SSSP 2011

SOCIETY OF SOUTHEASTERN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGISTS
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Sponsors
- East Tennessee State University Department of Psychology
- East Tennessee State University College of Arts and Sciences
- East Tennessee State University Office of Research and Sponsored Programs
- Cengage Learning

Poster Award Judges
- Saul Miller, *University of Kentucky*
- E.J. Masicampo, *Wake Forest University*
- Sophie Trawalter, *University of Virginia*
- David Butz, *Morehead State University*
- Brooke Bennett-Day, *Wesleyan College*
- Jonathan Bassett, *Lander University*

Students Assisting with Registration
- Jessica Williamson
- Kelly Brown
- Jennifer Fitzpatrick

Site Coordinator
- Ginette Blackhart, *East Tennessee State University*

Program Committee
- Chair: David Butz, *Morehead State University*
- Co-Chair: L. Brooke Bennett-Day, *Wesleyan College*

SCHEDULE

Friday November 4   **Location in Carnegie Hotel**
5:30 p.m. -7:30 p.m.   Registration   Robert L. Taylor Salon

5:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.   Welcome Reception   Robert L. Taylor Salon
Entertainment provided by the Tyler Williams Band

Saturday November 5   **Morning Sessions**   **Location in Millennium Centre**
7:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.   Registration   Outside of Beech Mountain Room

8:00 a.m. – 8:55 a.m.   Poster Session A   Beech Mountain Room
Breakfast available in corridor outside of Beech Mountain Room

9:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.   Concurrent Session A

New Directions in Prejudice……………………………………………………..Buffalo Mountain Room

*Why Self-Compassion Matters: How Treating Oneself Kindly Influences
Well-Being, Aging, Self-Control, and Health* …………………………………….Roan Mountain Room

Individual Paper Presentations…………………………………………………Ripshin Mountain Room

10:15 a.m. -10:25 a.m.   Coffee Break   Outside of Buffalo & Roan Mountain Rooms

10:30 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.   Concurrent Session B

*Social Exclusion: The emotional, physical, behavioral, and
cognitive consequences and why we exclude others*……………………Buffalo Mountain Room

*It's Not Easy Being "He": Anxiety, Stress, and the
Male Gender Role*…………………………………………………………………….Roan Mountain Room

Individual Paper Presentations…………………………………………………Ripshin Mountain Room

11:50 a.m. – 12:55 p.m.   Lunch and Business Meeting   Ballroom (Second floor)

Saturday November 5   Afternoon Sessions   Location in Millennium Centre

1:00 p.m. – 1:55 p.m.   <u>Poster Session B</u>   Beech Mountain Room

1:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.   Cengage Learning Presentation   Ripshin Mountain Room

2:00 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.   <u>Concurrent Session C</u>

Deception, Demand Characteristics, and Crosstalk: New Research
*Addressing Not-So-New Problems…………………………………………*Buffalo Mountain Room

*Individual Paper Presentations…………………………………………*Ripshin Mountain Room

2:50 p.m. – 4:05 p.m.   <u>Concurrent Session D</u>

Academic Writing and Publishing: Some Practical Tips
*from the Trenches………………………………………………………..*Buffalo Mountain Room

The Dynamics of Moral Judgment at the Individual, Dyadic, and
*Group Levels……………………………………………………………….*Roan Mountain Room

*Individual Paper Presentations ………………………………………..*Ripshin Mountain Room

4:05 p.m. -4:15 p.m.   <u>Coffee Break</u>   Outside of Buffalo & Roan Mountain Rooms

4:20 p.m. - 5:20 p.m.   <u>Keynote Address, Dr. Barbara Fredrickson</u>

*Positivity Resonates…………………………………………………………*Buffalo Mountain Room

5:20 p.m.-5:30 p.m.   Awards and Closing Remarks……………Buffalo Mountain Room

CONCURRENT SESSION A

9:00 – 10:15 a.m.   **New Directions in Prejudice Research**
Location: Buffalo Mtn Room
Chair: Sophie Trawalter

Got Pain? Racial Bias in Perceiving Others' Pain
Kelly M. Hoffman[1], Sophie Trawalter[1], & Adam Waytz[2]
[1]*University of Virginia,* [2]*Northwestern University*

The present work reveals a racial bias in perceptions of others' pain. White participants
estimated the pain a Black or White target person would feel in various situations. Participants
reported that Black targets would feel less pain than White targets. This work has implications
for disparities in health and healthcare.

Escaping Affect: How Motivated Emotion Regulation Creates Insensitivity to Mass Suffering
C. Daryl Cameron & B. Keith Payne
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The present work tests the prediction that people will feel less empathic toward group than
individual suffering because feeling empathy for a group is too overwhelming. Three
experiments supported this prediction and revealed that motivated emotion regulation led to
this "collapse of compassion" for groups.

Reshaping Reactions: Using Reappraisal to Change Automatic Emotional Reactions
Jazmin Brown-Inuazzi & B. Keith Payne
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

This research investigates whether emotion reappraisal, in which people construe potential
emotion-eliciting situations in a way that reduces emotions, can be used to reduce biased
automatic affective reactions toward stigmatized groups. Two experiments demonstrated that
using emotion reappraisal while completing an implicit affect measure can successfully reduce
automatic affective bias.

