contribution to the field by providing a reliable and valid measure for identifying individuals who exhibit exceptionally high levels of prosocial behavior.

(22) MOTIVATION CONTROL BELIEFS AND THEIR IMPACT ON STRATEGIC SELF-REGULATION AND WELL-BEING

Skyler Wyly, Duke University; James Shah, Duke University

Extending research on the significance of individuals’ implicit beliefs for goal pursuit and self-regulation, the present study examines how individual’s beliefs about the nature of motivation and the control they have over it may impact self-regulation and overall well-being. More specifically, we examine how beliefs about the nature and controllability of motivation might relate to the motivational strategies one uses to increase or maintain motivation, as well as the longer-term benefits of controlling motivation for persistence and well-being. Four hundred participants were recruited through MTurk to complete an online survey on Qualtrics. This survey assessed their beliefs about how motivation changes and how it can be controlled. Additionally, participants completed standard measures relating to their self-control, their tendency to persist and disengage from goal pursuit, and their general well-being. The results suggest that a general belief in the controllability of motivation does tend to promote the use of motivation-controlling strategies and is associated with greater self-control and general well-being, as well as a decreased tendency for goal disengagement.

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POSTER SESSION A

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Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(23) INDULGENCE JUSTIFICATIONS AND DESERVINGNESS WITHIN ROMANTIC COUPLES

Brittnee Hampton, University of Georgia; Michelle vanDellen, University of Georgia

People often encounter conflicts between pursuing their goals or giving into temptation. Prior research revealed that after imagining an earned good day, participants reported deserving to indulge in temptations at the expense of goal pursuit. This study explores to what extent people create justifications on behalf of their romantic partner or others in their social circle. We are recruiting undergraduate psychology students that are in a committed romantic relationship. Participants will read a vignette about a day in which positive outcomes caused by a target's own efforts occurred. They will imagine one of four targets (themselves, a romantic partner, a liked friend, or a disliked person) and report how much the target deserves to indulge in various temptations. They will also complete measures of relationship satisfaction, commitment and tendency to endorse positive illusions. We expect that participants will perceive their romantic partner (versus a person they like or dislike) to be deserving of indulging in temptations after imagining them having an earned good day. This research will extend understanding of how people navigate goal pursuit in interdependent systems.

(24) NEUTRAL ISN'T NEUTRAL: EXAMINING THE IMPACTS OF NEUTRAL FEEDBACK ON PARTICIPANTS' AFFECTIVE REACTIONS

Alexandria Dismuke, East Tennessee State University; Leona Range, East Tennessee State University; Ginette Blackhart, East Tennessee State University

Neutral feedback is commonly utilized in social psychology research in control conditions and is meant to have a negligible impact on dependent variables. However, neutral feedback may negatively impact affect and, in turn, other variables. In an online survey, 158 participants wrote a self-description and were randomly assigned to assess one of four hypothetical feedback scenarios: positive, more positive than neutral, more neutral than positive, and neutral. Feedback was based on a 10-point Likert scale for personal characteristics, such as friendly and boring. Participants then completed measures of affect and responded to questions regarding the feedback. One-way ANOVAs indicated that participants reported feeling significantly less positive and more negative affect after receiving neutral feedback compared to positive feedback. Participants who viewed neutral feedback also indicated via open responses that they would feel upset by the feedback. Neutral feedback having a negative impact on participants has implications for how neutral feedback is used in social psychology research, particularly in control conditions. These implications and future directions will be discussed.

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POSTER SESSION A

8:45 AM – 9:30 AM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(25) AN IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT SIMULATION: FURTHERING RESEARCH AND THEORY DEVELOPMENT WITH COMPUTATIONAL MODELS

Enzo Novi Migliano, University of South Florida; Flor Cabello, Douglas Gardens Community Mental Health Center; Chavely Bernal, Saint Thomas University; Cassandra Lemieux, The Next Step Counseling Center

Numerous laboratory studies have explored impression management and self-presentation. Yet, these studies often constrain participants to a set image, audience, and tactic which does not incorporate the complexity of impression management in everyday life (Leary, 2011). Some researchers have adopted longitudinal and experiencing sampling designs to break from such paradigm. However, implementing these study designs can be challenging (e.g., retaining participants through data collection waves). Therefore, expanding the methods to investigate the naturalistic complexity of impression management can complement the current literature. Computational models can contribute to this goal by formalizing theories written in natural language (e.g., English) into algorithmic statements to create simulations of a given theory's dynamic processes. The current work describes the steps of programming an agent-based computational model of impression management and comments on its benefits, applications (e.g., theory integration), and limitations.

(26) PERSONALITY TRAITS AS PREDICTORS OF FORGIVENESS: A TWO-WAVE LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Sebastian Binyamin Skalski-Bednarz, Katholische Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt (Germany) & University of Economics and Human Sciences in Warsaw (Poland)

Cross-sectional studies have shown that individual differences can be associated with pro-social emotions. However, little is known about how personality may predict subsequent forgiveness. This study examined how the Big Five traits extended with the trait narcissism jointly affects decisional and emotional forgiveness from a longitudinal perspective. Data were gathered from 292 respondents (64% women) from Poland who completed questionnaires at Time 1 (T1) and 6 months later at Time 2 (T2). Structural equation modelling showed that agreeableness at T1 positively predicted decisional forgiveness at T2, and extraversion at T1 and emotional stability at T1 positively predicted emotional forgiveness at T2, albeit all effects were weak. Obtained findings suggested that personality traits play a more minor role than one might think based on cross-sectional studies in determining individuals' capacity for forgiveness.

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POSTER SESSION A

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Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(27) UNDERSTANDING FORMULA 1: EXPLORING THE EFFECTS OF DRIVER PERSONALITY AND CAR CHARACTERISTICS ON MOTORSPORT SUCCESS

Aaron Sterling, Tulane University; Sean Pradhan, Menlo College; Travis Miller, Menlo College

Recently there has been growing interest in whether success in motorsport is based on the driver or the car, but there has not been much research on how personality can affect success in motorsport performance; this may be because it is difficult to test the drivers personally or get them to complete personality measures. In this study, drivers' personality traits were coded from interviews on a popular Formula One podcast. Coders reliably coded HEXACO facets and the Dark Triad. The ultimate goal was to use the coded traits along with driver and car data to predict success in Formula 1. These methods have not been seen in much research before, and they can be used in sports psychology later to learn more about motivation and achievement. Analyses are currently underway to identify if the driver's personality traits have a strong relationship with race performance.

(28) DO THREAT APPRAISAL AND ALEXITHYMIA EXPLAIN CHRONIC PAIN AMONG THE ANXIOUSLY ATTACHED?

Lauren Cravens, University of North Carolina Wilmington; Trevor Shannon, University of North Carolina Wilmington; Richard S. Pond Jr., University of North Carolina Wilmington

Past research has explored anxious attachment as a factor that may promote the inter-individual variability of chronic pain (CP) (Meredith et al., 2008). The leading model of the anxious attachment-CP relationship does not identify the factors that might principally explain the relationship of interest. In the current study, we theorized that these factors would be alexithymia and threat appraisal, which are each closely related to anxious attachment (Penacoba et al., 2018). Participants ($n = 119$) completed measures for chronic pain, trait attachment, alexithymia, and hypervigilance. Mediation models were used to examine the influences of threat appraisal and then alexithymia on the anxious attachment-CP relationship. Analyses revealed significant indirect effects in both simple mediation models (threat appraisal: $B = .046$; 95% CI: $[.0104, .0829]$; alexithymia: $B = .045$; 95% CI: $[.0181, .0776]$), suggesting that threat appraisal and alexithymia each mediate the relationship between anxious attachment and CP. By clarifying our understanding of the relationship in question, our findings may facilitate interventions to reduce CP among anxiously attached individuals.

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POSTER SESSION A

8:45 AM – 9:30 AM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(29) THE IMPACT OF EXTREME RHETORIC ON POLITICAL POLARIZATION

Nya Jacobson, New College of Florida; Olivia Mikkelsen, New College of Florida; Steven M. Graham, New College of Florida

Emotionally-charged rhetoric exacerbates polarization and decreases the opportunity for constructive dialogue on political issues. We studied the impact of extreme statements on productive discussion. We surveyed 102 U.S. respondents, and asked them to rate the truth of a statement, how willing they were to engage in discussion with the speaker, and how likely they were to use a similar statement. We wrote statements that exemplified extreme conservative and liberal rhetoric. Overall, the average likelihood to agree with, use, and engage with extreme statements for all participants was moderate to low. We found that participants who identified as Republicans were most likely to agree with, use, and engage with extreme statements. This may have been especially true with statements containing gendered subject matter, such as abortion. These findings suggest that extreme rhetoric, even when participants agree, decreases engagement in discussion.

(30) GENDER, POLITICAL AFFILIATION, AND REELECTION FOLLOWING “MORALLY GRAY” ACTION

Olivia Mikkelsen, New College of Florida; Nya Jacobson, New College of Florida; Steven M. Graham, New College of Florida

This study examines the perception of a politician’s “morally gray” action through gender and political identities by applying moral foundations theory (MFT) to voting attitudes and behavior. As per MFT, liberals emphasize care and fairness over loyalty, respect, and purity, while conservatives emphasize all of these areas equally. The study examines how the gender and perceived identity of a politician can impact their support following financial hypocrisy (measured with voting behavior and warmth towards the politician). 102 US-based respondents received a narrative with a male or female politician identified as a Democrat, Republican, or with no party disclosure and rated their warmth toward the politician and likelihood of voting for them. The results supported previous research on MFT. Republicans tended to focus on loyalty and were likely to support Republicans irrespective of other factors. Democrats had a similar rating of the candidate regardless of party affiliation. This study suggests that an incumbent’s gender and political identity impact their chances of reelection and voters’ perceptions of them following knowledge of a “morally gray” action.

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POSTER SESSION A

8:45 AM – 9:30 AM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(31) EXPLORING RACIAL & ETHNIC IDENTITY IN HISPANIC/LATINO FAMILIES

Nicole Izquierdo, University of Miami; Mercedes Muñoz, Duke University; Sarah Gaither, Duke University

One in four U.S. children today are Hispanic/Latino, yet their conceptualization of this identity remains unclear. Current U.S. federal policy defines "Hispanic/Latino" as an ethnicity, even though only 19% of U.S. Hispanic/Latinos categorize their identity as such. The current study investigates whether Latino children perceive their Latino identity as a race or an ethnicity, and what factors may influence this choice. We ask Latino-identifying children ages 9- to 14-years-old (current N = 35) to choose between two forms, one identical to the current U.S. standard, listing Latino separately as an ethnicity, and another categorizing Latino as a race. Other measures included skin color, perceived discrimination, and cultural transmission. Results indicate a trend that participants with darker skin tones prefer the form that lists their Latino identity as a race, which is linked to perceived discrimination. Additionally, our data shows a significant correlation between parents' cultural teachings about Hispanic/Latino identity and their children retaining this knowledge, highlighting how racial ethnic socialization may reduce racial stress.

(32) USE OF "PRAYING AND HOPING" STRATEGY PREDICTS PHYSICAL PAIN EXPERIENCED BY PILGRIMS ON THE CAMINO DE SANTIAGO

Grace Westcott, Wake Forest University; E.J. Masicampo, Wake Forest University

The Camino de Santiago is a 500-mile historic pilgrimage that spans northern Spain. Pilgrims on the Camino often experience injury and fatigue throughout the arduous journey and must rely on mental resiliency to persist. This study explored the extent to which mental pain coping strategies were effective in reducing pilgrims' pain. Pilgrims walking the Camino in May-June 2023 were prompted to complete a survey containing select items from the Coping Strategies Questionnaire-Revised, items related to coping strategies specific to the Camino, and select items from the Brief Pain Inventory. Pilgrims also provided open-text responses regarding their pain coping experiences. Regression analyses revealed that only the Praying and Hoping strategy was uniquely predictive of pilgrims' pain scores. Those who reported using Praying and Hoping more reported experiencing greater amounts of pain, which could suggest that this strategy was not as effective. It could also suggest that those who were in more pain were utilizing this strategy to a greater degree, or that those who walked the Camino for religious/spiritual reasons embraced their experiences of pain to a greater degree.

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POSTER SESSION A

8:45 AM – 9:30 AM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(33) INTERVENTION PROPOSAL FOR ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS THAT EXPERIENCE SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL ISSUES

Erwinique Brown, Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University

Social and emotional issues have a way of creating a negative domino effect in a person's life. Many times this leads to emotional dysregulation and internal turmoil that is not addressed. An intervention is proposed to offer socialization and speaking skills to the population of young adults and adolescents, to help with interpersonal relationships. This can help them learn how to navigate through their issues and decrease the impact that it may have on their life or in their future. The social and emotional problems targeted for this proposal will not include behavioral problems. Problems such as social anxiety, generalized anxiety, school phobia, and depression will be the focus. Issues such as social anxiety and depression start in phase in an individual's life and it begins to grow into a bigger problem. The intervention will be led by a licensed counselor or psychologist, to ensure that ethical guidelines are applied. Participants will show what they learn through their personal encounters and group interactions. After a 9-month process, there is hope that every participant has some progress with their social and emotional problems.

(34) EXPECTING LONGEVITY IMPROVES YOUNG PEOPLE'S ATTITUDES TOWARD THE OLD

Sarah Kim, Georgia Institute of Technology; Hsiao-Wen Liao, Georgia Institute of Technology

Younger adults often have negative perceptions of aging as a process and of older adults as a social group which portray old age as something to be denied and feared. Ironically, studies over the past two decades found that motivation for longevity has increased. This paradox may be due to the distinctions young people perceive between themselves and older adults. Projecting a long life may help ameliorate this mental gap. This study tests whether acknowledging the possibility of living a long-life promotes positive attitudes toward aging and older adults. Younger (aged 18–30) and older (aged 60–84) participants (N = 165) were randomly assigned to an experimental group in which they calculated life expectancy and reflected on their results before filling questionnaires assessing attitudes toward aging and older adults or a control group in which only questionnaires were conducted. Results of ANOVAs showed that expecting longevity enhanced younger participants' attitudes towards older people. This effect was not found in older participants: they held favorable views toward their own age group in general. We draw on the stereotype embodiment theory in discussing the findings.

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POSTER SESSION A

8:45 AM – 9:30 AM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(35) IDEOLOGY, IGNORANCE OF HISTORY, AND PERCEPTION OF RACISM

Meriel Burnett, UNC Greensboro; Sydney Rivera, UNC Greensboro; Ethan Zell, UNC Greensboro

Prior work on the Marley hypothesis suggests that demographic and political differences in perception of racism are mediated by knowledge of historical racism. In this study, we examined whether social dominance orientation (SDO) and right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) are related to perception of racism, and whether such relations are mediated by historical knowledge. We collected data from 224 students at a university in Southeastern USA (162 women, 79 White, 74 Black). Participants completed measures of knowledge of historical racism, perception of present racism (individual, systemic), and ideology. We used a signal-detection approach to calculate historical knowledge. Results indicated that SDO and RWA were negatively associated with knowledge of historical racism and perception of present racism, but only SDO remained significant when both ideological variables were entered into a regression analysis. Further, consistent with the Marley hypothesis, the relation between SDO and perception of systemic racism was mediated by knowledge of historical racism. These data suggest that ignorance of history may help to explain ideological differences in perception of racism.

(36) TARGET AGE AND TYPE OF REHABILITATIVE CARE INTERACT TO AFFECT MIND PERCEPTION

Jonathan Ojeda, UNCG; Brittany Cassidy, UNCG

People receive rehabilitative care for a variety of reasons. Older adults are dehumanized and experience poor care in some rehabilitative settings. Whether this dehumanization emerges via the denial of agentic or experiential capacities for certain groups in care settings is understudied. People dehumanize older adults by denying them the agentic cognitive capacities separating humans from animals. Here, we extended this work by testing whether people deny older adults' specific mental capacities when they are in settings (cognitive and physical care) meant to improve them. As perceived threat relates to dehumanization, we also tested whether prescriptive ageism related to older adults' dehumanization across contexts. Across care contexts, people attributed older adults less mental agency than experience. By contrast, no difference emerged for younger adults across contexts. There was a similar negative effect of ageism on agency and experience for people envisioned in no care and physical care contexts. However, the effect of ageism was stronger for experience than agency in cognitive care contexts. These findings have implications for understanding motivations for elder abuse.

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SYMPOSIUM 1

9:45 AM – 10:30 AM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

CLARIFYING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGGRESSION AND SELF-CONTROL USING RANDOM ITEM SLOPES REGRESSION

Samuel West, Virginia State University; Nicholas Thomson, Virginia Commonwealth University

Research across multiple domains of psychology evinces a negative association between self-control and aggression with some arguing for self-control failure as a cause of aggression. Recent literature suggests that the relationship between aggression and self-control is likely more complex and that in some cases self-control is positively linked with aggression. One source of such conflict in the literature could be due to the presence of unaccounted for random item slopes in commonly used measures of self-control. This study (N = 1,386) tested the hypothesis that self-control would share random item slopes with the facets of trait aggression using random item slope regression. Our analyses revealed that the facets of trait aggression shared significant random item slopes with self-control and that many of these slopes were positive, rather than negative. We also found that Type I error inflation was evident in models that did not account for these random slopes. These findings may in part explain some of the conflicting results in the literature and that researchers interested in studying self-control and aggression should plan to account for random item slopes.

SHORT-TERM LONGITUDINAL ASSOCIATIONS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS' SOCIAL GOALS, RELATIONAL AGGRESSION, FORMS OF PROSOCIAL BEHAVIORS, AND SELF-PERCEIVED STATUS

Danielle Findley-Van Nostrand, Roanoke College

Adolescent relational aggression (RA) is consistently related to popularity and status striving, and adolescent use of prosociality for self-gain is related to higher striving for status and peer-reported popularity, whereas prosociality aimed at benefitting others is related to higher communal motives and being liked by peers. Emerging adults also experience RA by peers, and show distinctive use of forms of prosociality. However, these peer dynamics are not well-understood in emerging adults. The present study tested whether social goals for popularity and social preference predict changes in self-reported RA and forms of prosocial behaviors (altruistic and public forms) across two time points, 8 months apart (data collected via Prolific; N=215; using existing and reliable assessments). Path modeling found popularity goals predict increases in RA and public prosociality and decreases in altruistic prosociality, whereas preference goals show the inverse of each of these associations over time. RA partially mediated effects of both popularity and preference goals at T1 on dominance at T2. Results suggest that use of RA for enhancing peer social status is not limited to adolescence.

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SYMPOSIUM 1

9:45 AM – 10:30 AM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

NEURAL MECHANISMS OF INTER-FRIEND AGGRESSION

Wyatt Brown, Virginia Commonwealth University; David Chester, Virginia Commonwealth University

Decades of research have been devoted to understanding intimate partner aggression (IPA). These investigations, though, ignore another vital social relationship: close friendships. Looking at the similarities in neural activity during aggression perpetration can help us to estimate how these different relationships are represented in the mind. This activity also points to neural mechanisms that promote aggression. To investigate this neural activity, 98 participants completed the well-validated Taylor Aggression Paradigm in a fMRI environment. In the paradigm, participants competed in an ostensible reaction-time task against their romantic partner, best friend, and a stranger. Participants delivered an aversive noise blast for “winning”. In actuality, participants competed against a computer program. Broad patterns of neural activity during each condition were assessed. Representational similarity analysis quantified the relative dissimilarity of neural activity in each condition. A subsequent support vector machine classified the patterns of neural activity during inter-friend aggression (IFA) and IPA perpetration. Results elucidated important distinctions between IFA and IPA.