A Contest for Reducing Implicit Racial Bias
Calvin Lai & Brian Nosek
University of Virginia

A research contest was organized to assess the effectiveness of over fifteen interventions
designed to reduce racial preferences for Whites over Blacks. Interventions were differentially
successful in reducing either implicit versus explicit racial preferences, supporting perspectives
that propose distinguishable routes for implicit and explicit attitude change.

CONCURRENT SESSION A

9:00 – 10:15 a.m.   **Why Self-Compassion Matters: How Treating Oneself Kindly**
Location: Roan Mtn Room   **Influences Well-Being, Aging, Self-Control, and Health**
Chair: Meredith Terry

Self-Compassion and Behaviors that Promote Psychological and Physical Well-Being
Meredith L. Terry
Duke University

Two studies demonstrate that self-compassion, being kind to oneself, is associated with behaviors that promote physical and psychological health, such as seeking medical attention and positive reactions to a meditation program. Additionally, self-compassion predicts satisfaction with health and measures of well-being during an 8-week meditation course.

Self-Compassion and Well-Being in the Elderly
Ashley Batts Allen[1] & Mark R. Leary[2]
[1]University of North Florida, [2]Duke University

In a study of aging, self-compassion positively predicted well-being, especially for participants who were suffering physically. Additionally, self-compassion is related to health-promoting behaviors such as using walking or hearing aids when necessary and taking vitamins.

The Influence of Self-Compassion on Self-Control Abilities
Ginette C. Blackhart[1], Travis Clark[2], Cassie Watkins[3], & Jessica Williamson[1]
[1]East Tennessee State University, [2]University of North Dakota, [3]Morehead State University

Two studies demonstrate that self-compassion is significantly related to both self-control and measures of subjective mental and physical health. The implications of these results, as well as future directions, will be discussed.

CONCURRENT SESSION A

9:00 – 10:15 a.m.   **Individual Paper Presentations**
Location: Ripshin Mtn Room

Feeling Compassion Despite Blame: Does Genetic Closeness Override the Influence of
Attribution on Helping?
Jennifer Goetz[1] & Stephanie Halgren[2]
[1]*Centre College,* [2]*Middlebury College*

When do we feel compassion for someone who is to blame for their suffering? Guided by an
evolutionary model of compassion, we tested the effects of causal control and genetic
closeness on compassion and helping. Our results suggest that genetic closeness may motivate
helping despite attribution of responsibility.

Mindfulness Predicts Attenuated Automatic Affective Judgments
Kathryn C. Adair & Barbara Fredrickson
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

We hypothesized that trait mindfulness would predict attenuated automatic affective
judgments. We used a behavioral task, the Affect Misattribution Procedure (AMP), to assess
the automatic affective judgments associated with implicit social and nonsocial attitudes. As
hypothesized, trait mindfulness was inversely related to automatic affective judgments as
assessed by the AMP.

Attachment Insecurity and Infidelity in Marriage
V. Michelle Russell & James K. McNulty
University of Tennessee

Two longitudinal studies examined the association between attachment insecurity and
subsequent infidelity. Among men, partner anxiety was associated with an increased
likelihood of infidelity whereas own avoidance was associated with a decreased likelihood of
infidelity. Among women, own anxiety, own avoidance, partner anxiety, and partner avoidance
were unassociated with infidelity

Social Support and Weight Gain: The Interactive Effects of Support Seeking, Support Provision,
and Gender on Changes in BMI During Early Marriage
Andrea L. Meltzer[1], James K. McNulty[1], & Benjamin R. Karney[2]
[1]*University of Tennessee,* [2]*University of California, Los Angeles*

Observations of newlyweds' supportive discussions were used to predict changes in weight.
Whereas negative behavior by either partner predicted more weight gain for wives, negative
support provision predicted more weight gain for husbands who avoided negative support
seeking but less weight gain for husbands who engaged in negative support seeking.

CONCURRENT SESSION B

10:30-11:45 a.m.	**Social Exclusion: The Emotional, Physical, Behavioral, and**
Location: Buffalo Mtn Room	**Cognitive Consequences and Why We Exclude Others**
Chair: James Wirth	

A Calibrated Sociometer Can Buffer Against Social Exclusion
James H. Wirth & Heather A. Pease
University of North Florida

To avoid the pain of social exclusion, humans evolved a sociometer to gauge how much others value a relationship with oneself. We found a calibrated sociometer, one that accurately captures one's value to others, protects an individual from exclusion. Expected, compared with unexpected exclusion, lead to a less aversive response.

The Pain of Social Exclusion: The Intensity of the Exclusion Moderates Physical Pain Responses
Michael J. Bernstein[1] & Heather M. Claypool[2]
[1]Penn State Abington, [2]Miami University

Two studies find that social exclusion's impact on physical pain sensitivity is moderated by the severity of the social exclusion. High severity exclusions led to physical pain numbing while low severity exclusions resulted in hypersensitivity. We discuss how severity as a moderator may explain other findings in the rejection literature.

Thwarted Connection: Chronic and Daily Feelings of Social Disconnection Increase Intimate Partner Violence by Increasing Hostile Perceptions
Richard S. Pond, Jr.[1], C. Nathan DeWall[1], James K. McNulty[2], Nathaniel M. Lambert[3], Eli J. Finkel[4], Frank D. Fincham[5], & Peggy S. Keller[1]
[1]University of Kentucky, [2]University of Tennessee at Knoxville, [3]Brigham Young University, [4]Northwestern University, [5]The Florida State University

Humans are motivated to maintain positive, lasting relationships. When this need is frustrated, people may retaliate with aggression. Across six studies, the current work examined how social disconnection increases intimate partner aggression. Specifically, feeling disconnected predicted increases in hostile perceptions toward one's romantic partner, which increased aggression towards that partner.

Strategic Uses of Ostracism in Groups
Eric D. Wesselmann & Kipling D. Williams
Purdue University

Ostracism is a painful pervasive phenomenon. Most social psychological research has ignored the motives for ostracism. We present studies that demonstrate individuals ostracize a burdensome group member, both to rehabilitate this member and to protect the group from harm. We also investigated situational factors that influence these motives for ostracism.

CONCURRENT SESSION B

10:30-11:45 a.m.	**It's Not Easy Being "He": Anxiety, Stress, and the Male Gender**
Location: Roan Mtn Room	**Role**
Chair: Jonathan R. Weaver	

Intrepid and Impetuous: The Effects of Gender Threats on Men's Financial Decisions
Jonathan R. Weaver
University of South Florida

Two studies reveal that public threats to masculinity increase financial risk-taking. In Study 1, men placed riskier bets following a gender-threat as compared to gender-affirmed men. In Study 2, gender-threatened men preferred immediate financial satisfaction rather than waiting for interest to accrue, but only when their preferences were made public.

Investment in Masculinity, Relationship Security, and Psychological Need Fulfillment
Jessica J. Good[1] & Diana T. Sanchez[2]
[1]Davidson College, [2]Rutgers University

The present research tested whether men who were highly invested in masculinity would be more likely to believe their female relationship partners' love was contingent on masculinity, and report lower relationship security and psychological need fulfillment. Path modeling using self-report data from 102 heterosexual men in romantic relationships confirmed predictions.

Implications of Social Contagion Concerns for the Avoidance of Lesbians and Gay Men
Kate Zielaskowski
Florida State University

Because sexual orientation is not readily apparent, some heterosexual people are concerned that associating with homosexual people will result in their being misidentified as homosexual. We demonstrate that these concerns tend to be stronger for men and are associated with heightened anxiety and avoidance regarding contact with homosexual individuals.

Precarious Manhood and Mental Health
Jennifer K. Bosson, Kenneth Michniewicz, Jason Chen, & Joshua G. Lenes
The University of South Florida

Men, more so than women, anticipate a loss of gender status for violating their gender role. We find that expectations of gender status loss predict: (1) men's, but not women's, negative attitudes toward gender atypical psychological disorders, and (2) unemployed men's, but not unemployed women's, depression and anxiety symptoms.

CONCURRENT SESSION B

10:30-11:45 a.m.   **Individual Paper Presentations**
Location: Ripshin Mtn Room

A Motivational Hierarchy among the Individual Self, Relational Self, and Collective Self
Lowell Gaertner[1], Constantine Sedikides[2], Michelle Luke[2], Erin M. O'Mara[3], Jonathan Iuzzini[1],
Lydia Eckstein Jackson[1], Huajian Cai[4], & Quiping Wu[5]
[1]*University of Tennessee,* [2]*University of Southampton,* [3]*University of Dayton,* [4]*Chinese Academy
of Sciences,* [5]*The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

Multi-method studies conducted in China, the UK, and the US identified a culturally stable
three-tiered motivational-hierarchy within the self-concept, with the individual self at the top,
followed by the relational self, and trailed at the bottom by the collective self.

Cultural Differences in Attitudes toward Action and Inaction
Ethan Zell[1], Rong Su[2], & Dolores Albarracin[2]
[1]*University of North Carolina at Greensboro,* [2]*University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

Data from 19 countries tested whether nations differ in their attitudes toward action and
inaction. East-Asian countries showed greater correspondence and moderation in the their
action/inaction attitudes than European-American countries. Therefore, the roots of people's
attitudes toward action and inaction may stem from cultural variables endemic to one's
country.

Amazon's Mechanical Turk: The Applicability to Social Psychology and Personality Studies
Trevor Dennie, Adam Hicks, & Christopher Holden
Western Carolina University

Mechanical Turk (MTurk) is an online participant pool utilized by social psychologists.
Research has demonstrated that MTurk provides reliable data. The current study used a
personality measure comparing an MTurk sample to normed samples. Results indicate
significant differences across several personality factors; therefore, caution should be taken
when using MTurk.

Examining Privilege: Manifestations of Race, Class, and Gender in Health and Human Service
Organizations
Leslie Collins
Vanderbilt University

This presentation illuminates the effects of race, class, and gender on mechanisms that foster
or undermine privilege (i.e., unearned benefits and advantages) in organizations. Using case
study design, qualitative and quantitative data are examined to assess employee perceptions
of workspaces and how these dynamics are related to inequalities such as privilege.