WASTING TIME: HOW EVALUATIONS OF TIME USE ARE AFFECTED BY GOAL PURSUITS

Shelly Tsang, University of Virginia

What constitutes a “waste of time”? Existing research links more time to greater well-being, but there remains a gap in understanding how people assess the value of activities as a good or bad use of time and when these evaluations change. We hypothesize that these evaluations depend on current goal pursuits. We find that participants ($n = 787$) who experience greater variation in the importance of their goals, meaning they have both highly significant and less significant goals, evaluate everyday activities as more of a waste of time (WOT). This perception of WOT is correlated with greater time scarcity, less happiness, and less meaning in life. We next tested if narrowly focusing on one goal makes people undervalue spending time on other activities. In a follow-up study ($n = 227$), we manipulated goal pursuit to lead participants to focus on one important goal or five goals. Findings revealed that participants in the one-goal condition perceived activities as a greater WOT compared to those in the five-goal condition. This research offers insights into how people think about spending time, shedding light on how individuals can better evaluate and manage their time allocations.

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SYMPOSIUM 2

9:45 AM – 10:30 AM

Meeting Room: Governor's 1-2

LESS THAN HUMAN: HOW TRANSPARENCY AFFECTS PERCEPTIONS OF DARK-SKINNED AVATARS

Jessica Good, Davidson College; Tabitha Peck, Davidson College; Austin Erickson, University of Central Florida; Isaac Bynum, Davidson College; Gerd Bruder, University of Central Florida

Augmented reality technology is currently used in various settings involving interpersonal interaction. Optical see-through head-mounted displays (OST-HMDs) used to display virtual imagery utilize an additive light model, which renders low-lightness imagery as semi-transparent under lighting conditions in which high-lightness imagery is rendered as opaque. OST-HMDs therefore systematically display Black (vs. White) avatars as more transparent. Using a within-subjects experimental design, we tested the impact of avatar transparency on perceptions of humanness and stereotyping. Results showed that perceived humanness decreased as opacity decreased, meaning that more transparent faces were evaluated as less human. Humanness was positively associated with competence and negatively associated with perceived dangerousness. This study highlights the need for more research on interactions with virtual humans of different racial groups within augmented reality systems. Given that many fields utilize AR systems as training tools, the potential implications of this systematic racial bias introduced by limitations in light rendering technology are numerous and consequential.

THE ROLE OF INTERGROUP THREAT IN EDUCATIONAL DECISION-MAKING

Kyle Walker, Georgia Southern University; Zamaria Ball, Georgia Southern University; Sha'Paires Orange, Georgia Southern University; Addison Lyles, Georgia Southern University; Olivia Mazzola, Georgia Southern University; Amy Hackney, Georgia Southern University

Perceptions of intergroup threat correlate with prejudice against Black Americans (Iyer, 2022). When Black Americans move into communities dominated by White Americans, the latter tend to move out, causing urban decay and negatively impacting public services and education in the now racially segregated neighborhoods. This racially motivated movement is known as White Flight. To assess a predictor of racially motivated movement, the present study will test the comfortability threshold of racial diversity in schools through a school choice task and assess its relationship with perceived threat in an educational context. Participants will view images of groups ranging from 100% Black students to 100% White students and select the group image that represents the racial composition of the school they are most comfortable with their child attending. It is hypothesized that White parents will have a lower threshold for racial diversity in a school than Black parents. Perceived threat will be assessed with an open response item and racial bias will be assessed with an explicit racial beliefs questionnaire. The results of Study 1 will inform a second study (Study 2) for thesis research.

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SYMPOSIUM 2

9:45 AM – 10:30 AM

Meeting Room: Governor's 1-2

AN EXAMINATION OF HOW INCREASING SEXUAL DIVERSITY IMPACTS CHRISTIANS' LGBT ATTITUDES

Adam Beam, University of Mississippi; Beverly Conrique, University of Pittsburgh; Joseph Wellman, University of Mississippi

Recent U.S. demographic data suggests that more individuals identify as part of the LGBT community with each coming generation. Moreover, Christians tend to perceive progress for LGBT individuals as an attack against Christians. Thus, we aimed to understand how LGBT demographic trends can impact Christian's perceptions of the LGBT community. In two studies, White Christians read an article depicting either LGBT population trends or U.S. housing trends. Participants were then asked about their endorsement of zero-sum beliefs, moral opposition to same-sex marriage, intent to radicalize for Christianity, and desire to distance from LGBT people. We find that reading about LGBT demographic trends increases endorsement of zero-sum beliefs that LGBT progress comes at a cost to Christians, which, in turn is positively associated with moral opposition to same-sex marriage, intentions to radicalize for Christianity, and desire to distance from LGBT individuals. Our research highlights that demographic increases in the LGBT population may threaten Christians by facilitating endorsement of systemic beliefs that may in turn motivate Christians' behavior and attitudes toward the LGBT community.

MULTIPLE IDENTITIES AS A PATHWAY TO IMPROVE INTERRACIAL INTERACTIONS AND COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY

Joy Knowles, Duke University; Emma Kirkpatrick, University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine; Sherlock Liu, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign; Brenda Straka, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign; Sarah Gaither, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Although society is becoming increasingly diverse, interracial anxiety remains high during cross-race interactions. Past work shows that considering one's multiple identities (e.g., race, gender) can boost creativity and flexible thinking. This mindset intervention of highlighting common identities is untested as a mechanism to reduce interracial anxiety. Moreover, it is unclear whether a multiple identity mindset may be more cognitively accessible to groups that hold complex social identities (Multiracial) compared to single-identity groups (monoracial). Participants (N = 362; monoracial = 197, Multiracial = 165) were randomly assigned to either think about their multiple identities (prime) or a typical day (no-prime control), then experienced a hypothetical online cross-race interaction where they were interviewed about their perceptions of diversity. Primed participants showed more positive perceptions about diversity; specifically, for monoracial individuals, the prime was associated with higher comfort discussing diversity and heightened persistence in cognitive tasks. These data indicate that considering one's own multiple identities could improve cross-race interactions.

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SYMPOSIUM 3

9:45 AM – 10:30 AM

Meeting Room: Governor's 3-4

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN COMPASSIONATE GOALS AND PERCEPTIONS OF COMPASSIONATE GOALS AND RELATIONAL BEHAVIORS

Daniel Perkins, University of North Carolina at Charlotte; Amy Canevello, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Compassionate goals to support others and not harm them predict relationship dynamics (Crocker & Canevello, 2012). Less is known about the role of perceptions of others' compassionate goals. We predicted that compassionate goals would relate to relationship behavior and perceptions of others' compassionate goals would relate to views and interpretations of others. Results across two studies (romantic couples and friends) showed that compassionate goals consistently predict support given and responsiveness to partners; perceptions of partners' compassionate goals consistently predicted support received and perceived partner responsiveness. Results from a third study of stranger dyads suggested that compassionate goals and perceptions of other's compassionate goals predicted regard for others and enjoyment of interactions but only perceptions of other's compassionate goals predicted perceived partner responsiveness, trust, and disclosure. These results suggest that links between compassionate goals and relational outcomes are nuanced and point to the importance of considering the role of perceptions of others' compassionate goals in understanding relational dynamics.

DECODING COMPLEX EMOTIONS AND HUMANIZATION SHOW RELATED FACE PROCESSING EFFECTS

Brittany Cassidy, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; Robert Wiley, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; Mattea Sim, Indiana University; Kurt Hugenberg, Indiana University

Inferring others' complex emotions is central to ascribing humanness to others. However, little research has investigated the perceptual processes linking the inference of complex emotions to judging others' humanness. Here, we disrupted the low-level perceptual processes typically employed in face processing via face inversion. Of interest was whether the inversion-driven deficits in complex emotion judgments and in humanness judgments were related. Across three experiments, disrupting efficient face processing via face inversion undermined the accurate decoding of complex emotions from the eyes and triggered more dehumanized evaluations of target eye regions and faces. Critically, these inversion effects on emotion decoding and dehumanization were positively correlated. People who showed stronger inversion effects on the accuracy of decoding complex emotions also showed stronger inversion effects on dehumanizing evaluations. Taken together, these findings provide novel evidence that sensitivity to complex emotions and (de)humanization are related through a shared perceptual basis in efficient face processing.

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SYMPOSIUM 3

9:45 AM – 10:30 AM

Meeting Room: Governor's 3-4

MINDSETS OF PARENTING: ENGAGING IN PARENTING AND COPING WITH CHALLENGES

Whitney Becker, North Carolina State University; Jeni Burnette, North Carolina State University; Crystal Hoyt, University of Richmond; Nikolette Lipsey, Penn State University, Mont Alto

Encountering challenges with one's child is an inevitable part of parenting. Understanding how mindsets relate to a parent's coping intentions and future expectations of success may provide an avenue for coping with these everyday stressors in a way that promotes positive outcomes. In three correlational studies (N=1,170), we examined if growth mindsets of parenting predict parental engagement, parental burnout, and coping. Across the studies, growth mindsets predicted less avoidant coping after experiencing a parenting setback, controlling for severity and affect. Across studies 1-2, growth mindsets also predicted positive expectations for future success. Findings regarding parental engagement and burnout are mixed. Studies 1 & 3 found that growth mindsets predict engagement, but only in Study 1 did growth mindsets predict burnout. These findings provide preliminary evidence that mindsets matter for coping with parenting challenges and one's beliefs about overcoming future challenges. Future work is necessary to untangle the potential implications and links of growth mindsets to parental engagement and burnout.

WHAT DO WE ACTUALLY WANT TO DO? USING REINFORCEMENT LEARNING TO ASSESS THE IMPLICIT MOTIVATIONAL VALUE OF EXPERIENCES

Christian Waugh, Wake Forest University; Adam Porth, Wake Forest University; Xuanyu Fang, Cornell University; Paul Sands, Virginia Tech University; Kenneth Kishida, Wake Forest School of Medicine

People's motivation to have different experiences is often outside of their conscious awareness. Although these implicit motivation values (iMVs) of experiences are powerful predictors of behavior, it is difficult to measure them. In two studies, we demonstrate that using a combination of reinforcement learning (RL) paradigms and computational modeling, we can reconstitute the iMVs of experiences. Consistent with motivational theory, convenient samples of participants exhibited higher iMV (greater implicit motivation to have that experience) to viewing positive vs. negative images (subject pool; Study 1) and to viewing more vs. less attractive faces (online sample; Study 2). Further, these iMVs were sensitive to context (familiarity vs. novelty of images, Study 1) and to individual differences (attraction preference, Study 2). This method of measuring iMV holds great promise for understanding the motivation driving people's choices of a variety of experiences across a wide array of fields of study.

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SYMPOSIUM 4

9:45 AM – 10:30 AM

Meeting Room: Governor's 5-6

COMMUNAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER DISPARITIES IN ADOLESCENTS' INTEREST IN CARE-ORIENTED HEED PROFESSIONS

Anne Maheux, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Men are underrepresented in care-oriented HEED (health care, early education, domestic work) fields. Relative to male-dominated STEM fields, developmental underpinnings of this workforce inequality have been overlooked in research. This study explored factors associated with adolescents' interest in HEED professions. Adolescents in middle and high school ($n = 731$; Mage = 13; 35% Latinx, 31% White, 20% Black, 5% Asian) were recruited by the Character Lab Research Network. Participants self-reported at baseline (T1) and 3-month follow-up (T2) their interest in 6 HEED jobs, as well as their prosocial behavior, affective empathy, and feminine traits. Girls reported more interest in HEED careers than boys. Controlling for gender, age, SES, and race/ethnicity, feminine traits, prosocial behavior, and empathy were each positively related to HEED interest. Longitudinally, identifying as a girl, prosocial behavior, and feminine traits were related to increased interest in HEED careers over time. Results highlight that gendered disparities in care-oriented work may develop early and adherence to feminine roles may shape career interest for adolescents, regardless of identity.

"AM I SEXY?": VARIATIONS IN BODY CONCERNS DURING SEX ACROSS SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER AND PARTNER SEX

Ana Clara Vieira Zaidan, University of Mississippi; Joseph Wellman, University of Mississippi; Carrie Smith, University of Mississippi

Research on body concerns during sex primarily focuses on heterosexual relationships. In two studies, we explored body concerns during sex when with a same or opposite-sex partner. In the first study ($N=186$ Bisexuals, within-subjects design), Bisexual women had higher body concerns when having sex with an opposite-sex partner than a same-sex partner; no difference occurred for bisexual men. In Study 2 ($N=600$), we examined body-concerns during sex among heterosexual, bisexual, and homosexual men and women to examine how bisexuals' body-concerns during sex compared to those who identified as preferring a single sex. Women overall experienced higher levels of body concerns during sexual encounters compared to men. Heterosexual and Bisexual women expressed greater body concerns when having sex with men compared to Lesbian and bisexual women participants when having sex with women. Among men, gay men reported significantly higher concerns than heterosexual men or bisexual men (when having sex with either gender). These findings are discussed in regard to societal pressure placed on women and gay men and the influence of the male gaze.

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SYMPOSIUM 4

9:45 AM – 10:30 AM

Meeting Room: Governor's 5-6

MANLY CULTURE: HOW ASIAN AMERICAN MEN RESPOND TO MASCULINITY THREAT

Tuong-Vy Nguyen, University of Mississippi; Caitlin Shaw, University of Mississippi; Syakira Wijaya, Berea College; Joseph Wellman, University of Mississippi

Precarious manhood states that manhood is a socially earned status which can be revoked, and is conferred by others (Vandello & Bosson, 2013). Threats to masculinity can arouse negative emotions (e.g., Dahl et al., 2015), engender aggression (Bosson et al., 2009) and bias towards sexual minorities (e.g., Wellman et al., 2021). However, little is known about Asian American men's response to masculinity threat despite being stereotyped as the most feminine racial group (Wong et al., 2013). We investigated threat to masculinity-vs. no threat- using a false feedback paradigm. Results revealed that Asian men ($n = 257$) who endorse precarious manhood beliefs were more stressed about experiences of emasculation, stressed about perceived undesirability as a partner, and their self-esteem was lowered, but only when their masculinity is threatened. Subsequently, emasculation, undesirability, and self-esteem predicted Asian men's Asian identification and cultural practices, which suggests that Asian men can turn toward their racial group to cope with experiences of masculinity threat. Implications are discussed.

THE SOCIALIZATION OF GENDER BIASES ACROSS GENERATIONS

Katharine Scott, Wake Forest University; Kylett Jones, Tufts University; Kristin Shutts, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Patricia Devine, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Gender biases are prevalent and emerge early in development. Parents' socialization practices are associated with children's gender biases, yet we know little about how parents think about children's gender biases. If parents do not find gender biases concerning, they may contribute to the development of gender biases and would not take steps to reduce children's biases. In a preregistered study, parents of 3- to 10-year-old children ($N=635$) reported how concerned they would be about their child expressing gender biases regarding toys, ability, and affiliation. We varied whether items advantaged girls or boys. Mothers were more concerned than fathers about children's gender biases ($p < .001$) and parents were more concerned about biases that advantaged boys than those that advantaged girls ($p < .001$). There was a three-way interaction between parent gender, child gender, and advantaged gender ($p = 0.005$): fathers were particularly unconcerned about sons' biases advantaging boys. Discussion will focus on how fathers' lack of concern could perpetuate gender biases over generations and how helping parents recognize consequences of bias could increase motivation to reduce children's biases.

SSSP 2023 ANNUAL CONFERENCE



SYMPOSIUM 5

11:00 AM – 11:45 AM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

IMPLICIT ANTI-TRANSGENDER BIAS: PEOPLE EXPRESS SLOWER, YET SIMILAR, IMPLICIT GENDER STEREOTYPING OF TRANSGENDER VERSUS CISGENDER INDIVIDUALS

Hayley Liebenow, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; Christopher Petsko, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Brittany Cassidy, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Degendering is a form of bias whereby transgender individuals are not attributed gender stereotypic traits associated with their identified gender. This bias has largely been examined explicitly. Yet, it is unclear whether this bias is a general phenomenon. It could be that people degender transgender individuals at both explicit and implicit levels. Alternatively, people may activate gender stereotypes toward transgender individuals, but experience interference while doing so. To test these possibilities, we adapted IATs to measure and compare implicit gender stereotyping of familiar cisgender and transgender faces (Experiment 1) and names (Experiment 2). Across experiments, the magnitude of the difference between gender-incongruent versus gender-congruent associations was similar for cisgender and transgender stimuli. Suggesting interference, people were slower to activate gender stereotypes toward transgender versus cisgender stimuli. This difference related to explicit anti-transgender bias and gender essentialism. These findings suggest that interference when activating gender-related concepts toward transgender individuals relates to the negative bias they experience.

DO ECOLOGICAL FACTORS IMPACT RACIAL PREFERENCES IN DATING? A LARGE STUDY OF USERS' RACIAL PREFERENCES ON AN ONLINE DATING PLATFORM

Joanna Schug, William & Mary; Jason Freeman, Hokkaido University; Kodai Kusano, NYU Abu Dhabi

Ecological level pathogen prevalence has been associated with increased racial prejudice and xenophobia in prior research. We examine the association between US state-level pathogen prevalence and expressed racial preferences using a large sample of online dating profiles. Daters in high pathogen prevalence states were more likely to specify a racial preference, and to prefer partners of their own racial background. Similar patterns were found for aggregated regional levels of implicit attitudes. These results provide further support for the pathogen prevalence hypothesis of prejudice and out-group bias, and suggest that ecological factors can influence personal preferences in dating.

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SYMPOSIUM 5

11:00 AM – 11:45 AM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

TO CARD OR NOT TO CARD: ADULTIFICATION BIAS

Abigail Rode, University of Idaho; Traci Craig, University of Idaho; Justin Bradshaw, University of Idaho; Olivia Hynote

Age verification policies for age-restricted purchases require employees to “card” customers, especially those who appear younger (McCall & Nattrass, 2001). Adultification bias causes Black people to be viewed as older and more responsible than their White counterparts. This may lead to fewer carding requests for Black customers. Alternatively, stereotypes that associate Black people and criminality (Eberhardt et al, 2004) may lead to more carding to “catch” someone attempting to break the law. Moral foundations may differentially predict carding behavior for restricted items (harm/care predicts carding for White but not Black customers; authority/respect predicts carding for Black but not White customers). Participants will be asked to complete a series of virtual trials in which they act as store clerks who need to “card” for restricted items or risk termination. Over 100 trials, photos of customers and a list of their purchases are followed by a range of customer service options (e.g., greet, card, payment). Finally, participants complete the Moral Foundations Questionnaire and other measures. Data collection is underway, and results can be expected in time for the conference.

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SYMPOSIUM 6

11:00 AM - 11:45 AM

Meeting Room: Governor's 1-2

TRAIT SELF-CONTROL FACILITATES WELL-BEING THROUGH SEEKING DIVINE FORGIVENESS

Heather Maranges, Florida State University; Francis Fincham, Florida State University

Trait self-control is associated with both religiosity and higher well-being, but prior work has paid little attention to potential mechanisms linking self-control to well-being related to divine forgiveness. The majority of the world's population subscribes to a religion and believes in a supreme being. Divine forgiveness is an integral part of those beliefs; yet, the psychological science of divine forgiveness (e.g., understanding individual difference antecedents and consequences) is underdeveloped. The current research (N = 439) finds via structural equation modeling (SEM) that believers higher (vs. lower) in trait self-control are more likely to seek divine forgiveness. Seeking divine forgiveness is, in turn, associated with better mental health. Crucially, we operationalize both positive (WHO well-being and flourishing) and negative (depression, anxiety, stress) aspects of mental health and control for religiosity. Thus, results suggest that for those who believe in God, likelihood of seeking divine forgiveness in part accounts for the link between trait self-control and good mental health, and this is not an artifact of higher levels of religiosity itself.

INTERPERSONAL LICENSING AND SELF-CONTROL: EXAGGERATING SELF-CONTROL FAILURES IN OTHERS

Julian Wright, University of Georgia; Michelle vanDellen, University of Georgia

People often justify their failures to engage in self-control through intrapersonal mechanisms. In three studies, we test the idea that people may also engage in interpersonal licensing by exaggerating the self-control failures of others to manage self-control conflict. We investigated how self-control successes and failures influence justifications of behavior and guilt. In Study 1, we examined self-control conflict from noncompliance with public policy (N=234) examining how trait self-control and living with someone at high-risk for complications from COVID-19 moderate estimates of compliance with shelter-in-place recommendations. In Study 2, (N=585) participants assigned to imagine eating an unhealthy plate of food were more likely to prepare an unhealthy plate for another person and feel more guilt. In Study 3 (N=486), we failed to replicate these findings in the domain of exercise goals. Possible explanations for the findings and discrepant results, as well as implications of this work for models of goal pursuit will be discussed.

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SYMPOSIUM 6

11:00 AM - 11:45 AM

Meeting Room: Governor's 1-2

A QUALITATIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE EXPERIENCES OF SUCCEEDING AND FAILING AT SELF-CONTROL

Fernanda Andrade, Duke University; Rick Hoyle, Duke University

Self-control is reliably related to positive outcomes. Yet, even the most disciplined people can fail to exert self-control, and even people who routinely struggle at self-control sometimes hold firm. In all, everyone experiences self-control successes and failures and emotions that ensue. We qualitatively analyzed 528 narratives of recent episodes of self-control successes and failures to examine the emotions they engendered and how they differed in dilemmas related to initiation of goal-consistent and inhibition of goal-inconsistent behavior. Dilemmas ranged from everyday decisions (e.g., eating dessert vs. not) to complex goal management (e.g., social drug use vs. parole compliance). Positive and negative emotions followed both successes and failures and depended on the context in which they occurred. Yet, initiation successes roused mostly positive emotions, whereas failures roused anger and guilt. Inhibition failures were related to both positive and negative emotions, and successes to feelings of relief and of unresolved desires. Emotions related to self-control outcomes are mixtures of positive and negative feelings shaped by when, where, and with whom they were experienced.

PERCEPTIONS OF AUTHENTICITY IN SELF-CONTROL CONFLICTS: EVALUATING THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CLOSENESS AND HUMANIZATION

Karen Akin, University of Alabama; Katie Garrison, University of Alabama; Grace Rivera, University of Mississippi; Justin Wahlers, University of Alabama

This study explores perceptions of authenticity in self-control conflict scenarios, given that both impulsive and controlled behavior may be viewed as authentic (Garrison et al., 2022). Furthermore, we explored the effect of the social closeness of the target in action, and the role that dehumanization and mind perception play. In two preregistered studies (total N = 1,139), participants were randomized to imagine either the self, a close other, or a distant outgroup member in hypothetical self-control conflict scenarios. Then participants rated how authentic they perceived the target to be if they followed their impulse or exercised self-control in the scenarios. We replicated the finding that, when controlling for behavior positivity, impulses were viewed as more authentic than controlled actions, and we found some support for the hypothesis that this effect is larger for distant others versus close others or the self. Perceptions of mind and humanness did not explain the link between social distance of the target and authenticity of impulses or control, but as targets were perceived to be more human, their perceived authenticity increased.

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SYMPOSIUM 7

11:00 AM - 11:45 AM

Meeting Room: Governor's 3-4

HOW WIDE IS THE GAP? DEVELOPING A MEASURE TO ASSESS PAROCHIAL EMPATHY

Anna Maria Behler, North Carolina State University

Empathy plays a significant role in interpersonal interactions, mitigating hostility and enhancing affiliation and helping. However, it also biases interpersonal reactions, and can become amplified towards members of an ingroup and blunted towards those in outgroups. This is known as parochial empathy, and currently, no validated measures exist for this construct at the dispositional level. Development of such a scale would be important to understanding the role of group-based emotions in prejudice and discrimination. I conducted five studies to develop and validate a self-report Trait Parochial Empathy Scale (TPES) that could measure tendencies to respond with parochial empathy across various group membership categories. Study 1 (N=359) assessed the factor structure of the TPES through an exploratory factor analysis. Study 2 (N=406) replicated the factor structure and assessed validity of the TPES against attitudinal measures. Study 3 (N=98) assessed temporal consistency of the TPES. Study 4 (N=414) examined if the TPES could be flexibly across different ingroup and outgroup combinations. Finally, Study 5 (N=120) assessed the ability of the TPES to predict in vivo behavior.

MINDFULNESS PREDICTS HIGHER EMPATHY AND HELPING BUT DOES NOT CLOSE THE INTERGROUP "EMPATHY GAP"

Daniel Berry, Radford University

Mindfulness research has grown exponentially the past three decades. While most early research on the topic focused on the personal benefits of mindfulness, recent work has studied its potential to improve interpersonal well-being. Mindfulness-based interventions have been found to reduce intergroup biases in empathy and prosociality. In one diary study (N=342), a correlational study (N=160), and a randomized controlled trial (N=79), I asked if spontaneously occurring state mindfulness, trait mindfulness, and trained mindfulness could reduce parochial empathy—that is, empathy and helping behavior preferentially given to racial ingroup members over outgroup members. Spontaneously occurring state mindfulness was associated with higher perspective taking and compassion in real-world social interactions. Trait and trained mindfulness predicted more frequent helping behavior in staged scenarios and real-world diary-based measures. However, neither state, trait, nor trained mindfulness predicted lower parochial empathy and helping behavior. The discussion focuses on the benefits of mindfulness for promoting empathy and prosocial behavior and its limitations in intergroup relations.

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SYMPOSIUM 7

11:00 AM - 11:45 AM

Meeting Room: Governor's 3-4

CAN EXPERIENCING SEVERE ADVERSITY HELP TO CLOSE THE INTERGROUP EMPATHY GAP?

Karli Lilley, Radford University

Empathy is cognitively effortful, and people will avoid emotional stimuli or even select out of empathy-inducing situations. One manifestation of this is that people show empathy preferentially toward social ingroup members over outgroup members. Recent research has found that people who have experienced severe life adversity are often more helpful and empathetic toward others in need, presumably because they have faced similar adversity. In this correlational discovery study, I ask if severity of adversity can predict a lower intergroup "empathy gap." Here, two hundred and fifty White Prolific workers will complete measures concerning the severity and frequency of life adversity and the Empathy Selection Task (Cameron et al., 2019). The latter provides participants free choices to empathize (or avoid empathizing) with photographic images depicting faces of people in need who are Black and White male and female adults. Multilevel logistic regressions will examine the association between severity of adversity and empathy choices toward other-race and other-gender faces, while controlling for same-race and same-gender faces. Discussion will focus on antecedents of intergroup empathy.

RELIGIOUS CULTURE AND THE PROMOTION OF COMPASSIONATE RESPONSES TO SUFFERING

Patty Van Cappellen, Duke University

Compassion, or the capacity to understand, feel for, and care about someone else's suffering, is often viewed as a virtue that leads to helping behaviors and a harmonious society. Yet, experiencing compassion is not automatic nor easy. This presentation aims to deepen our understanding of religious culture as a factor that promotes compassion. Across all world religions, compassion for those who are suffering is a crucial value. Nevertheless, does this value translate into actual responses? Across 4 new preregistered studies (N = 1,700) and 2 archival studies (N = 2,470), we use a variety of methods to elicit compassion (vignettes, choice to engage with suffering) and measure the extent to which people of various faiths feel for and care about those who suffer. We find moderate associations between religiosity factors and compassion, which remain robust even when accounting for socially desirable responding. We also find that religiosity is associated with difficulties to suppress compassion. We identify specific aspects of religious culture that matter for the cultivation of this virtue and discuss the roles of perceived responsibility and costs associated with compassion.

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SYMPOSIUM 8

11:00 AM - 11:45 AM

Meeting Room: Governor's 5-6

THINKING FAST AND SLOW ABOUT POLITICAL SCANDALS: THE IMPACT OF PARTISAN IDENTITY ON IMMEDIATE AND DELIBERATIVE RESPONSES TOWARDS POLITICAL CANDIDATE TRANSGRESSION

Kathryn Howard, Eastern Mennonite University

Fast and slow cognitive processes differentially impact how voters make decisions when learning of political scandals. In Study 1 (n = 731) participants rated political ingroup, outgroup, or job candidate transgressive behaviors. When given time to deliberate, participants who were strongly identified with their political party were more likely to rate ingroup behaviors as less wrong and more excusable than the same behaviors committed by the outgroup or control candidates, providing evidence of ingroup biased motivated reasoning. In Study 2 (n = 215) participants rated 200 behaviors as transgressive or non-transgressive as quickly as possible. When “thinking fast” about behavior, the opposite effect from Study 1 emerged: Strong partisans were more likely to categorize ingroup behaviors as transgressive compared to the outgroup and did so more quickly. High-identifiers may experience a disgust or startle response when first learning of transgression, thus quickening RT and increasing the likelihood behavior is thought of as transgressive. Whether an initial disgust response decreases or provokes motivated reasoning in slow processing will be investigated in future work.

IDENTITY FUSION'S SELF-SACRIFICIAL EFFECT APPARENTLY REQUIRES THREAT TO INGROUP EXISTENCE

Brandon Porter, University of Tennessee - Knoxville; Lowell Gaertner, University of Tennessee - Knoxville

Fusion (oneness with a group) predicts reported willingness to fight and die for country in 11 nations and is advanced as a catalyst for self-sacrificial terrorism. Yet, the inferential leap from sacrifice in a scenario to an actual situation is vast. We conducted three studies (Ns = 323, 100, & 422) testing if fusion predicts sacrifice in an actual situation where costs are hard to ignore. All studies pre-measured fusion to the US and randomly assigned participants to experience a sacrificial opportunity in an ostensibly real situation or scenario (“imagine”). The initial studies presented the opportunity to painfully donate blood (Study 1) or skin (Study 2) to combat a US blood shortage or cancer pandemic. Participants were twice as likely to sacrifice in the scenario than actual situation, but fusion was unrelated to sacrifice. We realized that health issues harm citizens but not the US’ existence. Study 3 presented the opportunity to join a military force deployed only against attacks on US soil. Fusion positively predicted sacrifice across conditions. Fusion’s sacrificial effect apparently requires threat to the ingroup’s existence.

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SYMPOSIUM 8

11:00 AM – 11:45 AM

Meeting Room: Governor's 5-6

A BOTTOM-UP APPROACH TO THE DIMENSIONALITY OF FREEDOM: SOME MATHEMATICAL FORMALIZATIONS

Abhay Alaukik, University of Florida; Matt Baldwin

Concerns about freedom and reactions to constraints on it are important factors affecting sociopolitical movements in the US. Existing literature mainly conceives of freedom as the ability to do something without being hindered by other people/groups (negative freedom). Across 4 studies, this project shows that freedom is best modeled to have one more dimension: positive freedom, or the extent to which someone has the resources/avenues to pursue their goals. In study 1, we collected people's spontaneous ideas about freedom, retaining the 100 most frequently reported terms. In study 2, we conducted a spatial arrangement task, which included arranging those terms according to their similarity. A dimensionality-reduction algorithm revealed mild evidence supporting a 2-dimensional structure. Studies 3 and 4 manipulated levels of perceived positive and negative freedom (high vs. low), showing that people indeed think that resource-related concerns are relevant for freedom. Finally, we propose a few possible mathematical models of freedom as a first attempt to formalize its mechanisms.

IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES IN CONCERN ABOUT ERRORS IN DETERMINING GUILT

Stephanie Mallinas, Eckerd College; Douglas Kievit, Florida State University; Ashby Plant, Florida State University

In many domains of social life, people risk wrongly accusing an innocent person (false alarm error) or failing to catch a guilty person (miss error). Do liberals and conservatives differ in their concern about these types of errors? We found that conservatives were more bothered by miss errors than liberals, whereas liberals were more bothered by false alarm errors than conservatives. These associations were driven by social as opposed to economic ideology. Further, conservatives were more bothered by less threatening miss errors than liberals, but liberals and conservatives were equally bothered by clearly threatening miss errors, suggesting that threat is a mechanism for the association between conservatism and miss concern. In addition, belief in retributive justice, moralization of respect for authority, and threat sensitivity statistically mediated the association between social conservatism and miss concern, whereas moralization of fairness and egalitarian concerns mediated the association between social liberalism and false alarm concern. Together these studies provide a nuanced examination of the role of political ideology in responses to errors in determinations of guilt.

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POSTER SESSION B

1:00 PM – 1:45 PM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(1) ALTRUISTIC SADISM: CLARIFYING THE NATURE OF ANTAGONISTIC TRAITS

Kathryn Smith, Virginia State University; Samuel West, Virginia State University; Nicholas Thomson, Virginia Commonwealth University

Trait sadism refers to one's tendency to derive pleasure from others' pain. Conflicting associations between sadism and prosocial behavior (e.g., altruism) have been reported in the literature. One possible reason for such inconsistency is that social desirability bias impacts both variables. This study (N = 1,318) applied cluster analysis to self-reports of these three variables to explore distinct profiles of sadism and altruism. A four-cluster solution fit our data best: cluster 1: desirable non-altruists, cluster 2: standard altruists, cluster 3: average sadists, and cluster 4: sadistic altruists. We also conducted a series of ANOVAs to explore the personality profiles of our clusters via the FFM. Altruistic sadists exhibited the lowest level of agreeableness. Average sadists had greater neuroticism than all other clusters. Extraversion was highest in sadistic altruists and standard altruists. Conscientiousness was high in the high sadism clusters and low in the low sadism clusters. Openness did not differ across clusters. These findings suggest that the relationship between prosocial behavior and antagonistic traits is not as clear as previously thought.

(2) SPOILERS AHEAD: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF STORY SPOILERS ON MEANING

Erika Davis, University of Florida; Joshua Perlin, University of Florida; Erin Westgate, University of Florida

People often avoid spoilers, that is, prematurely revealed information about events in a narrative. But do spoilers actually make stories worse, or do people just think they do? And how does the content of the spoiler (whether it spoils a happy or sad ending) change both people's experiences of a story and their predictions of how they will feel? Applying classic affective forecasting research to storytelling, we ran two online experiments in which people predicted their enjoyment and meaning of spoiled and unspoiled stories that ended either tragically (Study 1; N = 791) or happily (Study 2; N = 833). In Study 1 (tragic), spoiled participants less accurately forecasted experienced meaningfulness and enjoyment of the story, whereas in Study 2 (happy), spoiled participants more accurately forecasted meaning and enjoyment. Spoilers did not significantly affect the actual experience of the story. A third pre-registered experiment (in progress; projected N = 800) compares happy and tragic endings within the same design to directly assess moderation by spoiler valance. We predict that spoilers for sad endings will lead participants to overestimate meaning and underestimate enjoyment.

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POSTER SESSION B

1:00 PM – 1:45 PM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(3) THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF TEENS QUESTIONS ABOUT SEX AND RELATIONSHIPS

Lily Mullins, North Carolina State University

Teens have expressed dissatisfaction with the sex education they receive in school, if they receive any at all. Research strongly supports comprehensive sex education. However, the actual material covered in sex education classes varies significantly. This study aims to inform the content taught in sex education programs by asking teens what they would like to learn. A diverse sample of 248 teens (Gender: Girl=53%, Boy=31%, Non-Binary=12%, Transgender=4%; Sexual Orientation: Straight=45%, LGBTQ=40%, Another Identity=16%) responded to the prompt: "Write one question that you or other teens your age have about anything related to sex or relationships." We used thematic analysis to analyze responses. We identified 9 major themes and 26 subthemes. 14% of responses fell under the theme Sexual Activity, 14% Relationships, 8% Thoughts & Opinions about Sex, 6% Communication, 5% Health, 4% Ambiguous, 3% LGBTQA+, 2% Sex Education, and 57% None & Irrelevant. Using an intersectional framework, we are also analyzing how teens' questions about sex and relationships vary based on their social identities, with a focus on gender and sexual identity.

(4) WHERE DO DAVIDSON COLLEGE STUDENTS FEEL BELONGING ON CAMPUS? A QUALITATIVE INVESTIGATION

Olivia Lee, Davidson College; Phia Salter, Davidson College

At higher education institutions, students actively search for environments that foster a sense of belonging, thereby ultimately enhancing their feelings of safety and security (Mulrooney & Kelly, 2021). Previous research indicates that feelings of belonging are associated with lower depressive symptoms (Fallus, Shreffler, Merten, & Cox, 2015) and also shows a positive relationship between students' sense of belonging and intent to successfully complete their degree (Museus et al., 2017). The current study focused on the perceptions of belonging for Davidson College students in campus spaces. Participants (n = 99) were asked to identify spaces where they felt belonging and why. Data analysis included frequency analysis regarding campus spaces and a thematic analysis method to identify major codes and themes throughout the responses. Preliminary themes presented in the data included students' feelings of belonging when they can be with others, be alone and find relief from social and academic pressures, and when the space of belonging evokes warmth. Results from this study can provide insight into the significance of cultivating environments of belonging in college settings.

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POSTER SESSION B

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Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(5) RESPONSES TO TRANSGRESSIONS: GRUDGES OR FORGIVENESS?

Grace Drolet, Clemson University; Robin Kowalski, Clemson University; Madalynne Gagne, Clemson University; Hailey Carroll, Clemson University; Blake Rimmer, Clemson University; Kaitlyn Burzin, Clemson University; Hannah Korson, Clemson University; Natalie Cote, Clemson University; Lyndsey Brewer, Clemson University; Gabriela Mochizuki, Clemson University; Morgan Dowd, Clemson University; Aspen Ridder, Clemson University; Kelly Evans, Clemson University

Virtually everyone can relate to the experience of being wronged by someone else. Responses to these transgressions include seeking revenge against the transgressor, forgiving the offender, or holding a grudge against the individual. Although substantial research has examined revenge-seeking and forgiveness, surprisingly little attention has been devoted to the study of grudges, the purpose of the current study. In an exploratory study, 344 participants completed a survey on Qualtrics. After writing about a time when they were wronged and completing questions about this experience, participants indicated whether they had forgiven this person or still held a grudge against them. Most grudge-holders indicated that the transgression had occurred some time ago, that they were not motivated to resolve the grudge, and that they had been unable to obtain closure from the transgression. People who forgave the transgressor indicated that, among other reasons, they often did it for intrapersonal reasons. Implications of the transgressions, grudge-holding, and forgiveness for interpersonal relationships will be discussed.

(6) CROSSOVER FRIENDSHIPS: BLURRING BOUNDARIES

Hyewon Hong, UC Berkeley; Analexis Glaude, UC Berkeley; Peter Belmi, University of Virginia; Juliana Schroeder, UC Berkeley

Friendships typically do not thrive in workplaces: despite spending an average of 9 hours per day with their colleagues, only 30% of people report having close workplace friends (U.S. Department of Labor, 2017; Grant, 2015). Explanations from prior research include conflicts between friendship and workplace norms (Bridge & Baxter, 1992) and higher levels of objectification (Belmi & Schroeder, 2021). In two studies, we explore the dynamics of “crossover friends”: those who are work and personal friends. Comparing personal, work, and crossover friends, we find that personal friends score higher on items like authenticity and closeness while work friends score the lowest and crossover friends fall in between. In our second study, we compare the relational outcomes of becoming friends with a coworker to becoming coworkers with a friend. Due to the instrumental nature of workplaces, we hypothesize that those who started as coworkers will counterintuitively experience worse relational outcomes despite increased proximity. More intuitively, we expect instances of a coworker becoming a personal friend to enjoy more benefits such as increased trust, intimacy, and relationship quality.