CONCURRENT SESSION C

2:00-2:45 p.m.   **Deception, Demand Characteristics, and Crosstalk: New**
Location: Buffalo Mtn Room   **Research Addressing Not-So-New Problems**
Chair: Ginette Blackhart

Assessing the Adequacy of Post-Experimental Inquiries in Deception Research and Factors that
Promote Participant Honesty
Ginette C. Blackhart, Kelly E. Brown, Travis Clark, Donald L. Pierce, & Kelsye Shell
East Tennessee State University

This research found that though participants are often unwilling to divulge suspicion,
awareness, or prior knowledge, offering a reward and completing the PEI on a computer
modestly improved awareness and admission rates; and that there are several reasons why
participants may not reveal suspicion or knowledge on the PEI.

Participant Crosstalk: A Tale of Four Universities
Rosanna E. Guadagno[1], John E. Edlund[2], Austin Lee Nichols[3], Brad J. Sagarin[4], Jeremy D.
Heider[5], Edward Hansen[4], Jason Radd[4], Bradley M. Okdie[6], Cassie A. Eno[1], & Catherine A.
Cottrell[7]
*[1]University of Alabama, [2]Rochester Institute of Technology, [3]Euromed Management, [4]Northern
Illinois University, [5]Stephen F. Austin State University, [6]Ohio State University-Newark,
[7]University of Florida*

Research on participant crosstalk (Edlund et al., 2009) investigated its prevalence and the
effectiveness of a treatment to reduce it. We attempt to replicate the original study at four
different institutions. Crosstalk rates were highly variable across institutions. The effectiveness
of the treatment also varied in effectiveness across institutions.

CONCURRENT SESSION C

2:00-2:45 p.m.   **Individual Paper Presentations**
Location: Ripshin Mtn Room

With Me or Against Me: Powerholders' Anger at Uncooperative Subordinates
Melissa J. Williams[1], Deborah H. Gruenfeld[2], & Lucia Guillory[2],
[1]Emory University, [2]Stanford University

We explore powerholders' evaluations of others in terms of others' usefulness for powerholders' personal, unshared goals. Powerful participants – but not controls – responded more negatively to task partners who were unavailable (vs. available) to date them, even though partners could be differentiated only based on romantic availability and not task competence.

The Fluency of Social Hierarchy
Emily M. Zitek[1] & Larissa Z. Tiedens[2]
[1]University of North Florida, [2]Stanford University

We conducted a series of studies to test the hypothesis that hierarchies are fluent social stimuli (i.e., they are processed more easily and therefore preferred over less hierarchical stimuli). We found that hierarchies are more easily identified, learned, remembered, and understood than non-hierarchies, and, consequently, they are liked better.

Moral Foundations as a Function of Political Orientation and Existential Threat
Jonathan F. Bassett[1] & Kelly L. Cate[2]
[1]Lander University, [2]North Georgia College and State University

Competing predictions about how political orientation effects reactions to existential threat were tested in the context of Moral Foundations Theory. The differential importance ascribed to individuating and binding virtues was less pronounced when mortality was salient and among conservatives, a finding more consistent with motivated social cognition than terror management.

CONCURRENT SESSION D

2:50-4:05 p.m. Location: Buffalo Mtn Room Chair: Paul J. Silvia	**Academic Writing and Publishing: Some Practical Tips from the Trenches**

Writing and Publishing as a Graduate Student
Saul L. Miller
University of Kentucky

Many students begin their graduate training with little experience in writing scientific articles. Yet, publishing research is critical if one desires to pursue an academic career. This talk aims to help graduate students achieve their academic goals by providing tips on how to write effectively during graduate school.

Getting Started and Persevering: Grant Writing for the Long Haul
Jackie White
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

This presentation provides a research administrator's perspective on understanding the grant seeking process from developing the initial idea, finding funding sources, using your institution's resources, and persevering in the face of the rejection and revision process to produce a fundable project.

The Secret Formula: How to Structure Papers
C. Nathan DeWall
University of Kentucky

Why are papers so darn difficult to write? Many people approach writing papers as though it's a mysterious process. This talk takes the mystery out of writing papers. By offering a simple formula, DeWall offers practical advice for how to structure manuscripts.

When the Manuscript Leaves the Nest: Choosing and Interacting With Journals
Paul J. Silvia
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Choosing a journal is a vexing part of the publishing process. This talk shows how writers can save time and boost their chances of acceptance by choosing the right journal and by crafting their manuscript to exploit heuristics used by editors and reviewers.

CONCURRENT SESSION D

2:50-4:05 p.m.   **The Dynamics of Moral Judgment at the Individual, Dyadic,**
Location: Roan Mtn Room   **and Group Levels**
Chair: Daryl Cameron

Morality in High Definition: Emotion Differentiation Reduces the Influence of Incidental Disgust
on Moral Judgments
C. Daryl Cameron[1], B. Keith Payne[1], & John Doris[2]
[1]University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, [2]Washington University at St. Louis

Individual moral decisions are often influenced by incidental disgust. We show that emotion
differentiation—how clearly people can understand their emotions—moderates these
influences. In Experiment 1, incidental disgust increased moral condemnation. In Experiment
2, trait emotion differentiation removed this effect. In Experiment 3, training emotion
differentiation removed this effect.