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Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(7) CLOSING THE EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT GAP: THE IMPACT OF GESTURING AND AFFECT ON LEARNING OUTCOMES IN MINORITY CHILDREN

Morgan Robinson, Duke University; Bri'Yon Watts, Duke University; Joy Knowles, Duke University; Lindsey Shi, Duke University; Esha Naidu, Duke University; Makeba Wilbourn, Duke University; Sarah Gaither, Duke University

Research on children's learning outcomes shows an educational achievement gap between Black and white children due to systemic inequalities. This may be improved through a cultural intervention using gesture—nonverbal movements that accompany speech and can help children retain new information. Since research shows Black individuals gesture more than white individuals, gestures may be a tool to support learning outcomes for minority children. Here, Black and white children between the ages of 4–8 (N=192) watched videos of “teachers” playing with novel gadgets and stating “fun facts” about the objects. Variables were (1) teacher race, (2) positive versus neutral affect of the teacher's voice, and (3) the absence or presence of gesture to assess influences on learning outcomes. Results showed gesturing increased information retention by 16%. Children also preferred to imitate Black teachers more than white teachers and had slightly higher memory when Black teachers showed positive affect and when white teachers displayed neutral affect. This exhibits the value of gesturing which can create inclusive classrooms to improve learning, especially for those from minority backgrounds.

(8) EXTENDING RESEARCH ON SOCIAL NETWORK REPRESENTATIONS TO WEST AFRICAN SETTINGS: A COMPARISON OF GHANA, EAST ASIA, AND NORTH AMERICA

Richard Homenya, William & Mary; Thomas Talhelm, University of Chicago; Joanna Schug, William & Mary

We compared how individuals from Ghana, China, and the United States represent their social network. Previous research has shown that how participants represent their social networks in a diagram can reflect their self-construal, whereby those tend to be more independent (prioritize personal goals, achievements, and self-expression) tend to depict themselves larger than their friends, compared to diagrams drawn by individuals who are more interdependent (prioritize relational goals and harmony). A prior study found that Americans tended to draw themselves about 6 mm larger than their friends, while Japanese depicted themselves slightly smaller than their friends. We asked participants from Ghana to sketch a diagram of their social network (sociogram), using circles to represent themselves and their friends. We compare their responses to those collected from participants in China and the United States. Overall, the data show that Ghana and China fall on the interdependent side of the spectrum, while individuals from the USA tend towards independence. We discuss implications for theory and directions for future research.

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POSTER SESSION B

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Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(9) THE INFLUENCE OF RELATIONAL MOBILITY ON EXPERIENCED LONELINESS IN DOMESTIC AND ASIAN INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Xiatian Chu, Wake Forest University; William & Mary; Thu Pham, William & Mary; Richard Homenya, William & Mary; Joanna Schug, William & Mary

Relational mobility (RM) is a socio-ecological variable that measures the number of opportunities in a social context or environment to enter or exit interpersonal relationships based on preferences (Yuki & Schug, 2012). This study examined how international students from countries with lower RM perceive societal RM, as well as their assessments of their own opportunities to enter and exit relationships (Personal RM), in order to examine how these perceptions contribute to experienced loneliness in the United States. Data were collected from 54 Asian international students (24 males and 30 females) and 135 American domestic students (62 males and 73 females) enrolled in introductory psychology classes at a medium size university in the southeast United States. Results showed a significant difference in personal RM but not societal RM between the two groups. Only personal RM was found to be the significant predictor of levels of loneliness among all participants. The findings suggest that Asian international students coming from low RM societies may experience difficulties when forming relationships, even when they are in high RM contexts.

(10) INTERNALIZED HOMONEGATIVITY SHOWS DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH WELL-BEING FOR RACIALLY MINORITIZED V. RACIALLY NON-MINORITIZED SEXUAL MINORITY WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

J. Doris Chi, Smith College; Kristine M. Molina, University of California, Irvine; Jianmin Shao, San Diego State University; Benita Jackson, Smith College

Research suggests that internalized homonegativity (IH) compromises well-being, potentially buffered by parental support for sexual orientation (PSSO). It is unclear whether those sexual minority women who are, in addition, racially minoritized in a United States (US) context (e.g., Black, Latina, Asian) are further vulnerable to ill effects of IH—or instead, more resilient. Using secondary survey data drawn from a larger community-based study, we analyzed data of a subsample of 213 cis-female sexual minorities in the US. We hypothesized that IH would inversely predict life satisfaction, with PSSO as a buffer. Additionally, we expected a differential effect of IH on life satisfaction between women who were racially minoritized v. not. Multiple regression with a 3-way interaction showed that the main effect of IH was not significant, though PSSO predicted life satisfaction ($b=.22, p=.020$). Whereas IH was not a significant inverse predictor of life satisfaction among the racially minoritized, for the racially non-minoritized it was ($b=-.46, p=.000$). Results highlight a role for IH on sexual minority well-being for non-minoritized racial groups and underscore the importance of PSSO.

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(11) GRATITUDE AND RECEPTIBILITY TO NEW EXPERIENCES

Marianna Horton, University of Florida; Anaïs Ortiz, University of Florida; Erin Westgate, University of Florida

New experiences, especially those of an unfamiliar practice, can be challenging and uncomfortable. However, approaching with gratitude could alleviate inhibition and improve outcomes. To look at this relationship, data from Ortiz and Westgate (2023) was used for a secondary data analysis. The experiment brought University of Florida students (N=285) to participate in a “Kava ceremony”. A baseline measure prior to the ceremony was used to see if there was a relationship between self-reported gratitude and outcomes on the measures following. Gratitude predicted positive outcomes of many measures ($p < 0.05$). More specifically, significance and Yudkin et al. (2022)’s transformative experience measures were found to be full mediators for gratitude’s relationship with self-reported purpose, awe, rootedness, self-exploration, and psychological flexibility following the ceremony ($p < 0.01$). This suggests that gratitude may be an influential factor in experiencing different cultures, possibly due to increased significance and transformation found in the event. The implications of this analysis are applicable to the increasing globalization that shares cultural practices.

(12) FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCED COMPLIANCE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS DURING A 2-WEEK SMARTPHONE-BASED MINDFULNESS TRAINING

Sindhu Pemmasani, Virginia Commonwealth University; Ashley McRae, Virginia Commonwealth University; Olivia Washington, Virginia Commonwealth University; Polina Beloborodova, Virginia Commonwealth University; Angela Lim, Virginia Commonwealth University

Persistent challenges with intervention adherence remain a prominent concern within psychological research and practice (Ayuso-Mateos et al., 2007). In this study, we qualitatively explore the factors affecting intervention compliance. A racially and ethnically diverse sample ($n = 49$) of undergraduate students were randomly selected to receive a 2-week mindfulness-based or coping control training. Both training programs consist of 14 audio lessons delivered by the same instructor and span two weeks. After completing the interventions, the students participated in semi-structured interviews that addressed the factors that helped and hindered their progress. Qualitative Document Analysis (QDA; Altheide et al., 2008) will be used to analyze interview data. The participant interview answers will be independently coded by all four authors. Then the common categories or themes will be identified. This qualitative study will contribute to understanding the psychological and behavioral bases of ensuring participant compliance. This study will also help understand how to effectively implement stress reduction interventions on university campuses to help promote student well-being.

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(13) RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MASCULINITY, HOOKUP CULTURE AND RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE

Sam Romaniello, Furman University

Researchers and theorists have argued that traditional masculine norms perpetuate violence against women (Fleming et al., 2015). The meaning of masculinity and its connection to sexual assault with the rise of hookup culture garners a need to explore the relationship between each factor. The present study examines how adult male participants' endorsement of masculine norms and hookup culture are related to myths about sexual harassment. Multiple regression analyses indicate that a higher endorsement of masculinity overall (along with specific sub measures) is significantly related to acceptance of rape myths such as "she asked for it," "he didn't mean to," and "she lied." Overall, masculinity played a larger role in rape myth acceptance scores compared to hookup culture; however, rape myth acceptance was related to sub-measures of both masculinity and hookup culture.

(14) PERCEPTIONS OF RACIAL HEALTH DISPARITIES

Ritushree Dutta, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; Alexis Cameron, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; Manuel Galvan, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; Gabriella Alvarez, University of Pittsburgh; Keely Muscatell, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; Julian Rucker, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill

Relative to White Americans, Black Americans have elevated rates of many chronic diseases, maternal and infant mortality and higher age-adjusted all-cause mortality. The current research examined the extent to which American participants held accurate perceptions of racial health disparities, across 14 of the most common and costly health conditions affecting Americans. We present data from three online correlational studies ($N \sim 1,800$), where we asked people to make judgements about disease prevalence. Estimates of Black-White health equality were evaluated for accuracy by comparison to actual CDC data. We observed that American participants significantly underestimated the magnitude of racial health disparities across a variety of health conditions. We also found that participants with a more structural (vs. interpersonal) understanding of racism held more accurate perceptions of racial health disparities. In additional analyses, we investigate how structural beliefs relate to health policy preferences, racial essentialism, perceived blame for illness, and perceived fairness about racial disparities.

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(15) A VOYAGE FROM DOCILE TO DEFIANCE'- EXPLORING EXPERIENCES OF HUMILIATION AMONG MUSLIM WOMEN IN INDIA

Sumayya Thayyil, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

There is widespread interest among researchers across disciplines to examine humiliation. Despite the increasing efforts on humiliation in psychological studies, the existing studies obscure the experiences of humiliation among women. The present study contributes to this blind spot by examining humiliation experiences among Muslim women in India. The study examined how Muslim women positioned themselves in experiencing and managing humiliation within and outside their community. Twenty-seven (N= 27) self-identified Muslim women were interviewed, and the data were analyzed using reflexive thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2019). The study's findings are discussed under three broad themes- The first theme focuses on the experiences of humiliation and the underlying processes. The second theme discusses resistance and resilience and its intricacies, and the third theme maps out how participants manage and navigate themselves through the experiences of humiliation across contexts. The study enriches the psychological literature on gender-based humiliation by contextualizing the nature and content of gender-based humiliation in the global south, particularly in India.

(16) CHATGPT AND ACTION IDENTIFICATION: LEARNING EFFECTS OR TRAINING EFFECTS?

Alara Karatuna, Florida Atlantic University; Giancarlo Robles, Florida Atlantic University; Eli Fennell, Florida Atlantic University

In a recent study (Fennell, 2023), Action Identification Theory (Act ID; Vallacher & Wegner, 1985) was applied to the outputs of ChatGPT. We trained the Chatbot in Act ID and prompted it to generate 100 types of actions across 10 lists, with an example of a Higher-Level and a Lower-Level description for each. To confirm that these were examples of learning and application, rather than training effects, Independent Raters compared these with those found in the Behavior Identification Form (BIF) commonly used in the research literature. Of the 25 behaviors from the BIF, only 6 were partly or wholly matched in ChatGPT's outputs. Further analysis of the action identities showed little concrete overlap between these. These findings suggest that ChatGPT can be trained to understand and apply Act ID to its own outputs, with potential implications for further psychological and technological research and development.

Fennell, E. (2023, May 12). Action Identification Characteristics and Priming Effects in ChatGPT. <https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/aqbvK>

Vallacher, R. R., & Wegner, D. M. (1985). *A Theory of Action Identification*. New York: Psychology Press. doi: 10.4324/9781315802213

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(17) EXPLORING THE COSTS OF A GROWTH MINDSET IN A DIGITAL APP WEIGHT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Sydney Earl, North Carolina State University; Jeni L. Burnette, North Carolina State University; Annabell S. Ho, Noom Inc.

We explored the effects of growth mindsets on body shame in the context of a digital behavior-change weight management program among participants seeking to lose weight (N = 1,626; 74.7% female; 77.9% White; Mage = 45.7). In this study, we replicated the double-edged sword model of mindsets in a large sample. Specifically, stronger growth mindsets significantly predicted less body shame through stronger offset expectations (B=-.12, 95% CI [-.15, -.09]) but predicted more body shame through greater onset blame responsibility (B=.03, 95% CI [0.01, 0.05]). Although initial evidence points to the benefits of a growth mindset in the context of weight loss and management, prior to implementing these types of interventions at scale, it is critical to understand the potential costs of fostering growth mindsets. Targeting these mediating attributions may provide a path forward to harness the benefits of growth mindsets while protecting against the potential stigma-related costs.

(18) THE INDIRECT LINK BETWEEN ACES AND IMPOSTER PHENOMENON

Leona Day, East Tennessee State University; Ginette Blackhart, East Tennessee State University

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are events that occur during a person's childhood that can affect their physical, mental, and social health later in life. Several studies have shown that emotion dysregulation and attachment anxiety mediate the relationships between ACEs and negative health outcomes. The aim of this research was to determine whether ACEs may predict greater feelings of the imposter phenomenon through emotion dysregulation and attachment anxiety. Participants completed measures of ACEs, emotion dysregulation, attachment anxiety, and imposter phenomenon online. A bootstrap analysis conducted indicated that while ACEs do not directly predict the imposter phenomenon, greater ACEs indirectly predicted greater feelings of being an imposter through both emotion dysregulation and attachment anxiety. As with any self-report research, there could be discrepancies in data reported due to recall and honesty, especially with sensitive subjects such as ACEs. Future research could aim to look at different populations and variables other than the ones studied here.

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(19) POSITIVE INTEGRATION AND ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH RECREATIONAL PSILOCYBIN USE: A CORRELATIONAL STUDY

Edward Rygalski, Roanoke College; Christopher Buchholz, Roanoke College

This exploratory study sought to determine the relationship between positive integration of the psilocybin experience, occurrence of adverse effects, dosage, and factors including age, gender, as well as a variety of other measurements. Clinical literature suggests that psilocybin, when paired with psychotherapy, is a relatively safe and effective treatment for conditions such as depression, anxiety, and addiction. As many people use psychedelics outside the clinic, we sought to determine whether predictors of adverse events and positive integration were consistent between clinical and recreational use. Using two studies, first a content analysis of online reports, and second an international survey of those with experience with psilocybin, we determined that doses greater than 5g expose individuals to increased and unnecessary risk and that a lack of trust in co-present individuals may exacerbate adverse effects. Finally, we found that those who scored higher on measures of empathy tended to also report positive integration, and those who scored lower on measures of purpose in life reported more adverse effects. However, directional causality remains unresolved.

(20) A CROSS-CULTURAL VALIDATION OF THE MORAL CHARACTER QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE CHINESE POPULATION

Yuechun Yao, Wake Forest University; Maggie Zhang, Wake Forest University; Qilin Zhang, Wake Forest University; R. Michael Furr, Wake Forest University

Different conceptions of morality and moral behaviors are usually considered key contributors to cultural conflicts (Greene, 2013). Although extensive research has explored the foundation of morality and has developed relevant measures, most of this work is limited to Western Educated Industrialized Rich Democratic (WEIRD) populations. We assess the psychometric properties of the Moral Character Questionnaire (MCQ; Furr et al., 2022) among the Chinese sample. The MCQ was recently developed to assess general morality and six narrow facets of morality (e.g., Honesty, Compassion), but its psychometric evaluation has been limited to US samples. In the present analysis, we examine the psychometric properties of the MCQ within 371 Chinese participants ($M = 24.2$, 66% male) recruited from social media, to explore the construct validity of MCQ in a cross-cultural context. This research contributes to developing a valid measure of moral character among the Chinese population and advances the understanding of morality within Chinese culture

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(21) EFFORT IS UNDERVALUED WHEN OTHERS FAIL AT GOAL PURSUIT

Lily Boothby, University of Georgia; Zhaojie Yan, University of Georgia; Michelle vanDellen, University of Georgia

In this study, we measured how people perceive effort in others when they are pursuing a goal. Thus, we examined how the outcome (success vs. failure) of goal pursuit affected how people perceive effort in both high and low effort conditions. We hypothesized that the outcome (success vs. failure) would have an increased effect on the participants' perception of effort in the low (vs. high) effort condition. The participants viewed scenarios in which an athlete worked with high or low effort towards a goal and then either succeeded or failed. Participants then rated how much effort they thought the person expended. The results showed that while effort was perceived to be higher in the success scenario for both high and low effort conditions, the perception of effort in the low (vs. high) effort condition was affected by the outcome of success versus failure. These results suggest that actual effort may not affect perceptions when a person is successful at reaching their goal but that effort may be undervalued when others fail in goal pursuit.

(22) WHO DESERVES HELP? CONSIDERING BOTH EFFORT AND NEED

Zhaojie Yan, University of Georgia; Michelle vanDellen, University of Georgia

In this study, we investigated people's willingness to help others with a focus on how much people needed and deserved help. We manipulated the cost of providing help to others to explore how this factor might change when prior effort increases willingness to help. Participants indicated willingness to help under conditions of either low or high costs (operationalized as time conflict) and in situations of either need or deservingness (operationalized through effort). Our first hypothesis was that people are more willing to help others when costs are low compared to when costs are high. Our second hypothesis was that people are more willing to help when others need help rather than only wanting help, regardless of the cost. The results will help the field understand the factors that affect motivations to help others, and especially how people's prior efforts influence willingness to offer help.

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(23) PERSONALIZED ACCOUNTS OF HARM LEAD TO INCREASED EMPATHY FOR WOMEN WHO HAVE SUFFERED BECAUSE OF THE OVERTURNING OF ROE V. WADE

Chris Buchholz, Roanoke College; Raegan Middelthon, Roanoke College; Eddie Rygalski, Roanoke College

Many women have been harmed by the limitations placed on abortion after the overturning of Roe v. Wade. Research in empathy has pointed to a spotlight effect, where we feel more empathy in response to personalized accounts of suffering than more generalized accounts. In this study, we randomly assigned participants to read a personalized account of a woman who suffered medical complications because of the restrictive nature of abortion access in her state, a more generalized account, or a control group. As expected, liberals expressed significantly higher levels of empathy for women who have suffered as a result of the overturning of Roe v. Wade. We also found a significant effect for condition, where the highest empathy was reported for the personalized story followed by the generalized story and finally the control group. This pattern held up for conservatives; they reported significantly more empathy when they read the personalized story. Women expressed significantly more empathy than men. Interestingly, women expressed high levels of empathy regardless of which story they read, while men reported the highest empathy for the personal story.

(24) WHAT IT MEANS TO BE BADASS

Breanna Nguyen, Yale University; Michael Prinzing, UNC Chapel Hill

A Google image search of “badass” returns pictures of rugged people smoking cigars, wielding weapons, or wearing leather jackets. Yet, in addition to “[b]elligerent or intimidating; ruthless; tough”, the Oxford English Dictionary defines “badass” as “a general term of approval: formidable, superlative.” This hints at a deeper meaning to the idea of badassness, one that is not contradictory but very different from the intuitive meaning. Our first study showed that badass is a dual-character concept, one that encompasses both superficial and deep features, by comparing it to other established dual-character concepts. Our next studies further explored the deeper meaning to define what it means to be true badass. In our second and third studies, we used vignettes to investigate judgments about what makes a person badass. We found that standing up for yourself, upholding moral norms, and the interaction between the two have significant effects on badassness ratings. We also found significant effects of risk-taking and success. Across the 3 studies (n = 1400), our results suggest there is more complexity to the idea of being a badass beyond physical and aesthetic characteristics.

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(25) UNVEILING PERCEPTIONS: A METASTEREOTYPE ANALYSIS OF LATINO AND SOUTH ASIAN COMMUNITIES

Sejal Mayer-Patel, Duke University; Mohammad Wiswall, Duke University; Mercedes Munoz, Duke University; Sarah Gaither, Duke University

Latino and South Asian populations are two of the fastest-growing populations within the U.S., yet they are understudied in stereotype research. We asked South Asian (N = 101), Latino (N = 87), and White (N = 101) participants to complete a stereotype checklist and free-response questionnaire to test what stereotypes emerged for South Asian and Latino individuals. Results showed that these minority groups did not have the same expectations for stereotypes about their group as outgroup members reported (e.g. Latino participants thought a top stereotype of Latinos was that Latinos were lazy but neither South Asian nor White participants held this belief). These disparities in stereotype expectations have the potential to heighten intergroup anxiety, leading to a rise in negative perceptions of outgroups. This is among the first to measure the metastereotypes of Latino and South Asian individuals and suggests the need for psychological science to move beyond pan-ethnic terms and the US-centered Black-White binary. These results set the stage for a follow-up study to test the racial ambiguity and attitudes for each group.

(26) PERSONALITY AND ACADEMIC HASSLES

Elana White, College of Charleston; Lisa Ross, College of Charleston

Many factors contribute to the levels of academic hassles college students face. The current study tests one hypothesis: high emotional stability and high conscientiousness will each correlate negatively with high levels of recent academic hassles among college students. A total of 182 students (149 female, 33 male, M age = 18.79 years, SD = 1.45, range: 18–30 years) participated. Most students were white (Caucasian/White = 86.8%, Hispanic = 4.9%, African American/Black = 3.8%, Asian or Pacific Islander = 2.2%, other = 2.2%). Methods included a hassles scale, which contained 6 new as well as published items ($\alpha = .75$), and the 10-item version of the NEO-PI-R (Gosling et al., 2003) to measure Big Five personality traits.

Correlations computed between academic hassle scores and personality supported the hypothesis. Emotional stability correlated negatively with academic hassles ($r = -.255, p < .01$), and conscientiousness correlated negatively with academic hassles ($r = -.175, p < .05$). The remaining 3 traits and academic hassle scores were not significantly associated.

Emotional stability and conscientiousness may act as protective factors for academic hassles among college students.

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(27) HOW HUMBLE ARE YOU REALLY? A SELF-OTHER CORRELATION ON INTELLECTUAL HUMILITY

Peyton Graves, Wake Forest University; Juliette Ratchford, Wake Forest University; Eranda Jayawickreme, Wake Forest University

Research on the trait of intellectual humility--typically defined as recognizing the limits of one's knowledge and abilities-- suggests that it can promote good thinking and resistance to overconfidence and misinformation. However, much of this work has relied on self-report assessments, which raises the possibility that they may provide biased assessments of the core characteristics of intellectual humility. In order to examine the construct validity of these self-report measures, we investigated the degree to which community members' friends and relatives corroborated targets' ratings of intellectual humility as measured by the State-Trait Intellectual Humility Scale. Early analysis suggests that target's self report and their informant ratings of the target's Intellectual Humility are fairly similar, with informants rating targets only slightly lower on the Intellectual Humility scale.

(28) HUMAN-ANIMAL INTERACTIONS AND LONG-TERM HEALTH OUTCOMES

Leilani Monterde, University of South Florida; Anthony Coy, University of South Florida

There is conflicting evidence over the existence of positive pet effects in individuals undergoing stress. The present study explores long-term health outcomes in individuals who have had a pet during adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). In a sample of 1,550 self-reporting individuals, the researchers identified a moderate association between ACEs and physical health. An interaction between childhood pet attachment, adult pet attachment, and pet presence during an ACE was observed to moderate several indicators of health and wellbeing. The discussed interaction advances research on the role of pets in childhood trauma in association with health outcomes. This research provides insight on possible protective factors in the face of stress and adverse childhood experiences.

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(29) RELIGIOUS EXPOSURE AND PERSONALITY

Raegan Thompson, New College of Florida; Steven M. Graham, New College of Florida

This research focuses on how people respond to religious artifacts as a function of their own personality and whether the artifact is from a religion similar to or different from their own. 256 participants saw a picture of a satchel and read a story describing its owner—either a Catholic priest or a Wiccan priestess—and then answered a series of questions about their engagement with the object. They also completed measures of security in religious beliefs, openness to experience, agreeableness, and narcissism. The religious origin of the artifact had weak to no effects on participant interest. Religious security, however, was associated with increased interest in the object regardless of its religion of origin. Higher openness to experience also was associated with greater interest, although narcissism and agreeableness were not. Overall, results suggest that intrapersonal variables shape reactions to religious artifacts.

(30) MEANING IN LIFE PRESENCE MEDIATED THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SPIRITUALITY AND LOWER LEVELS OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS DURING THE 2020 COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Alexander Kah, University of South Florida; Jay Michaels, University of South Florida; Feng Hao, University of South Florida; Chrissy Terziu, University of South Florida

Spirituality is a potent source of meaning for many people and potentially facilitates coping and enhances well-being during distressing, uncontrollable events. Some scholarship has established that meaning in life mediates the link between spirituality and wellbeing. However, few studies have examined these associations as distressing events unfold. This study examined meaning in life's role in the relationship between spirituality and wellbeing in 2020 at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. Longitudinal data collected during June and October 2020 from a national sample ($n = 216$; 54.6% religious) provided evidence that Americans holding stronger spiritual beliefs experienced greater meaning in life presence and meaning in life search during the pandemic. More significantly, spirituality was not related to reported experiences of depression, anxiety, or stress in June or October 2020. However, meaning presence significantly mediated the relationships between spirituality and reduced depression, anxiety, and stress during both time periods. In contrast, meaning search negatively mediated spirituality's relationships with these measures of psychological distress in June only.

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(31) EXPLORING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN RACIAL LABEL PREFERENCES AND MENTAL HEALTH

Kobimdi Iheoma, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Phia Salter, Davidson College; Jordyn Scott, Davidson College

This empirical study (n=451) examines the socio-psychological relationships of racial label preference in Black individuals, with a focus on mental health. Participants were asked their racial label preference and a variety of questions about their political activism, mental health, and self-esteem. Similar to Nicholson (2022), we hypothesize that label preferences among individuals who identify as African American, Black, and Black American will be related to mental health outcomes. Preliminary analyses suggest that the relationship between relationships between mental health and self esteem, political activism, and discrimination experiences vary based on label preference. Participants that preferred the label “Black” showed a positive relationship with daily discrimination experiences and mental health ($r=0.28$, $p=0.04$), a relationship that was not seen in the other two label choices. There was also a negative relationship between political activism and mental health seen in participants who preferred the label “Black American” ($r= -0.29$, $p=0.05$). Additional analyses will be conducted to further investigate the specific relationships between label preferences and mental health.

(32) EXPLORATORY RESEARCH ON PREDICTORS OF CONSPIRACY THEORY BELIEFS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

Jehad Malibari, East Tennessee State University; Isabelle Bisio, East Tennessee State University; Ginette Blackhart, East Tennessee State University

Conspiracy theory beliefs have become ubiquitous within our society. Conspiracy theories are beliefs that revolve around false explanations of public and political events concerning a secret organization with malicious intent. Prior research indicates that people often adopt conspiracy beliefs in an attempt to reduce feelings of anxiety. Conspiracy theory beliefs may be misguided attempts to regulate one’s emotional state during times of anxiety and uncertainty. In this exploratory research, we recruited 719 participants. They completed two scales to measure conspiracy theory beliefs, the Generic Conspiracist Beliefs Scale (GCB) and the Conspiracy Mentality Scale (CM), as well as self-report measures of ACEs and emotion dysregulation. Results showed that ACEs did not directly predict conspiracy theory beliefs; however, when emotional dysregulation was included as a mediator, ACEs predicted conspiracy theory beliefs on both GCB and CM scales. Because of this, individuals who experienced more ACEs may rely on maladaptive coping strategies, such as conspiracy theory beliefs. More about the limitation and findings will be discussed.

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(33) LINGUISTIC QUANTIFIERS INFLUENCE CHILDREN'S GENERALIZATIONS OF GROUP TRAITS

AJ Kochuba, Duke University; Mercedes Muñoz, Duke University; Sona Kumar, Boston University; Kathleen Corriveau, Boston University; Tamar Kushnir, Duke University; Sarah Gaither, Duke University

It is not uncommon to implicitly construct or transmit stereotypes about social groups simply when describing them. This is because the language we use when describing groups can influence how likely children are to develop social essentialist views and generalize traits to individuals within groups. In Study 1 (N = 82), group traits were described to 4-9 year-old children using either statistical language (i.e. "half of Sumas speak Flurpineeze") or generic language (i.e. "Sumas speak Flurpineeze"). Results indicated that children who heard group traits described using statistical language generalized less about individual group members than those who heard generic language. Following these results, Study 2 (current N = 90, expected N = 240) investigates how 4-7 year-old children understand more nuanced statistical language (i.e. "few" and "many"), and how the use of these terms may affect children's rates of generalization. Additionally, Study 2 examines how children's essentialist beliefs relate to their generalization rates. The results may help us understand how we can reduce generalizations and stereotypes by changing the language we use to describe social groups.

(34) JUDGING A BOOK BY ITS COVER: ANTI-FAT BIAS AND PERCEPTIONS OF A FEMALE POLITICAL CANDIDATE

Erin Myers, Western Carolina University

Past research suggests that large body size may negatively bias perceptions of political candidates (Bresnahan, Zhuang, Zhu, Anderson, & Nelson, 2016; Roehling et al., 2014). To date, few studies have examined female candidates. The goal of the present study was to examine whether anti-fat bias would predict lower ratings of political leadership competence for an overweight female candidate. Participants (N = 233) were asked to read a fictional profile of a candidate in which the candidate was pictured as an overweight woman. Participants rated the candidate's political leadership competence before responding to measures of weight controllability bias and fat phobia. In order to test whether anti-fat bias would predict lower ratings of political leadership competence, simple regression analyses were conducted. As predicted, both weight controllability bias, $R^2 = .07$, $F(1, 231) = 16.95$, $\beta = -.26$, $p < .001$, and fat phobia, $R^2 = .06$, $F(1, 231) = 15.01$, $\beta = -.25$, $p < .001$, predicted lower ratings of political leadership competence. Real-world implications and directions for future research will be discussed.

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(35) WEIGHT STIGMA IN HEALTH SCIENCES EDUCATION

Calyope Ortega, Appalachian State University; Katie Wolsiefer, Appalachian State University; Ayrton Walker, Appalachian State University

There are many approaches to teaching about weight and health in the classroom, each with varying benefits and limitations (Tomiya 2014; Lee et al., 2021). The aim of the present study was to survey different post-secondary health educators across the United States on their weight-related attitudes and beliefs and their approaches to educating on weight and health. Participants were professors in the health sciences who had taught a relevant course in the last 3 years. A cluster sampling methodology was used to recruit all eligible participants from 3 randomly selected universities in each U.S. state. One-hundred and nineteen participants self-reported weight-based attitudes, approaches to teaching about weight and health, information about their own prior education, information about their current institution, and demographics. Analyses will examine correlates among approaches to teaching about weight and weight stigma, class size, professor educational background. Understanding the different approaches and attitudes health educators pose when teaching about weight and health may inform future intervention work in reducing weight stigma.

(36) THE LOOK OF RACISM: EXAMINING BLACK AND WHITE AMERICANS' IMPLICIT TRAIT PERCEPTIONS OF RACIAL PREJUDICE

Corban Mills, UNCG; Hayley Leibenow, UNCG; Brittany Cassidy, UNCG

Racism against Black individuals is a historic and ongoing problem in America. This history elicits more negative perceptions of people who may perpetuate this problem (e.g., police) among Black versus White Americans. We examined whether these more negative perceptions generalize to broad swaths of the population. We used reverse correlation to examine Black and White Americans' implicit trait perceptions of people described as being more or less racist toward Black individuals. This study had a 2 (Participant Race: Black, White) x 2 (Racism Level: more, less) design. Mixed-measures ANOVAs were used to assess effects on several valenced traits (e.g., warmth and competence). Both Black and White Americans had broadly more negative implicit trait perceptions of more relative to less racist people and had similar expectations about more relative to less racist people's ideologies as reflected by faces. These findings suggest that Black and White Americans have similar implicit trait perceptions of people who are racist, but that subtle differences may emerge among perceptions associated with expectations of criminal behavior.

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DATA BLITZ

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COMBATTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN MODERN CONFLICTS: IDEOLOGIES, STRATEGIES, AND TOOLS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)

Claire Ellis, Columbia University

Sexual violence among refugee populations is under-researched, under-reported, and under-funded, in part because of the complex intersection of factors which cause, determine, and augment this violence. My research question inquires: What are the most effective international human rights strategies and concrete approaches to combating this multifaceted problem? My written research is organized into three large themes with sub-sections. The first section contextualizes the issue by examining the causes and determining factors of sexual violence among refugee populations. I analyze the locus of the refugee camp as a site of vulnerability—structurally and geographically, in terms of the camps' layout and organization; interpersonally, where disproportionately high rates of domestic violence occur; and socio-economically, as economies of "survival sex" and prostitution prevail. The second and third sections showcase my methodology, collecting qualitative and quantitative data from interviews and technologies implemented by three NGOs across Europe and Africa, to combat the legal, psychological, and socio-economic effects of sexual violence against displaced persons.

THRIVING BEYOND DIVORCE: HOW POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH SPURS SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Destiny Fava, Florida Atlantic University

Parental divorce and its negative impacts on adult children's romantic relationships have been extensively investigated (Amato & Keith., 1991; Finkelhor et al., 2015). However, few studies have explored whether positive outcomes can result from experiencing parental divorce. The current study examined whether experiencing parental divorce affects emotion recognition accuracy in adults. Results demonstrated that performance on the 'Reading the Mind in the Eyes' task did not differ between adults from divorced versus non-divorced parents. However, participants who experienced parental divorce and reported growing from that experience performed significantly better on the emotion recognition task. Results and future directions for research uncovering the potentially adaptive skills that come with experiencing parental divorce will be discussed.

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DATA BLITZ

2:00 PM – 2:45 PM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

REFLECTING ON EXPERIENTIAL PURCHASES HAS DOWNSTREAM CONSEQUENCES ON COGNITION

Travis Carter, Roanoke College

Prior research has found that experiences tend to be more satisfying than material possessions in part because they are more closely associated with the self-concept. The present studies aim to examine whether spending some time reflecting on material or experiential purchase would impact downstream cognitive processing. In Study 1, participants who first reflected on an experience, rather than a possession, exhibited more global (vs. local) processing of stimuli on the Navon (1977) letter task. In Study 2, after a purchase reflection, participants performed an approach/avoidance task, using a joystick to categorize trait words as positive or negative. There was an interaction such that participants in the experiential condition were generally faster to categorize self-relevant traits across trial types. However, material participants were only faster to categorize self-relevant traits on the congruent trials, but not incongruent trials. Thus, the act of reflecting on a recent experiential (vs. a material) purchase had downstream consequences on cognitive tasks: participants adopted a more global mindset (Study 1) and processed self-relevant stimuli more quickly (Study 2).

DISENTANGLING SADISM FROM SCHADENFREUDE

Drew Parton, Virginia Commonwealth University; David Chester, Virginia Commonwealth University

Sadism represents a predisposition towards enjoying the suffering that we cause others. However, this conceptualization of Sadism closely abuts that of schadenfreude—the tendency to find pleasure in others' suffering. The relationship between trait Sadism and trait schadenfreude has gone understudied. Using exploratory and confirmatory latent construct modeling with a cross-sectional and diverse sample of 322 undergraduate participants, we found that the bi-factor model of Sadism and schadenfreude that best fit the data articulated Sadism as a sub-facet of schadenfreude. However, an EFA did not find the same relationship, and instead suggested a four-factor solution that split harm-enjoying traits into higher order Sadism and schadenfreude domains that each had lower-order facets—including a malicious component of schadenfreude that most closely abuts Sadism. Future research should seek to identify the mechanisms that translate a passive, schadenfreudic disposition into actual acts of Sadistic aggression.

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SELFISH ENHANCEMENT VERSUS SELFLESS ENHANCEMENT IN SOCIAL JUSTICE ATTITUDES

Camryn Cobb, University of Georgia; Dee Warmath, University of Georgia

In an effort to move towards a better world, social justice attitudes are becoming increasingly important as we aim to create approaches to address inequality and injustice. There has been little research on how values impact social justice attitudes or how race/ethnicity impacts this relationship. In this study, we propose that values are associated with social justice attitudes, and this relationship is moderated by race/ethnicity. Using survey data from 700 US adults, we find that there is a positive association between self-enhancement and self-transcendent values and social justice attitudes. Notably, self-transcendent values had a larger impact on social justice attitudes than self-enhancement values. We find that for self-enhancement, the relationship between values and social justice attitudes is negatively associated when moderated by the dominant race/ethnicity, White. These findings suggest self-enhancement and self-transcendent values can both support social justice attitudes but in varying strengths. When race/ethnicity and dominant social standing are considered, self-enhancement values, that focus on power and influence, impact social justice attitudes negatively.

SEVERE OSTRACISM: UNDERSTANDING ITS FREQUENCY AND IMPACT

Andrew Hales, University of Mississippi; Natasha Wood, University of Mississippi

Being ostracized is a painful experience. Even subtle and minor experiences of exclusion threaten fundamental human needs. However, not all ostracism is the same. Some experiences are subtle and minor – like being accidentally overlooked by a stranger walking by, or being ignored as a friend uses their phone. Other ostracism experiences are more serious – like when family members shun loved ones, or entire communities banish individuals from full participation. Psychologists have largely focused on the everyday mundane ostracism, leaving unanswered basic questions about severe ostracism, including its frequency, character, and consequences. So, we developed an instrument to identify and classify severe ostracism. Responses from a broad but non-representative U.S. sample indicate that severe ostracism is common (with 79% having experienced such an episode), but not frequent, (with far more people indicating having experienced mundane ostracism). It also appears to be more common in women than men, and it is associated with notable decrements in overall levels of basic needs satisfaction, especially when it had been experienced relatively recently.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR AND WORLDVIEW/CULTURE

Mu-Tor Flood, Bethune-Cookman University

This data blitz will discuss the foundational elements of a new field of psychology. This new field is African-Centered Industrial-Organizational Psychology. Throughout this presentation, I will discuss the application of African-centered psychological research, principles, and practices to the workplace. Especially workplaces with a majority of people of recent African descent. This is all from my forthcoming book "African-Centered Industrial-Organizational Psychology: Work and Organizing in the African-American Context". The following subjects will be discussed from a Black perspective: History of Africans and Work, Standard (European) I/O psychology, African-centered I/O Psychology, Research Methods and Statistics, Individual differences and assessments, Job analysis and Performance, Performance measurement, Staffing decisions, Training and Development, Motivation and Stress, Attitudes, Emotions at work, Leadership in organizations, Organizational Theory, Dynamics and Change, and Teams and finally an Ideal African-Centered Organization.

RECOVERING FROM INAUTHENTICITY: COUNTERFACTUAL THINKING ENHANCES MEANING IN LIFE AFTER INAUTHENTICITY

Madelyn Church, The University of Mississippi; Grace Rivera, The University of Mississippi; Kyle Dickey, Stetson University; Kianna Arthur, Texas A&M University

Counterfactual (i.e., "If Only...") thinking allows individuals to compare what has happened to what might have been. Counterfactual thinking is suggested to imbue both positive and negative events with meaning. We were interested in examining counterfactual thinking after (in)authentic experiences, given the importance of authenticity for well-being. In our study (N=364), participants recalled events in which they felt authentic or inauthentic (order randomized) and were randomly assigned to describe either counterfactual or factual details of each event. Afterwards, participants reported event-induced meaning in life, mood, and goal motivation. Results revealed an interaction of event and reflection type on meaning in life and mood. Overall, inauthentic experiences (compared to authentic experiences) produce less meaning in life and positive affect, and more negative affect, but counterfactual thinking about the event helps mitigate these effects. These findings can provide insight into how counterfactual thinking may be an effective self-regulatory strategy to help alleviate potential consequences of feeling inauthentic and aid in producing more meaning from these experiences.