Morality as a Source of Meaning in Life
Daryl R. Van Tongeren & Jeffrey D. Green
Virginia Commonwealth University

Examining morality on the interpersonal level, two studies provide evidence that moral actions
are a source of meaning in life. Study 1 demonstrated that forgiving one's partner increases
meaning over time. Study 2 highlighted the important role of relationship satisfaction and self-
esteem in mediating the effect of morality on meaning.

Group-Based Disgust Amplifies Moral Purity Judgments: Praise, Criticism, and Punishment
from the NYPD
E.J. Masicampo[1], Maria E. Barth[2], & Nalini Ambady[2]
[1]Wake Forest University, [2]Tufts University

We found that members of disgust-eliciting groups (e.g., obese people) are judged more
extremely than others for both good and bad behaviors in the domain of moral purity (e.g.,
abstaining from or abusing drugs) but not in other moral domains. Several experiments and
analysis of NYPD records support that conclusion.

Groups as Justification for Blatant Race Stereotyping
Erin Cooley, B. Keith Payne, & Chester A. Insko
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

On measures of implicit and explicit attitudes, subjects rated the aggressiveness and
trustworthiness of Black and White groups and individuals. Even on an explicit measure, Black
groups were especially vulnerable to stereotyping. Negative expectations about groups in
general may provide a justification for explicit, blatant race stereotyping of Black groups.

CONCURRENT SESSION D

2:50-4:05 p.m.   **Individual Paper Presentations**
Location: Ripshin Mtn Room

The Confrontation of Racist Comments by Non-Target College Students
Cheryl L. Dickter
College of William & Mary

Two studies identified offensiveness, affective reaction, and gender as factors that influence the degree to which non-target individuals confront racist comments made by their peers. A third study demonstrated that non-targets who assertively confronted unambiguously racist comments were liked and respected more than those who did not confront.

Managing the Threat of Unexpected Implicit Attitude Feedback
Jennifer Howell
University of Florida

Approximately 80% of White participants who take the Black-White Implicit Association Test (IAT) receive feedback indicating they are implicitly prejudiced. How do people manage such threatening feedback? Across three studies, we investigate the use of threat management strategies (i.e., information avoidance, bracing, downward social comparison) when facing impending IAT feedback.

Post-Racial America?: Race Attitudes Predict Perceived Direction of the Country Following the 2008 U.S. Presidential Election
Kristjen B. Lundberg & B. Keith Payne,
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Promises of a "post-racial" America signaled by the 2008 election have gone unfulfilled. Data from the American National Election Studies revealed that explicit and implicit race attitudes predicted changes over time in policy attitudes, mediated by evaluations of President Obama. Findings suggest increasing polarization and racialization of even non-racial issues.

Motivated Correction for Prejudicial Attitudes in Social Judgments Depends on Target Construal Level
Kevin L. Zabel & Michael A. Olson
University of Tennessee

Two motivational orientations appear to differentially predict Whites' correction of automatic prejudice toward Blacks, depending on whether targets are construed at the individual or category level. Across two experimental studies utilizing impression formation tasks, conflict avoidance (and not positive group treatment) motives predicted automatic prejudice correction solely in individual-level contexts.

POSTER SESSION A

8:00-8:55 a.m.   Location: Beech Mountain Room

Stereotypes, Prejudice, and Intergroup Relations

A1   Why Muslim and Terrorist Jokes Promote Discrimination Against Muslims but not Terrorists
Annie O. Kochersberger[1], Thomas E. Ford[1], Shane R. Triplett[1], & Julie A. Woodzicka[2]
[1]Western Carolina University, [2]Washington & Lee University

Disparagement humor fosters discrimination against groups for whom society's attitudes are ambivalent. Anti-Muslim jokes fostered discrimination against Muslims. Also, jokes disparaging terrorists indirectly promoted discrimination against Muslims by virtue of a stereotypical association. Anti-terrorist jokes did not affect discrimination against terrorists or feminists with whom terrorists are not stereotypically associated.

A2   The Jewish Atheist: Stereotype Activation of Cultural and Religious Aspects of Judaism
Sarah J. Letson & Catherine E. Seta
Wake Forest University

Researchers investigated whether "culture" and "religion" are orthogonal components of the "Jewish" stereotype. Using reaction time measures, we found cultural and religious aspects of Judaism are indeed components of the "Jewish" stereotype. Additionally, participants more quickly activated religious components than they did cultural components, suggesting that religious dimensions are more accessible aspects of Judaism.

A3   Black Stereotypes in Reality Television and the Reinforcement of Prejudiced Attitudes
Melissa Brown, Matt Goren, Victoria Plaut, & Kecia Thomas
The University of Georgia

Two studies examined depictions of Black Americans in reality television and factors that influence perceptions of these depictions as realistic. Study 1 revealed stereotypical depictions. In Study 2, Whites, particularly those endorsing prejudice and with little interracial contact, rated these stereotypical depictions as more realistic than analogous depictions of Whites.

A4   Perceptions of Individuals in Interracial Relationships
Michael Penuliar, Emily Zitek, & Juliana Leding
University of North Florida

We examined perceptions of individuals in interracial romantic relationships with a vignette paradigm. The Black male was viewed the most positively in masculinity and career-orientedness; the Asian and White male did not differ. For Asian Male/White Female couples, as SDO and SC increase, positive judgments decrease.

A5   How do Environmental Cues to Contagion Affect Responses to Gay Men?
Steve Newell & Catherine Cottrell
University of Florida

From a threat-based approach to prejudice, gay men are associated with contagion threat and disgust. We investigated how contagion threats in the environment (e.g., ostensibly sick people) affected responses to gay men. Findings suggest environmental cues affect sensitivity to relevant threats, as well as associated affective responses to relevant out-groups.

A6   Non-Prejudicial Norms Exacerbate Interracial Anxiety Among Motivated Whites
Dawn M. Howerton & Michael A. Olson
University of Tennessee

The roles of societal non-prejudicial norms, interaction partner race, and White individuals' internal motivation to control prejudice were examined in video email interactions. Results revealed more anxious nonverbal behaviors among motivated Whites interacting with a Black partner when a non-prejudicial norm was salient.

A7   It's Only Wrong When They Want to Attack: Evidence of Group-Level Moral Disengagement
Lydia Eckstein Jackson, C. Daniel Batson, & Lowell A. Gaertner
University of Tennessee

This experiment tested the crucial tenet of moral disengagement theory (Bandura, 1999) that self-exonerative reasoning happens before immoral behavior. Results indicate that an airstrike with collateral damage by the ingroup was seen as more moral and justified than the identical action by the outgroup and that self-exonerative reasoning occurred anticipatorily.

A8   Do Instances of Forgetting Lead to Stereotype Activation in Older Adults?
Susie Woods[1], Michelle Horhota[1], & Andrew Kelly[2]
[1]Furman University, [2]Georgia Institute of Technology

This study examined whether the experience of a memory failure would lead older adults to activate negative age stereotypes and feelings of stereotype threat. Although there was no evidence of implicit negative stereotype activation, older adults were more likely to report explicit feelings of stereotype threat compared to young adults.

A9   Stereotype Threat and Multiple Identities: Investigating Whether Age or Gender
                    Stereotypes Have a Larger Impact on Spatial Performance
                               Emily Mitchell & Michelle Horhota
                                      Furman University

We investigated whether age or gender stereotypes have a larger impact on spatial performance in young and older participants. Our findings suggest that older adults experienced stereotype threat when their age was emphasized; however, we did not find evidence of stereotype threat in our female participants when gender was emphasized.

A10   Internal Motivation Buffers Against Hostility in Interracial Interactions
                    Chassidy N. Ison, Shayla Miller, Kathleen A. Klik, & David A. Butz
                                   Morehead State University

The current work examines the role of motivation to respond without prejudice in buffering against negative responses in interracial interactions. Two studies demonstrated that individuals higher in internal motivation to respond without prejudice report low levels of anger and hostility about interracial interactions, even when they encounter rejecting interaction partners.

A11   Self-Reported and Observed Amusement in Response to Jokes Disparaging Women and
                                            Feminists
           Julie A. Woodzicka[1], Abbie Caudill[1], Vanessa Ndege[1], Julia Prey[1], & Thomas E. Ford[2]
                    [1]Washington and Lee University, [2]Western Carolina University

This study examines self-report and nonverbal amusement responses to jokes disparaging feminists and women. Participants rated anti-feminist jokes as more amusing than anti-women jokes, but observer ratings indicated a discrepancy between self-report ratings and nonverbal behavior. Upon hearing anti-feminist jokes, males and females appeared less amused than they reported feeling.

A12   Women Prefer Ingroup Men and Men Prefer Women: Testing An Evolutionary Account
                               Joseph F. Salvatore & Lowell Gaertner
                                    University of Tennessee

White men and women rated the attractiveness of faces that varied by race and sex. Men deemed as equally attractive own-race and other-race female-faces. Women, however, deemed own-race male-faces as more attractive than other-race male-faces. Results support an evolved sexual-coercion avoidance hypothesis of intergroup bias.

A13   Who Owns Implicit Attitudes? Testing a Metacognitive Perspective
                         Erin Cooley, B. Keith Payne, Fleming Lei, & Chris Loersch
                              University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Across three studies, we found that consciously taking ownership of implicit attitudes increases implicit-explicit attitude correspondence. We both manipulated and measured thoughts about ownership of implicit attitudes toward homosexuals. Results showed that higher levels of ownership of implicit attitudes led to greater correspondence between implicit and explicit attitudes toward homosexuals.