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THE MOTIVATING EFFECT OF MONETARY OVER PSYCHOLOGICAL INCENTIVES IS STRONGER IN WESTERN CULTURES

Danila Medvedev, University of Chicago Booth School of Business; Diag Davenport, Princeton University; Thomas Talhelm, University of Chicago Booth School of Business; Yin Li, Yale University School of Management

We compared how hard people in six countries worked in response to monetary incentives versus psychological motivators, such as competing with or helping others. The advantage money had over psychological interventions was larger in the US and the UK than in China, India, Mexico, and South Africa (N = 8,133). In China and Mexico, a social norm intervention was more cost-effective in incentivizing effort than money. In our last study, we randomly assigned cultural frames through language in bilingual participants in India (N = 2,065). Money increased effort over a psychological treatment by 27% in Hindi and 52% in English. These findings contradict the standard economic intuition that people from poorer countries should be more driven by money. Instead, our results suggest that the market mentality of exchanging time and effort for material benefits is most prominent in Western, educated, industrialized, rich, and democratic (WEIRD) cultures.

OBJECTS DO NOT SUFFER: AN IMPACT OF MECHANISTIC DEHUMANIZATION ON PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN'S SUFFERING AND LACK OF JUSTICE IN DOMESTIC ASSAULT

Roxanne Felig, University of South Florida; Emiyl Courtney, University of South Florida; Kaitlyn Ligman, University of South Florida; Kirsten Lee, University of South Florida; Jamie Goldenberg, University of South Florida

Women constitute a majority of those who experience domestic violence, and the vast majority of perpetrators of domestic violence go unsentenced. We predict that associating women with objects, not animals, may uniquely predict the lack of consequences for perpetrators—for objects cannot feel pain. The objectification of women implies the denial of humanness, and dehumanization is known to facilitate acceptance of interpersonal harm. This pre-registered study examines the type of humanness objectified women are denied, and implications for perceptions of domestic assault. We manipulated the presentation of a woman as sexualized or not and said that she was involved in a domestic violence incident. When the woman was sexualized (and thus objectified), participants associated her with an inert, non-human object (i.e., mechanistically dehumanized her) more than when she was not sexually objectified, but we found no effect of sexualization on animalistic dehumanization. Mechanistic dehumanization mediated decreases in perceptions of the sexually objectified woman's suffering from the domestic violence, which decreased the severity of the punishment recommended for the perpetrator.

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THE EFFECT OF MASCULINITY VS. FEMININITY OF WOMEN ON VERDICT, BLAME, AND PUNISHMENT DURING TRIAL

Alaina Helmerichs, Georgia Southern University; Natalie Leandre, Georgia Southern University; Lindsay Eggen, Georgia Southern University; Audrey Molter, Georgia Southern University; Sam Tondreau, Georgia Southern University; Amy Hackney, Georgia Southern University

Jurors are asked to judge defendants based on the evidence presented to them. While jurors are told to focus on the evidence, past research has documented that a defendant's biological sex can affect the verdict and punishments given to them by jurors. For example, women are 74% less likely to be incarcerated than men who commit the same crime (Doerner & Demuth, 2014). However, biological sex is confounded with other variables, such as gendered appearance. The purpose of the current research is to assess whether perceived masculinity versus femininity of defendants affects juror decision making. The current 2 (gendered appearance: feminine vs. masculine) x 2 (type of case: medical malpractice vs. child negligence) between-subjects experimental study analyzed verdict, punishment, and internal vs. external blame attributions in a mock jury trial. It is expected that the more masculine-appearing defendants will receive harsher verdicts and punishments along with more internal blame attribution when compared to the more feminine-appearing defendants. If the gendered appearance of the defendant violates the gendered stereotype of the case, even harsher judgments are expected.

MORE THAN MEATLESS MONDAYS: SPILLOVER EFFECTS OF PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR

Rayne Bozeman, Georgia Institute of Technology; Jubilee Dickson, Chicago State University; Arjun Ramshankar, Georgia Institute of Technology; Catharina Hollauer, Georgia Institute of Technology; Suemin Lee, Georgia Institute of Technology; Joe Bozeman III, Georgia Institute of Technology

We investigated the potential spillover effects of adopting a 'meat-less' diet on other pro-environmental behaviors (PEB) across a representative sample of U.S. Georgia residents (N = 1,722). Using a convergent approach which combined social psychology, environmental engineering, and industrial ecology, we administered a moderated mediation model that finds eating less meat at least once a week was positively associated with PEB spillover. This relation was partially mediated (i.e., indirectly affected) by respondents' electricity burden and moderated (i.e., conditioned) by community type and political party. We also found that rural residents and respondents with a higher electricity burden were less likely to engage in PEB. Results of the life cycle assessment demonstrated that going meatless leads to PEB spillover with cumulative benefits for CO₂e mitigation. We conclude by discussing the study limitations, equity implications, and future research directions of PEB spillover effects.

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DATA BLITZ

2:00 PM - 2:45 PM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

OUR SOCIAL DILEMMA: THE INFORMAL CONSEQUENCES OF DIGITAL MEDIA ON SOCIAL GROUPS

Nicolas Cruz, Welch College

Today's society has been blessed with advances in technology, but with those blessings, there have been negatives. Social media has brought people together from old high school friends to bridging people across the world together. Unfortunately, social media companies have had more influence and control over people's thoughts and emotions than society realizes. Some of these companies' business models may be skewed to what the general population would find ethical. Unlike Eastern countries, the United States has rather less-than-ideal laws when it comes to its internet regulations law. Because of this, user's data can be subject to abuse. Due to information being able to spread quickly thanks to these applications, there is oftentimes a large amount of false information that gets spread. This becomes a real issue when users start believing this false information as truth. Despite some rather unethical practices, social media has been a great tool and has the potential to be better, but it may need help getting there.

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SYMPOSIUM 9

2:00 PM – 2:45 PM

Meeting Room: Governor's 1-2

OVERALL PEER JUSTICE PREDICTS INCLUSION IN WORK TEAMS

Chris Martin, Oglethorpe University

Justice should increase inclusion because just treatment conveys acceptance and enables social exchanges that build cohesion. I conducted a set of studies to examine whether justice causes or predicts inclusion. Study 1 analyzed whether justice and inclusion mutually cause each other at the within-person level. Five waves of data were gathered from 235 college students in 38 entrepreneurial teams at a public engineering university. General cross-lagged panel models (GLCM) indicated that justice and inclusion had a reciprocal influence on each other. However, in the long run, reversion to the mean occurred after an effect decayed. In Studies 2-5, cross-sectional data were collected from 894 undergraduates across 342 teams at the same university. Multilevel latent mean models showed that justice predicted inclusion at the between-team and between-person levels. In two-person teams, there was also a contextual effect, indicating that the first partner's justice perception perturbed both partners' inclusion. These results suggest that managers should set up team processes to maintain justice. Monitoring justice levels and ameliorating cases of injustice may also be helpful.

MIND THE GAP: DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN MAINTAINING VS. INCREASING INEQUALITY

Ilayda Orhan, Duke University; Maureen Craig, Duke University

Research on support for inequality mostly focuses on support for policies that maintain social inequalities (Craig & Phillips, 2023). Yet, recent legislation and court rulings on LGBTQ rights and affirmative action suggest that in some cases, people might favor policies that enhance social inequalities (i.e., widening group-based disparities). In 3 studies with samples across the political spectrum and a variety of policy issues (e.g., taxing, housing, education), this talk provides insight into the individual-level and contextual factors that elicit preference for policies that enhance inequalities. Across studies, social dominance orientation (SDO; desire for hierarchy; Pratto et al., 1994) predicted support for policies that enhance vs. maintain inequality. In a preregistered experiment, we established the causal role of system threat information on enhancement decisions. We also found that participants in the system threat condition are 35.7% more likely than participants in the control condition to support policies that harm low-status groups vs. help high-status groups. This work provides novel and timely insight into why people might support the exacerbation of inequalities.

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SYMPOSIUM 9

2:00 PM - 2:45 PM

Meeting Room: Governor's 1-2

ALIGNING CAUSE AND EFFECT: EXAMINING PROTEST EFFICACY WHEN HOLDING GUILTY PARTIES ACCOUNTABLE

Olly Davis, Auburn University; Sara Driskell, Auburn University

As political divisions continue to grow in the US, many people have strong attitudes about protesters, especially ones whose actions are disruptive or violent. Indeed, some states have new legislation limiting the actions of protesters and protecting those who act against them. In this research, we investigate if support for protesters and their cause changes based on how tailored their actions are, specifically if they are disrupting events for those who are ultimately responsible for the cause they are protesting or not. We will show MTurk participants (N=500) one of two mock news articles about a protest event regarding environmentalist activists shutting down the offices of an oil company or an unrelated office building. We will then measure their support for the protesters, their actions, and environmental causes as well as important downstream consequences including intentions to join local collective action efforts. We predict that participants will be more supportive of protesters who are seen as holding the responsible parties accountable and will be more accepting of extreme actions in this case. These participants will also be more interested in collective action.

(NOT) MEETING EXPECTATIONS? COMPARING PERCEIVED RESPONSIBILITY FOR AND FREQUENCY OF ALLYSHIP

Andrea Camacho Garron, Duke University; Lucy De Souza, The University of British Columbia; Toni Schmader, The University of British Columbia

Scholars have identified different actions that majority members can take to reduce racism, such as interpersonal confrontation and intergroup contact (Czopp et al., 2006; Tropp & Barlow, 2018). Feeling responsible for taking action is a strong predictor of engaging in social change (Miller et al., 2009). However, it is currently unknown whether people attribute different levels of responsibility to different forms of ally-action. Hence, we test the link between White Americans' perceived responsibility for and frequency of different forms of allyship. In Study 1 (N = 157), across action types, White Americans perceived White agents as more responsible than Black agents for engaging in activism (De Souza & Schmader, 2022). However, White (but not Black) Americans perceived White agents to take less action than their perceived responsibility. Study 2 (N = 167) found that the most important mechanism preventing White Americans from taking allyship actions is the barriers they face as a function of the action type. This research elucidates barriers that may contribute to White Americans' allyship.

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SYMPOSIUM 10

2:00 PM - 2:45 PM

Meeting Room: Governor's 3-4

THE LANGUAGES OF LOVE: UNDERSTANDING HOW AND WHY AFFECTION PREFERENCES INFLUENCE ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

Anthony Coy, University of South Florida

"Love Languages" is a popularized approach to enhancing relationship satisfaction. However, there is limited research on love languages within the psychological literature. This talk will present evidence from two studies. In a sample of 84 couples, the first found that a biased understanding of a partner's love languages influences enacted and perceived partner affection, and relationship satisfaction. A second study of 150 undergraduate participants examined a cognitive mechanism underlying these effects - mnemonic neglect. Specifically, preferences for three of the love languages were associated with a greater likelihood of actively recalling behaviors associated with those love languages - yet people were equally likely to accurately recognize behaviors from each love language. Combined, the results of these two studies indicate that preference biases may occur because people neglect non-preferred affectionate behavior from their partner. The implications of this neglect on romantic relationship maintenance will be discussed.

HIGHS AND LOWS OF RELATIONSHIP BEHAVIORS: CONSTRUCTING A RELATIONSHIP-SPECIFIC BEHAVIOR IDENTIFICATION FORM

Daniel Zweben, Temple University; Morgan Cope, Florida Atlantic University; Michael Maniaci, Florida Atlantic University

The present research examines Action Identification Theory (AIT) in romantic relationships. Specifically, we investigated the association between relationship quality and the Behavior Identification Form (BIF). The BIF measures the level at which individuals identify actions, either by their meaning (high level) or their concrete details (low level). Although the domain-general BIF showed predictive validity for relationship outcomes (Study 1), it is a global measure that does not adequately capture action identification within romantic relationships. Accordingly, we developed a domain-specific version of the BIF (Studies 2 and 3) to specifically assesses action identification in the context of romantic relationship behaviors. We also explored the associative effects between the novel relationship-specific BIF and related outcomes (e.g., relationship satisfaction). Results demonstrated that our relationship-specific BIF effectively assesses individual differences in action identification for romantic relationships behaviors and predicts relationship outcomes above and beyond the standard domain-general BIF.

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SYMPOSIUM 10

2:00 PM – 2:45 PM

Meeting Room: Governor's 3-4

THE ROLE OF INTELLECTUAL HUMILITY IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: AN ACTOR-PARTNER INTERDEPENDENCE MODEL ANALYSIS

Jessica Reich, University of NC Wilmington; Mark Leary, Duke University; Katrina Jongman-Sereno, Elon University; Richard Pond, University of NC Wilmington

Disagreements are an ongoing source of stress in close relationships. Research on intellectual humility (IH) -- the recognition that what one believes to be true may, in fact, be wrong -- shows that people high in IH have less contentious disagreements and are less likely to derogate those who disagree with them, suggesting that partners' IH may predict how people respond in disagreements with romantic partners and ultimately, influence relationship satisfaction. Seventy-four couples (N = 138) completed measures of IH and relationship satisfaction and answered questions about behavior during arguments. Findings revealed that women whose male partners scored higher in IH reported higher relationship quality. Men's relationship quality was not related to their female partner's IH. Further, women high in IH perceived their male partners as having fewer negative goals and tactics during disagreements. Men scoring low and average in IH perceived themselves as using fewer negative tactics during disagreements when their female partner was high in IH. These findings highlight the impact that intellectual humility can have on relationship quality and conflict, especially among women.

RE-EXAMINING THE LENGTH OF SEXUAL AFTERGLOW AND WHETHER IT VARIES BY INITIATION OR RELATIVE VALUE OF SEX

Olivia Breedin, Florida State University; Andrea Meltzer, Florida State University; Jordan Turner, Downs & St. Germain Research; Lindsey Hicks, Christopher Newport University; James McNulty, Florida State University; Juliana French, Oklahoma State University

Some evidence suggests couples remain sexually satisfied up to two days following a given act of sex whereas other evidence suggests sexual satisfaction remains elevated at least five days. In an effort to potentially reconcile such conflicting evidence, we conducted a high-powered replication study using data from 576 partnered individuals participating in two two-week daily-diary studies. In addition to analyzing these new data, we meta-analyzed across all evidence to date to better estimate the length of sexual afterglow. Furthermore, we considered whether the length depends on (a) whether sex was self-initiated, partner-initiated, or mutually initiated or (b) factors associated with the relative importance of sex (biological sex, attachment insecurity, sexual desire, desired sex frequency). Results reliably and robustly demonstrated that sexual satisfaction remained elevated at least two (but not three) days following a given act of sex, and this effect did not differ based on initiation or our key individual-difference factors. Not only does this research provide the strongest test of the sexual afterglow effect to date, it has important implications for clinical settings.

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SYMPOSIUM 11

2:00 PM – 2:45 PM

Meeting Room: Governor's 5-6

DIABETES STIGMA IS WEIGHTY: EXAMINING THE INTERSECTION BETWEEN DIABETES AND WEIGHT ON STEREOTYPING AND SOCIAL DISTANCE

Paula Brochu, Nova Southeastern University; Molly Robbins, Nova Southeastern University; Katherine West, Nova Southeastern University

This study examined the intersection of diabetes type (T1, T2, none), weight (thin, fat), and gender (man, woman) on stereotyping and social distance ratings of a target. Participants were recruited from MTurk using CloudResearch protocols to ensure data integrity. Exceeding the minimum sample size of 413 to achieve .95 power for the planned ANOVA, 434 participants were retained after data checks. Significant 3-way interactions were observed. Probing these interactions supported the hypothesized diabetes x weight interaction for the woman target, but not the man. Specifically, the fat woman was stereotyped more than the thin woman when she had T1D and no diabetes, both Cohen's d s > 0.7. Likewise, the fat woman was socially distanced from more than the thin woman when she had T1D, Cohen's d = 0.9. The fat and thin women were similarly stereotyped and socially distanced from when she had T2D. When the woman was thin, she was stereotyped and socially distanced from more when she had T2D than T1D, both Cohen's d s > 0.7. Results show the insidious nature of weight stigma and T2D stigma for women, as negative perceptions abound when either characteristic was present.

CATEGORICAL AND STEREOTYPE MISATTRIBUTIONS OF SOUTH ASIAN AND LATINO FACES

Mohammad Wiswall, Duke University; Mercedes Munoz, Duke University; Sarah Gaither, Duke University

Racial ambiguity research has mainly focused on Black-White and East Asian-White people, neglecting the growing Latino and South Asian populations who reflect understudied racially ambiguous groups. We posit that South Asian and Latino people are distinctly stereotyped, but these stereotypes are misattributed during facial categorizations. First, Study 1 (N = 289) identified distinct stereotypes for South Asian (e.g., smart) and Latino (e.g., loud) people. Free responses highlighted additional stereotypes beyond traditional checklists, including occupational stereotypes (e.g., South Asian people are doctors, Latinx people are landscapers). Incongruent stereotypes were found among White, Latinx, and South Asian participants (e.g., White and Latinx participants think South Asian people are quiet, but South Asian participants don't). Study 2 (N = 300) will examine whether White, South Asian, and Latino perceivers misattribute stereotypes to South Asian and Latinx faces, testing if racial ambiguity blurs stereotyping. This expansion beyond the US Black-White Binary lays the groundwork to more fully understand racial ambiguity and its related downstream consequences.

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SYMPOSIUM 11

2:00 PM – 2:45 PM

Meeting Room: Governor's 5-6

WHEN BLACK WOMEN SPEAK UP: INGROUP PERCEPTIONS OF SEXISM CLAIMS

Brianna Richmond, University of Mississippi; Joseph Wellman, University of Mississippi; Donna Garcia, California State University, San Bernardino; Adam Beam, University of Mississippi; Tuong-Vy Nguyen, University of Mississippi

Across 2 studies, we explored the influence of intersecting identities of the target, perpetrator, and perceiver during evaluations of discrimination claims. In Study 1, we had 262 Black women evaluate another Black woman who recounts an experience of sexism perpetuated by a White, Black, or Latino employer. Participants were less supportive of the claim and perceived the claim as more harmful for the ingroup when it was against a Black man compared to a White man. In Study 2, another sample of 232 Black women evaluate a Black woman's recount of sexism perpetuated by a White or Black employer. Again, participants liked the claimant less when it is made against a Black man though they did not find it more harmful for the ingroup as found in Study 1. Instead, participants viewed the claim would be less costly for the claimant and the company would punish the boss more when the boss was Black. These findings suggest that characteristics of both the perceivers and actors of discrimination claims, specifically intersecting stigmatized identities, may influence perceptions of the event and those involved. We discuss the utility of intersectional approaches for gender research.

THE STIGMA OF ACADEMIC DIFFICULTY

Shannon Brady, Wake Forest University; Cara Cugno, University of Hartford; Joseph Curran, Wake Forest University; McKenzie Baker, Wake Forest University; Joe Zhang, Wake Forest University; Jiadi Li, Wake Forest University; Maggie Zhang, Wake Forest University; Rebecca Getu, Wake Forest University

In the achievement-focused context of college, we theorize that students not meeting academic standards are a novel stigmatized group, unexplored in previous research. Therefore, across four studies (N=1,200), we asked: Do college students stigmatize their peers experiencing academic difficulty? First, we examined college students' attitudes toward several target groups, including "classic" stigmatized groups from past research (obese students, blind students) and our theorized novel stigmatized group: students placed on academic probation due to poor grades. We assessed desired social distance from the target group (Link et al., 2004) and the extent to which they saw the target group as lacking prosocial goals (Haslam & Loughnan, 2013). Next, we examined whether findings would generalize when the novel target group was students taking remedial courses. Finally, we used a behavioral paradigm (Goff et al., 2008) to examine whether students would distance themselves physically from peers on probation. We found consistent evidence of cognitive stigmatization of students experiencing academic difficulty, but less clear evidence of behavioral stigmatization.

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POSTER SESSION C

3:00 PM – 3:45 PM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(1) CAN CARTOONS HELP BUILD EMPATHY AND SOCIAL CUES FOR CHILDREN WHO DISPLAYED SYMPTOMS OF ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER?

Casandra Rodriguez, Our Lady of the Lake University

The purpose of this research is to assess cartoons to see if it can improve empathy and social cues on children with ASPD. Social cues were consistent and identifiable, indicating that cartoons may be a useful tool in conjunction with other treatment methods.