Social-Psychological Perspectives on Health

A14   Effects of Goals and Motivations on Physical Activity Behavior in a One-Month Daily Diary
                                              Study
         Patrick Gallagher, William S. Yancy, Jr., Jaap J.A. Denissen, Anja Kuhnel & Corrine I. Voils
                                    Durham VA Medical Center

We measured life goals and several attributes of those goals, and then daily leisure-time physical activity (LTPA) over one month. Having a goal of physical health did not predict more LTPA, but higher levels of autonomous and approach motivation did, suggesting that initiating and sustaining LTPA might be different processes.

A15   The Influence of Popular Adolescent Television Programs
                   Mona Malacane, Matthew J. Goren, Jodi R. Treadway, & Victoria Plaut
                                    University of Georgia

Does viewing sexually-charged TV programs predict body dissatisfaction, sexual behavior, and attitudes towards women? We found college-aged women who viewed more sexually-charged shows had greater appearance concerns. Viewership also predicted benevolent sexism, but only among women with appearance concerns. Additionally, sexually charged shows indirectly predicted earlier sexual acts.

A16   Conscientiousness, Perfectionism, and Disordered Eating in Adolescent Athletes
                              Charlotte Coggins & Cinnamon Stetler
                                    Furman University

In order to examine whether conscientiousness is associated with disordered eating patterns independently of perfectionism, adolescent athletes completed a series of self-report measures. Conscientiousness, and its facets of industriousness and order, initially appeared to be positively correlated with disordered eating, but these effects disappeared after controlling for perfectionism.

A17   Impulsivity and Sensation Seeking as Interactive Predictors of Substance Abuse
Cameron Hopkin & Rick Hoyle
Duke University

Impulsivity and sensation-seeking, though generally lumped together as one construct used to predict substance abuse, actually interact with each other multiplicatively. The use of structural equation modeling demonstrates this interaction across substances for a group of nearly 4000 high-schoolers, taking both race and gender into account.

A18   "Let Me Sleep on It": Self-Persuasion and Attitudes about Health-Related Behavior
Florinda Mangani, Mandy Zamore, Shawn Lewis, Christopher Leone, & Matthew Valente
University of North Florida

Compared to individuals who said adequate sleep was important, individuals who said adequate sleep was not important came to hold (a) ambivalent attitudes when given a short opportunity for thought but (b) favorable attitudes when given a long opportunity for thought about the benefits of adequate sleep.

A19   Depressive Symptoms Differentially Predict Cardiovascular Reactivity to Happy and Sad
Emotional Recall Tasks
Robert Daughtridge, Elizabeth Hill, Katrina Williams, & Nathan T. Deichert
Mount Olive College

Depression has been linked to cardiovascular reactivity to emotional events. We tested if the emotional valence of an anticipated stressor would affect this association. Results of the current study suggest that depressive symptoms do predict reactivity, but this relationship may differ for happy and sad experiences.

A20   Positive Anticipatory Emotion and the Recovery from Stress
Samuel Monfort
Wake Forest University

Successful recovery from stress is an important component of strong mental and physical health. Our findings show that experiencing positive anticipatory emotions aid in the recovery from stress. Implications for daily stress and well-being are discussed.

A21   The Effects of Aging Expectation on Exercise
                                    Hannah Stroup & Michelle Horhota
                                          Furman University

Participants were randomly assigned to a four-week exercise class that consisted of either
older adults only or both young and older participants. Older individuals who held positive
views on aging enjoyed the classes more and reported working harder in the class than
those who had more negative views on aging.

A22   The Relationship between Stress, Family Factors, and Ethnic Identity among African
                                    American Emerging Adults
                               Joshua Brevard, Kristina Hood, & Faye Belgrave
                                    Virginia Commonwealth University

This research examined stress among African American emerging adults. Study 1 examined
family factors, ethnic identity and stress in 86 12th graders. The second study interviewed
29 of these students, 18 months after graduation. Family cohesion, parental monitoring and
ethnic identity were found to play a role in stress.

A23   Conscientiousness and Health: The Mediating Effects of Sleep, Stress, and Social Rhythms
                                    Leigh Gouldin & Cinnamon Stetler
                                          Furman University

Conscientiousness (C), daily hassles, and daily activities were assessed to determine whether
these factors mediated the link between C and health. Surveys measured C, and a two-week
daily diary survey assessed daily hassles and daily activities. Results indicate that sleep
duration and daily hassles may mediate the C-health relationship.

Cognition, Judgment, and Decision-Making

A24   Percolating Creativity: The Influence of Caffeine on Everyday Creative Thinking
                               Emily C. Nusbaum, Roger E. Beaty, & Paul J. Silvia
                                    University of North Carolina at Greensboro

The present study demonstrates the influence of caffeine on everyday thinking and
reasoning skills that are associated with the ability to think creatively, such as spatial
reasoning and verbal fluency. Caffeine drinkers performed better on fluid intelligence tasks
and were more creative than people who did not drink caffeine.

A25   Creating Metaphor: Cognitive Abilities and the Production of Figurative Language
Roger E. Beaty, Emily C. Nusbaum, & Paul J. Silvia
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

This study presents findings from an investigation on the nature of creative language use. Participants completed a series of nonverbal fluid reasoning tasks and were asked to come up creative metaphors to describe a past emotional experience. Results provide support for a strong association between fluid intelligence and creative thinking.