(2) COLLEGE STUDENT'S UNPREDICTABILITY BELIEFS AND DISTRESS IN RELATION TO PARENTAL MENTAL ILLNESS

Ashlyn Wells, College of Charleston; Lisa Ross, College of Charleston

We examined the relationship between parental mental illness (PMI), college student's unpredictability beliefs (regarding self, others, and world), and current distress (depression, anxiety, and stress). Students ($N=211$; $M=19.20$) answered questions about 1) whether they perceived one or both parents having struggles with anxiety or depression (combined into a yes-no PMI score), 2) current unpredictability beliefs (SUB; Ross et al., 2019), and 3) their distress (DASS, Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995). All SUB and DASS scores intercorrelated ($p<0.01$) and a MANOVA indicated students with a PMI scored higher than peers without a PMI on all SUB and DASS dimensions, $F(6,216)=7.488$, $p<.01$. Finally, we investigated whether SUB scores mediated the relationship between 2 types of PMI and distress. According to hierarchical multiple regressions, the parental anxiety-distress relationship was not mediated by SUB scores, as parent anxiety accounted for an additional 2.4% of the distress variance beyond SUB scores. However, parental depression didn't predict distress on step 2 following SUB scores ($R^2_{\text{change}}=.009$), i.e., SUB scores mediated the relationship between parental depression and distress.

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POSTER SESSION C

3:00 PM – 3:45 PM

Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom

(3) LESS MEAT, LESS HEAT: ANALYZING MEAT CONSUMPTION THROUGH AN EXTENDED THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR

Madeleine Powers, University of North Florida; Heather Barnes-Truelove

Meat reduction is an under-investigated way to combat climate change. The current study used an extended Theory of Planned Behavior model (TPB) to predict intention to eat red meat. Along with base TPB components: attitudes, subjective norms (SN), and perceived behavioral control (PBC), this study adds to the literature by including meat-eating identity, past behavior, and political orientation as predictors of intention. Data was collected from 744 participants (56.7% men, 81% white, 31.4% conservative) via Mturk. In a hierarchical linear regression, the extended TPB model ($R^2 = .62, p < .001$) better predicted intention than the base TPB model ($R^2 = .60, p < .001$). In addition to attitudes ($\beta = .39, p < .001$), SN ($\beta = .38, p < .001$), and PBC ($\beta = .22, p < .001$) predicting intention, identity and past behavior were significant predictors, $p < .001$. The results replicated when non-meat eaters were removed. Conservatism was not a moderator between the predictors and intention. The results support TPB as an effective model for predicting intention across the political spectrum. Targeted messaging should emphasize meat-eating identity and past behavior in along with base-TPB variables in designs.

(4) EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF MUSIC ON OSTRACISM RECOVERY

Sydney Wicks, University of Mississippi; Andrew Hales, University of Mississippi

People may turn to music to feel better after negative experiences. Across two experiments ($N = 692$), we investigated whether the effectiveness of music on social exclusion recovery was greater than that of other distracting noises. We hypothesized that listening to music would be effective in improving needs satisfaction after instances of ostracism. Additionally, we examined whether music's effectiveness was mediated by rumination, emotional engagement (feeling moved by the audio), and parasocial experiences (one-sided psychological bonds). Ultimately, music was shown to be relatively effective in improving one's needs when compared to a baseline condition. While the music and distraction conditions led to similar amounts of recovery, music impacted needs through a mechanism generally distracting noise did not: parasocial experiences. Study 2 indicated that when compared to baseline, the effects of both happy and sad music on needs satisfaction were mediated through reduced rumination (similarly to other noises) and greater parasocial experiences. Findings provide insight into the use of music as a substitute for social connection.

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(5) EXAMINING RELATIONSHIP SELF-EFFICACY AS A MEDIATOR IN THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ATTACHMENT INSECURITY AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

Cara Landes, Christopher Newport University; Lindsey Hicks, Christopher Newport University; Jim McNulty, Florida State University

Attachment insecurity (i.e., high anxiety over abandonment and/or avoidance of intimacy) is notoriously bad for romantic relationships (see Candel & Turliuc, 2019 for review). One explanation for this association might be that attachment insecurity negatively impacts people's beliefs about their ability to be successful in their relationships (i.e., relationship self-efficacy). Indeed, high levels of attachment avoidance (Mallinckrodt & Wei, 2005) and attachment anxiety (Tronick, 1989) can have negative implications for people's sense of efficacy in their relationships, and low relationship self-efficacy can have negative implications for relationship satisfaction (Lopez & Lent, 1991). We examined whether relationship self-efficacy mediated the association between attachment insecurity and relationship satisfaction in a sample of 120 couples. We found evidence that self-efficacy mediated the association between avoidance and relationship satisfaction for wives, but this effect was not significant for husbands. Marital self-efficacy did not mediate the association between anxiety and satisfaction for husbands or wives. Plans are underway to test this effect in another dyadic sample.

(6) LONELINESS DOES NOT MODERATE THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN RISC AND SELF-DISCLOSURES FOR ROOMMATES

Jacob Dapp, University of North Carolina at Charlotte; Amy Canavello, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Roommate relationships may shape how one makes the social transition to a college environment. While the extent to which people define themselves in terms of close relationships, or Relational-Interdependent Self-Construal (RISC), has been shown to improve roommates relationship quality through maintenance behaviors like self-disclosures (Gore, Cross, & Morris, 2006), less is known about what might prevent relational people from self-disclosing to roommates. Given the negative associations between maintenance behaviors and loneliness, and between loneliness and self-disclosure (Afifi et al., 2019; Solano, Batten, & Parish, 1982), we predicted that perceived loneliness early in roommate relationships moderates the association between RISC and self-disclosures. Using mixed modeling, we tested this hypothesis with secondary analyses of a study that followed first-semester roommate dyads across a semester. While actors' RISC was consistently associated with partners' reports of actors' disclosure, this effect was not moderated by actors' loneliness. The findings suggest that loneliness does not substantially alter the link between the relational self and relationship maintenance.

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(7) HOW DO GENES AND CULTURE INFLUENCE SENSITIVITY TO SOCIAL NORMS?

Kirby Lam, Duke University; Cristina Salvador, Duke University; Amelie Rossmair, University of Michigan; Aya Kamikubo, Tokyo Women's Christian University; Mayumi Karasawa, Tokyo Women's Christian University; Shinobu Kitayama, University of Michigan

Social norms are crucial for coordinating behaviors, yet it is unclear why some people are more sensitive to them than others. Here, we tested the role of genes and culture. We predicted that people who are more sensitive to rewards (as indexed by being a carrier of a 2 or 7-repeat DRD4 allele) may show greater sensitivity to norms if they are from a strict cultural context (e.g., Japan), but less sensitivity to norms if they are from a loose cultural context (e.g., the US). To test this hypothesis, we had 200 European American and 168 Japanese undergraduates genotyped for reward related genes and complete a task where they evaluated norm adhering or violating behaviors as their electroencephalogram (EEG) was recorded. We found the predicted Culture x DRD4 interaction on how strongly people responded to norm violations. Japanese carriers tended to be more sensitive to norms than American carriers, but the effect was non-significant. Among non-carriers, American participants showed greater sensitivity to norm violations than Japanese participants. These findings suggest both genes and culture influence reactions to norm violations, with implications for culture and norm psychology.

(8) A COMPARISON OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' DESCRIPTIONS OF MEETING THEIR FRIEND: THE ROLE OF SIMILARITY

Carina Rosenberg, William & Mary; Richard Homenya, William & Mary; Thu Pham, William & Mary; Joanna Schug, William & Mary

Cross cultural research has suggested that there are cultural differences in how people meet their friends, and in the nature of their friendships. In particular, previous research has suggested that friends in some societies (Japan) share fewer similarities than friends in other societies (United States). This difference is explained in terms of relational mobility, or the degree to which social environments provide individuals with opportunities to meet and choose relationship partners. In this study, we asked university students in Japan and the United States to describe how they met their close friend. We coded the responses and examined whether participants mentioned similarity (i.e., sharing a common interest or hobby). We also measured participants' perceptions of relational mobility in their society. In line with previous research, American students reported higher relational mobility than Japanese students, and also were more likely to mention that similarity was a factor that led to the formation of their friendship. Japanese students were more likely to have met their friend via organizations such as student clubs. We discuss directions for future research.

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(9) DISABILITY AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS: HOW MICROAGGRESSIONS IMPACT STUDENTS WITH INVISIBLE AND VISIBLE DISABILITIES

Annabelle Ross, Davidson College; Brian Eiler, Davidson College

Research shows how negative attitudes towards students with disabilities (SWD) can pose barriers to academic success and belonging, but there is a lack of research regarding peers' attitudes towards SWD and how those attitudes differ by disability type. This study assessed SWD attitudes and compared attitudes towards those with visible identities (Autism) to those that are concealable (ADHD and Dyslexia). Participants completed an implicit association test (IAT) in which they categorized pictures of SWD (visible/invisible) and positive/negative words using MouseTracker software which measures the trajectory of participants' choices. This procedure allowed us to capture traditional IAT measures and proxies for underlying cognitive dynamics (e.g., area under the curve, x-flips, etc.). Participants self-reported attitudes towards persons with disabilities using the ATDP scale. We hypothesized that for incongruent pairings, participants would 1) make more errors, 2) have longer response times, and 3) display more uncertain cognitive dynamics. We correlated these measures to d scores. Results supported these hypotheses and showed that visible disabilities are viewed more negatively.

(10) AWE, IDENTITY, AND PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING

Jenna Dawley, Furman University; Erin Hahn, Furman University

Awe may increase selfless acts through a diminished sense of self, so might awe affect pro-environmental clothing decisions? We hypothesized that awe would (1) diminish self-interest and increase feelings of connectedness, and (2) increase the appeal of pro-environmental choices over self-interested ones in a purchasing task. Participants ($n = 149$) recruited from Prolific completed the study online. To manipulate awe, we randomly assigned participants to one of three, 2-min video conditions: nature-based awe, art-inspired awe, or control. Awe, mood, self-interest, connectedness (to nature or humanity), product preferences, environmental consciousness and control, and self versus pro-environmental trade-off decisions were measured. Manipulation of awe was successful. The nature condition ($M = 4.00$; $SD = 1.30$) elicited more awe than the control condition ($M = 2.51$; $SD = 1.48$), while the art condition ($M = 3.82$; $SD = 1.48$) elicited a similar level of awe to the nature condition. However, we did not find that awe altered connectedness, self-interest, or decision-making. This suggests that awe's "small self" differs from self-interest and self-interest differs from prosociality.

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(11) PHASES OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REAPPRAISAL

Junyuan Luo, Wake Forest University; Christian Waugh, Wake Forest University

Reappraisal, changing the way one thinks about the stressor, is an effective emotion regulation strategy. Waugh et al. (2022) have dissociated reappraisal's generation and implementation and found that implementation yields the most substantial increases in positive emotions. However, it remains unclear whether this dissociation also applies to external reappraisal. The current study aimed to replicate this finding in rural and urban Chinese people, who differ greatly in their lifestyles. In half of the trials, participants saw negative images and generated reappraisals. In the other half, they saw negative images and read reappraisals of low or high quality. They then implemented these reappraisals to feel better. Besides replicating the previous finding, we observed similar levels of positive emotions but lower effort for implementing an internal (vs. external) reappraisal. Furthermore, rural (vs. urban) people were nearly twice as likely to fail to generate a reappraisal, indicating a potential link between literacy and reappraisal ability. The results contribute to a deeper understanding of different reappraisal tactics and how individuals from varying backgrounds employ them.

(12) EXPLORING THE ROLE OF SELF- AND INTERPERSONAL EMOTION REGULATION STRATEGIES IN THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS AND WELL-BEING IN THE POST-COVID-19 ERA: A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

Xiaoxiang Zheng, Arizona State University; Nicole Roberts, Arizona State University; Mary Burlison, Arizona State University

Psychological burden amidst COVID escalated needs for emotion regulation(ER). However, underutilization of adaptive- and overuse of maladaptive ER strategies relate to heightened risk of psychopathology. Positive relationships alleviate distress when confronting stressful events, but romantic relationships(RRs) with existing vulnerabilities make people more susceptible to external stressors. Further, cultural background can shape the way of emotion regulation in relationships. This study will examine how self- and interpersonal ER interact with RR to affect well-being as shaped by cultural orientation in post-COVID era. We propose: i) adaptive(mal-) self-regulation will strengthen(undermine) positive association between RR and well-being more in individualists; and ii) adaptive(mal-) partner regulation will strengthen(undermine) the association more in collectivists. Americans and Hong Kong Chinese(100 per group) will be recruited via social media. An online survey assessing sociodemographics, romantic relationship, self- and partner emotion regulation, cultural orientation, and psychological well-being will be administered. Structural equation modeling will be used for analysis.

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(13) EXAMINE THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL CAPITAL THROUGH WISE INTERVENTIONS

Al Robiullah, Ball State University; Gerardo Ramirez, Ball State University

At Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), it is common to observe underrepresented minority students are unaware of the significance of utilizing resources such as tutoring, office hours, etc. This study we investigated the impact of wise interventions on academic performance and dropout rates among first-year students at Cal State LA. Wise interventions address the achievement gap by focusing on students' interpretations and narratives as they enter college. A sample of 716 students was randomly assigned to one of three groups: Resources Condition, Stories + Resources Condition, and a No Treatment Condition. The results show that both treatment groups (Resources and Stories + Resources) outperformed the No Treatment Condition in terms of academic GPA in both the Fall and Spring semesters. The Stories + Resources Condition demonstrated the highest GPA. Dropout rates in the treatment groups were slightly higher than in the No Treatment Condition, with the Stories + Resources Condition having the highest dropout rates. These findings suggest that wise interventions can positively impact academic performance but may require further refinement to address dropout rates effectively.

(14) STORIES OF POSITIVE LGBTQ+ EXPERIENCES IN HEALTHCARE ON EXPECTATION OF DISCRIMINATION IN TRANSGENDER AND NON-BINARY YOUNG ADULTS

Jay Snyder, Virginia Commonwealth University; Dr. Kristina Hood, Virginia Commonwealth University; Alexandra Wynn, Virginia Commonwealth University

LGBTQ+ individuals tend to have worse healthcare outcomes than their cisgender and heterosexual counterparts, due in part to healthcare discrimination. Expectation of discrimination is a mechanism used by LGBTQ+ people to cope with discrimination by avoiding potentially hostile situations; it also causes significant stress that may negatively impact physical health. This study examined the effect of transgender and non-binary identity and having read about positive LGBTQ+ healthcare experiences on expectation of discrimination. The interaction between transgender identity and positive LGBTQ+ healthcare stories was significant ($B = -.33$, 95% CI $[-.57, -.10]$, $t = -2.7645$, $p = .006$). Findings indicate that for transgender and non-binary individuals, reading about other LGBTQ+ individuals' positive healthcare experiences corresponded to reduced expectation of discrimination, while for cisgender LGBTQ+ community members, reading about positive healthcare experiences had little impact on expectation of discrimination. The differences in expectations between transgender and cisgender LGBTQ+ members may be the result of differences in healthcare needs between the two groups.

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(15) THE ROLE OF SOCIAL IDENTITY AND VALUES IN PREDICTING POLITICAL ATTITUDES

Logan Coffee, Furman University; Devin Marquess, Furman University; Nader Hakim, Furman University

The dominant consensus in previous literature is that identification with all humanity (IWAH) predicts greater pro-social attitudes and behaviors. However, studies have yet to adequately combine and compare how different identifications (i.e. national and IWAH) impact political attitudes, especially when moderated by self-transcendence, a related psychological tendency to relate to a greater whole. To study this, we obtained a sample of 495 participants from across the U.S. and primed participants to identify as either a citizen of the U.S., a member of all humanity, or neither. We then measured their attitudes for different prosocial political attitudes, including support for diplomacy, ecocentric environmental support, and immigration support. Showed significant interaction of the manipulation with self-transcendence on immigration attitudes: when participants were identifying with the U.S. as a national ingroup, their self-transcendence moderated their pro-immigration attitudes. As their self-transcendence increased, their pro-immigration attitudes also increased, but when their self-transcendence was low, their positive immigration attitudes were also low.

(16) DOUBTING THOMAS: THE POTENTIAL TO USE DISCONFIRMING EVIDENCE TO COMBAT MISINFORMATION

Joseph Curran, Wake Forest; John Petrocelli, Wake Forest

Unique methods to combat misinformation have received significant attention in recent years. However, most methods are not universally applicable and vary in external validity and effectiveness. Therefore, it is a necessity that new, easily implemented and effective methods be developed to misinformation. Using the methods of Wason (1968), we hypothesized that prompting individuals to consider disconfirming evidence can be used to combat belief in misinformation. Our experiment (N = 174) examined how the completion of the Wason card task or a direct disconfirming evidence training can be used to combat misinformation. Participants completed one of the trainings, both, or neither, and then assessed the accuracy of several local news headlines and freely determining their amount of information exposure (i.e., one piece at a time). Although neither the Wason card task nor the consideration of disconfirming evidence affected fake news detection, it did effect the amount of information participants chose to be exposed to. Further, average number of clicks for additional information mediated the relationship between interest in the news headlines and fake news sensitivity.

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(17) ETHNIC IDENTITY AND STEM ENGAGEMENT AMONG AFRICAN-AMERICAN AND LATINE ADOLESCENTS

Jordan Taliaferro, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Anne Maheux, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

African Americans and Latine Americans are underrepresented in STEM. These disparities emerge early, when youth are exploring their interests and identities. Limited research has explored the association between ethnic identity and STEM engagement. This study explored how aspects of ethnic identity impact STEM outcomes and how intersectional stereotype endorsement might play a role in this process. Adolescents in middle school (n=686; Mage=12, 72% Latine, 33% Black) were recruited by the Character Lab Research Network. Participants self-reported their ethnic identity (commitment and exploration), math outcomes (self-efficacy, belonging, future orientation) and beliefs of negative math stereotypes about their racial/ethnic and gender group. Controlling for age, SES, gender, and family support, results showed that higher ethnic identity commitment was associated with more STEM belonging and higher ethnic identity exploration was associated with greater future math orientation. Ethnic identity was unrelated to self-efficacy and did not buffer the negative effects of stereotype endorsement. Results demonstrate how ethnic identity may be protective for underrepresented groups in STEM.

(18) THE EFFECTS OF NARRATOR VOICE PITCH ON THE POTENCY OF GUIDED MEDITATION

Dean Benne, Western Carolina University; Samantha Castelblanco, Western Carolina University

The present study aims to examine the potential relationship between the potency of a guided meditation exercise and its narrator's voice pitch. 117 participants were drawn from the WCU SONA subject pool and randomly assigned to four experimental groups: low-pitch female narrator, high-pitch female narrator, low-pitch male narrator, and high-pitch male narrator. Participants who were unable to effectively understand both written and spoken English were excluded. Previous research has indicated that high-pitched male voices are considered "trustworthy," and we hypothesize that this will translate to greater guided meditation effectiveness. Using multiple one-way ANOVA tests, the data were analyzed and, while the results fell short of establishing a statistically significant relationship between the variables in question, interesting trends in the data still emerged after analysis.

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(19) DIFFERENTIAL IMPACT OF VARIOUS TYPES OF CHILD MALTREATMENT ON INTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS AS MEASURED BY THE MMPI-3

Amanda Peirano, Western Carolina University; Tatum Feiler, Western Carolina University; David Solomon, Western Carolina University

Research suggests an increased risk of internalized dysfunction for victims of child maltreatment. Previous research suggests that victims of child maltreatment report more depressive, anxiety, and anger symptoms (Vilariño et al., 2022). Child maltreatment is also associated with an increased risk of suicide ideation and attempt in young adulthood (Smith et al., 2017). This study aimed to examine the impact of types of child maltreatment on the internalizing scales of the MMPI-3 in a sample of college students (N=222) while controlling for other types of maltreatment in the model. Participants completed the MMPI-3 and the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire. When all five types of maltreatment were entered into the regression, they jointly predicted each of the internalizing subscales, except for compulsivity. The overall anger proneness model was significant ($p = .01$) despite the individual types of maltreatment not resulting as significant individual predictors. Emotional Abuse served as the strongest predictor of each subscale except for behavior restricting fears. The results indicate that emotional abuse may be particularly salient as it relates to internalizing symptomology.

(20) A META-ANALYSIS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SAFER SEX SELF-EFFICACY AND CONDOM USE BEHAVIORS MODERATED BY AGE

Aaron Lankster, North Carolina State University; Laura Widman, North Carolina State University; Reina Evans-Paulson, Innovation Research and Training; Anne Maheux, University of North Carolina; Jordyn McCrimmon, North Carolina State University; Julia Brasileiro, North Carolina State University

Condoms are an accessible and effective tool for minimizing risks of unwanted pregnancy and HIV/STIs. Safer sex self-efficacy refers to the level of confidence or ability an individual perceives they have when engaging in safe sex practices. Current literature on the relationship between sexual self-efficacy and condom use range from no effect to a strong effect, and it remains unclear if this differs across the adolescent period. The purpose of this study was to meta-analyze the literature on the relationship between sexual self-efficacy and condom use and examine age as a moderator. We conducted a comprehensive literature search and are in the process of using random effects meta-analytic procedures for primary analyses. This meta-analysis is part of a larger meta-analysis on correlates of condom use behavior. So far, 35 effect sizes have been calculated from the articles with sexual self-efficacy measures. Effect sizes range from -0.008 (sample $n = 838$) to 0.52 ($n = 541$). Primary analyses will be conducted prior to the SSSP conference for presentation. Results will identify the strength of safe sex self-efficacy as a predictor of condom use, and the impact of age on this effect.

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(21) THE LAY CONCEPTION OF HONESTY: AN INVESTIGATION OF CHINESE SAMPLES

Yaran Zhang, Wake Forest University; Yuechun Yao, Wake Forest University; Qilin Zhang, Wake Forest University; Mike Furr, Wake Forest University

Honesty, a concept that is universally valued, has long captivated researchers seeking to unravel its various dimensions. Reynolds et al. (2023) identified truthfulness as the core theme of honesty but their sampling was limited to the US samples. Mirroring their work on American perceptions of honesty, our study employed a grounded theory approach to uncover Chinese conceptualizations of honesty and honest behaviors among 371 Chinese participants (M = 24.2, 66% male) recruited from social media. In the preliminary analysis, we extracted the core prototypes of honesty based on the frequency and priority of responses, with trustworthiness and truthfulness emerging as paramount components within the respondents' descriptions. In the next two months, we will conduct topic modeling on participants' responses, cross-validated with human-coded data. This research sheds light on what Chinese individuals, and collectivist cultures, prioritize within the realm of honesty. The study also advances our understanding of how perceptions of honest behaviors intertwine with perceptions of honest individuals, offering insight into comparing honesty's social perceptions across cultural contexts.

(22) OBSERVING EFFORT IN OTHERS: THEMES ACROSS HIGH AND LOW EFFORT

Yali Philipson, University of Georgia ; Julian Wright, University of Georgia ; Michelle vanDellen, University of Georgia

Perceived effort plays a pivotal role in shaping our judgments of others' labor outcomes. This social concept extends to various everyday contexts, including interpersonal relationships and professional environments. However, there remains a gap in the literature on what cognitive tools people use to evaluate effort in others. We investigated how individuals discern and interpret effort in others using a qualitative study. Participants were asked to think about someone they know actively pursuing a goal and someone not making a sincere effort toward their goal. We asked how they could tell someone was trying hard (vs. not) and what information they used to draw conclusions about their effort. We will utilize a systematic coding approach to analyze the essay responses and explore themes in the language participants used to describe perceived effort in others. Our aim is to uncover recurring themes and patterns in the perception of high and low effort, with the goal of understanding the factors that people use when assessing the efforts of others.

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(23) INTERPERSONAL LICENSING IN EATING AND EXERCISE BEHAVIORS

Kayla Brown, University of Georgia; Defne Bozbey, University of Georgia; Emma Bales, University of Georgia; Julian Wright, University of Georgia; Michelle vanDellen, University of Georgia

Interpersonal licensing occurs when individuals faced with a self-control failure alleviate guilt by exaggerating the self-control failures of others. We conducted two studies to evaluate the role of interpersonal licensing in eating and exercise behaviors. In Study 1, participants were randomly assigned to imagine eating a healthy or unhealthy plate of food, created a plate for another person, and rated the guilt they felt for eating their assigned plate. Compared to healthy condition participants, those assigned unhealthy plates created more unhealthy plates and reported more guilt. Among the participants in the unhealthy condition who created an unhealthy plate, reported guilt was lower when created plates consisted of greater quantities of unhealthy food, suggesting interpersonal licensing. In Study 2, participants were randomly assigned to imagine they had failed or succeeded at an exercise goal, estimated the distance of another person's run, and rated guilt for their hypothetical success/failure of a goal. We observed no significant difference between the groups in estimated distances or reported guilt. Explanations for the failed replication in study 2 will be discussed.

(24) THE SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF PARTNER PROVIDED INFERENCES ON MEMORY

Zoe Fischer, The University of Mississippi; Matthew Reysen

Stories accompanied by pictorial inferences are shown to impact participant's level of accuracy during recall of narrative text. Across two studies (N = 312) we examined how social exposure to written inferences impacts the likelihood that participants incorporate these inferences into their own memories. In study 1, participants (n = 105) were randomly assigned to read and answer questions about stories either alone or with a partner. Participants who received partner provided inferences, falsely remembered more inferences than participants in the control. A significant difference was found between the two conditions. In Study 2 (n = 208) participants were randomly assigned to work with a low confident partner, high confident partner, or alone. Participants who worked with low or high confidence partners falsely remember more inferences than participants who worked alone. Participants who worked with low or high confident partners did not differ. Overall, socially provided inferences appear to be falsely incorporated into individuals' memory regardless of the other person's confidence level.

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(25) DOES THE PRESENCE OF A VEGETARIAN INDUCE COGNITIVE DISSONANCE IN MEAT-EATERS?

Abby Owens, Furman University; Jenna Dawley, Furman University; Erin Hahn, Furman University

While many people consider themselves to be committed to caring about animals, they also consume foods resulting from animal suffering. In the present study, we look at this contradictory behavior, coined the 'meat paradox', and ask why and how omnivores develop cognitive strategies to allow them to continue their paradoxical behavior (Bastian & Loughnan, 2021). Specifically, we used the presence of a vegetarian as a lens into meat-related dissonance among omnivores. We recruited 204 adults from Prolific and measured participants' perceptions of either a vegetarian or omnivore. To examine cognitive dissonance, participants were assessed on their beliefs about animal mind capacities (e.g., reason, feel, pleasure) and completed a speciesism scale. Contrary to our predictions, participants viewed the vegetarian more favorably than the omnivore. The results contradict previous research showing that omnivores devalue vegetarians in an attempt to justify morally contradictory behavior (Rothgerber, 2014). Reasons for this discrepancy are considered, and we also explore the possibility that individual differences in meat commitment may influence the results.

(26) THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND VOTING BEHAVIOR

Savannah Diggett, Clemson University; Elizabeth Warren, Clemson University; Ben Cotterill, Clemson University

In an uncertain world, it is vital to study voter behavior and its impacts on policy decisions. Most research on personality differences in the socio-political realm has focused on predominantly left-leaning samples in the American Northeast. Therefore, this study aimed to replicate findings using the Big Five Aspect Scale (BFAS) with a mostly right-leaning sample from South Carolina. It was expected that Republican voters, and those higher in self-reported Conservatism, would score higher in Orderliness and Politeness, while scoring lower in Openness and Compassion. 139 participants provided their political affiliation, completed the Social and Economic Conservatism Scale (SECS), and the BFAS. As predicted, Republicans scored lower in both Openness and Compassion, and higher in Politeness. Conservatism positively correlated with Conscientiousness and Industriousness, but there was not a significant relationship with Orderliness and Politeness. Overall, the majority of findings were replicated, other findings are discussed, and the benefits of examining different personality constructs are explained.

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(27) THE INFLUENCE OF THE BEHAVIORAL APPROACH SYSTEM (BAS) ON SMOKING CESSATION AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES IN DUAL SMOKER COUPLES

Matthew Bazan, University of Georgia; Julian W.C. Wright, University of Georgia; James MacKillop, McMaster University; Steven Beach, University of Georgia; Michelle R. vanDellen, University of Georgia

The behavioral approach system (BAS) and avoidance systems (BIS) are pivotal in regulating goal-motivated behaviors, with BAS associated with a higher likelihood of smoking and greater smoking frequency. Despite this, there is a gap in understanding how individual BAS activity influences the success of financial incentive treatments for quitting. Our previous research provides preliminary evidence that partner-versions of financial incentives increase quitting and concurrent quit attempts among dual-smoker couples. In the present research, we investigate the extent to which the BAS, as assessed through items capturing Drive, Fun Seeking, and Reward Responsiveness, predicts smoking urges, dependency, smoking quantity, motivation to quit, and intervention success. Our primary hypothesis is that BAS scale items will predict approach-related smoking characteristics and treatment success. Specifically, we expect positive associations between Drive, Fun Seeking, and Reward responsiveness and smoking urges, dependency, smoking quantity and motivation to quit. Lastly, we expect negative associations between the BAS items and intervention success.

(28) ASSOCIATION BETWEEN STRUCTURAL BARRIERS TO HEALTHY FOOD AND OBESITY RATES IN BLACK YOUNG ADULT WOMEN: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF INTERNAL HEALTH LOCUS OF CONTROL AND CONSUMPTION OF HIGH-SWEET FOODS

Abbey Collins, North Carolina State University; Vanessa Volpe, North Carolina State University

Nearly four out of five Black women in the U.S. are overweight/obese and this is a growing concern for young adults because this is a vulnerable period for weight gain. Structural barriers to accessing healthy food can increase the consumption of high-sweet foods and beverages (HSFB), elevating overweight/obesity risk. Many researchers prioritize individual psychological factors-like internal health locus of control (IHLC)-to improve health behaviors while overlooking structural factors' impact on perceived control and HSFB consumption, subsequently increasing overweight/obesity risk. A sample of 504 Black young adult women were recruited on Prolific and completed a self-report online survey. There were no significant indirect associations between structural barriers to accessing healthy food and overweight/obesity through IHLC and HSFB. There was a significant direct association between structural barriers to accessing healthy food and consumption of HSFB. These findings highlight the role of inadequate healthy food access in shaping dietary choices among Black young adult women and suggest that factors beyond HSFB consumption contribute to their overweight/obesity risk.

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(29) THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF PARTISAN PREJUDICE: A FRAMEWORK FOR BRIDGING DIVIDES AND ATTENUATING OUTGROUP HOSTILITY

Beverly Conrique, University of Pittsburgh

A strong partisan divide exists in the United States today. I argue that U.S. partisan conflicts exist and are bolstered within a reinforcing ecology of conflict that shapes macrolevel cultural-structural processes, such as the news and social media Americans consume, behaviors of partisan elites, and social norms. These macrolevel processes subsequently influence how partisans relate (or avoid) one another in interactions (mesolevel dyadic-group behavioral processes) and cogitate about members of the opposing political group (microlevel psychological processes). In this review, I argue for the need of a theoretical model that accounts for this recursive and reinforcing nature of political conflict driven by these three process levels in the American social ecology. I introduce the Social Ecology of Partisan Prejudice (SEPP) Model—a dynamic model composed of contextual-structural, dyadic-group behavioral, and psychological processes. Finally, I discuss implications of the model for future empirical work, as well as other considerations, such as generalizability to other conflict situations, boundary conditions of the model, and extension effects to partisan networks.

(30) AMPLIFYING SAVORING AS A MEDIATOR IN THE SPIRITUALITY AND LIFE SATISFACTION LINK

Jay Michaels, University of South Florida; Alex Kah, University of South Florida; Chrissy Terziu, University of South Florida

Evidence from interdisciplinary research establishes that spirituality relates to wellbeing, happiness, and general life satisfaction. What psychological factors, though, may explain these associations? One unexplored possibility is that spirituality, being meaningful, may help people amplify lived experiences. When encountering positive events, engaging in amplifying savoring (a cognitive-behavioral approach to maximize the experience) is known to relate to greater life satisfaction. The present study tested this possibility. A U.S. national sample of 295 adults (52.5% religious) completed validated measures of spirituality, savoring style, and life satisfaction. Using a multiple mediator model, it was evident that more spiritual people experienced greater satisfaction, as would be expected. However, amplifying savoring was a significant mediator between spirituality and life satisfaction. In contrast, dampening savoring (a cognitive-behavioral style that diminishes the quality of experiences) had no mediating role. These are among the first empirical results to identify amplifying savoring as a cognitive-behavioral factor contributing to the spirituality-life satisfaction link.

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POSTER SESSION C

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(31) THE SELF OF MY DREAMS: A CASE STUDY OF A DREAM STATE SELF-CONCEPT

Jonathan Gore, Eastern Kentucky University; Alana Tucker, Eastern Kentucky University; Carole Fowler, Eastern Kentucky University

For many people, experiences in dream states feel disconnected, incoherent, and often meaningless. Our burgeoning research program has identified a subpopulation who instead has dream experiences similar to those in their waking state, allowing for a coherent and contextualized self-concept to develop. The purpose of this case study was to examine how our participant's dream diary data map onto self-concept assessments his dream and waking states. The participant completed a 34-day dream diary, then a series of self-concept assessments regarding his waking and dream self-concepts. Two research assistants then coded the content of his diary entries, linking the content to dream and waking self-aspects. The results revealed that his waking and dream self-concepts contained highly contextualized content, but with similar self-structures that focus mainly on personal attributes, close others, and skills. Locations, however, were more likely to mentioned as self-descriptive in his dreams. Overall, this suggests that our participant has an elaborate and contextualized dream self-concept, with a similar latent self-structure as his waking life.

(32) SPACE AND SELF: AN ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ETHNIC-RACIAL IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS PREVENTATIVE INTERVENTIONS

Mariana Chavez Guerrero, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Most research conducted on ethnic-racial identity (ERI) focuses on psychosocial outcomes from the individual's developmental journey, like mental health, psychosocial adjustment, and academic success. I shift the focus from how the individual can be better equipped for healthy adjustment and instead examine the influence that institutions and communities play in ERI development. I analyzed 20 interviews from 10 Asian and 10 Black Americans between the ages of 18-23 years old and focused on questions related to self-identification and moments where they became aware of their role as a member of their racial group. I found three main themes: most participants became aware of their ERI in school settings, the second most common place where this happened was at home, and sports and religious communities were also a space for ERI realization. This analysis covers a gap in the literature while providing a framework to understand how institutions may affect the wellbeing of diverse youth.

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(33) FACT OR FICTION: DO FACIAL AUGMENTATION FILTERS ON TIK TOK IMPACT SELF ESTEEM AND PERCEPTIONS OF ATTRACTIVENESS?

Raegan Middelthon, Roanoke College; Christopher Buchholz, Roanoke College

The popular social sharing app "Tik Tok" has become a cultural staple. Alongside its increasing popularity, public concern has risen over its unique hyper-realistic facial augmentation filters. Many users have claimed that these filters are facilitating the creation of unattainable beauty standards, and damaging self esteem. While work has been done exploring social media's role in these areas, to our knowledge, the current study is the first to explore the impact of Tik Tok's filters on self esteem and the perception of both individual and others' attractiveness. In a series of 3 studies, we presented subjects on Prolific with women in filtered and unfiltered videos. Though many are worried that users cannot detect a filter on a video, we found that users were generally able to tell when one was being used. The presence of a filter did not impact ratings of self attractiveness. However, we discovered that men's state self esteem was negatively affected when confronted with filtered videos; this effect was not found in women, contrary to our hypothesis. Filtered videos were also rated as more attractive, mainly due to male ratings.

(34) CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AND MEMORY: EXPLORING THE TIME-DEPENDENT EFFECTS OF ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES ON EPISODIC MEMORY PERFORMANCE

Carmel Falek, Duke University; Gregory Samanez-Larkin, Duke University; Sarah Gaither, Duke University

Episodic memory (EM), unique from other memory systems, entails the reimagination of past experiences. Exposure to maltreatment and abuse during childhood has been shown to reduce adult EM task performance. However, past work focused on patients with psychopathologies, or with memory related to the trauma. This underlines the limited understanding we have of the impact of these adverse experiences on non-trauma-related episodic memory, unrelated to abnormal psychological disorders. Here, using a sample of elderly participants (N = 3313) from the Rush Alzheimer's Disease Center, we tested the relationship between childhood trauma (CT) exposure and adult EM performance for nontraumatic-related tasks. Unexpectedly, CT exposure correlates with an elevated general EM, underlining a potential "resilience" response to trauma. Thus, although this sample may have limited recollection of trauma due to age, their EM performance is not impaired as expected. These findings emphasize the time-dependent effects of trauma on memory and the importance of examining other psychological consequences on memory relating to distinct forms of trauma.

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(35) INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSES TO RACIST HUMOR

Christopher Ahern, Belmont Abbey College; Ann Calhoun-Sauls, Belmont Abbey College

This study expands on Katz et al.'s (2019) finding that individuals are less likely to express verbal and nonverbal disagreement in response to a racist joke than to a direct racist comment. However, in that study, participants low in symbolic racism (SRS) were more likely to respond to the joke than those high in SRS. In our study we used Miller and Saucier's (2018) Propensity to Make Attributions to Prejudice Scale (PMAPS) instead of the SRS. We also included the variable of self monitoring. Thus far, 40 White college students have completed the study by responding to the Joke scenario from Katz et al.'s study and completing the PMAPS and the brief version of the Self Monitoring Scale (SMS). Initial results suggest an interaction between PMAPS and SMS for verbal disagreement and main effects of PMAPS for both verbal and nonverbal disagreement. However, there were no differences for overall impression. The lack of these effects may be due to low power, which we hope to overcome by increasing our sample size. Although attributing a racist intent predicts intervening when encountering racist humor, that attribution, in itself, may not be sufficient to compel anti-racist behavior.

(36) MODERATING EFFECT OF RELIGIOSITY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STIGMA-REDUCTION INTERVENTIONS

Madison Earhart, Appalachian State University; Katie Wolsiefer, Appalachian State University

Mental health stigma-reduction interventions are typically knowledge-based and follow a one-size-fits-all approach (Mascayano et al., 2020; Misra et al., 2021). However, these approaches show wide variability in their effectiveness, which could be due to the lack of consideration for different levels of knowledge when it comes to targeted stereotypes. The aim of the present study is to examine how religion-specific mental health stereotypes moderate the effect of knowledge-based stigma-reduction interventions in young adults. Undergraduates at Appalachian State University will watch one of three videos (one video addressing the myths about attending college, one video addressing general mental health stereotypes, and one video addressing religious-based mental health stereotypes) and self-report mental health stereotypes and prejudice. We will examine the overall effectiveness of these short interventions and whether participants' level of religiosity moderates these effects. These findings may help inform the future development of mental-health stigma interventions for individuals from different cultural backgrounds.

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KEYNOTE ADDRESS

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Meeting Room: Mecklenberg Ballroom*



*Christian Waugh
Wake Forest University*

POSITIVE EMOTIONS, RESILIENCE, AND STRESS REGULATION

An important factor of resilience is the ability to experience positive emotions in the midst of stress. In this talk, I will discuss the specific roles that positive emotions can play when regulating stress along with some associated strategies.

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