A26   The Positivity Effect: Does Positive Information Influence Decision Making in Older Adults?
Stephen Martin, & Michelle Horhota
Furman University

Previous research suggests that older adults prefer positive emotional information over negative information, whereas young adults do not. Using a decision making task that included positive, negative, and non-emotional information, we observed no effect of emotional content on the decision strategies or the decision made by young or older adults.

A27   Impact of Participants' Demographic Factors on Criminal Judgment
Jacque-Corey Cormier
Georgia Southern University

Researchers gave participants several criminal charges and asked them to render verdicts and sentences. The more liberal one was the more likely one was to find the defendants guilty and recommend more severe sentencing. Women were more likely to assume the defendants to be recidivistic than men.

A28   Regaining Respect: The Impact of Admittance of Transgressions
Alexander Blandina & Emily Zitek
University of North Florida

One hundred nine students read about an athlete who was suspected of using steroids. We found that participants respected the athlete more and thought he handled the situation better when he admitted to using steroids after being questioned about it as compared to when he did not admit it.

A29   Perceptions of Child Abuse: When Context Makes a Difference
Valentina Bolanos, Jeannie Ambrose, Sara Keane, Iqra Javed, LouAnne Hawkins, &
Christopher Leone
University of North Florida

Although the nature of parental behavior (e.g., paddling a child) affected people's perceptions of such behaviors as abusive, the context (i.e., instigating events) also affected those perceptions. These results have important implications for reports of abusive behavior to authorities and for treatment interventions with childhood victims of abuse.

POSTER SESSION B

1:00-1:55 p.m.   Location: Beech Mountain Room

Relationships and Rejection

B1   Factors Underlying Information Avoidance in Close Relationships
Amanda N. Gesselman, Jennifer L. Howell, & James A. Shepperd
University of Florida

Is there some information people would rather not know about current and past relationship partners? We found that participants were most likely to avoid information about a past partner's current relationship or a current partner's sexual fantasies, citing inability to act, anticipated regret, and negative affect as motivators for avoidance.

B2   Sustaining a Long-Term Commitment: Rejection Sensitivity Predicts Long-Term Relationship Traits
Katherine L. Gillmor
Penn State University

We hypothesized that individuals high in rejection sensitivity (RS) would be low in long-term relationship investment traits as measured by the mini-K. After controlling for demographics and dispositional traits, RS significantly predicted long-term relationship investment traits. The results are discussed in terms of the unexamined relationship between RS and mini-K.

B3   Rebellion, Self-Control, and Sexual Risk-Taking: A Study of Gays and Lesbians
                          Carlos O. Garrido & Catherine A. Cottrell
                                    University of Florida

What effects do societal rebellion and self-control have on sexual risk-taking among gays and lesbians? Across two studies, we found: 1) strong positive correlation between rebellion and sexual sensation seeking (SSS), and a strong negative correlation between self-control and SSS; and 2) priming rebellion increased attraction toward a same-sex target.

B4   Adult Attachment Style and Complementary Projection
                          Joanna Yau, Marija Spanovic, & Norman Miller
                             University of Southern California

Primed attachment style influenced engagement in complementary projection – projection of traits onto others to justify one's own traits. Individuals primed with preoccupied and fearful attachment justified self-prying tendencies by projecting secretiveness onto the partner. Priming dismissive style led to justification of self-secretiveness by projecting prying tendencies onto the partner.

B5   Narcissism and Reactions to Past Relationship Events
                                        Erin M. Myers
                               Western Carolina University

The present study tested the prediction that individuals with maladaptive forms of narcissism would devalue their relationships following threat. As predicted, these individuals devalued their romantic relationships through means such as distancing themselves from their partners or reporting more interest in alternative partners after recalling a negative relationship event.

B6   My Ex is Just Like Yours – or Not! Differences in Negative Illusions about Failed Romantic
                                          Relationships
                          Rebecca Black, Lee Gainey, & Christopher Leone
                                 University of North Florida

People employed different criteria in using negative illusions to cope with their own former romantic relationships/ex-partners than they did in thinking about a prototypical person's use of negative illusions about that person's former romantic relationship/ex-partner. These findings are consistent with the literature on relationship-enhancing and distress-maintaining attributions.

B7   I'm Happy with My Partner, How About You? Differences in Using Illusions in Romantic
Relationships
Alexis Harris, Christopher Leone & Kayla Champaigne
University of North Florida

People in ongoing romantic relationships used different criteria in thinking about their own
romantic relationships and partners than they did in thinking about prototypical romantic
relationship and partners. These findings are consistent with the actor-observer
phenomenon but contrary to the false consensus effect.

B8   Partner Expectations and Relationship Behavior
Sydney P. Howard & David A. Butz
Morehead State University

Idealizing romantic partners can have both positive and negative implications for a
relationship. In the current work we consider the dark side to idealization and demonstrate
that unfulfilled ideals contribute to a number of harmful responses in relationships,
including decreased commitment and satisfaction, and increased openness to alternative
relationship partners.

B9   Friends of Convenience
Robert Daniel & Michelle vanDellen
University of Georgia

Participants completed questionnaires and a rejection manipulation. After being told that
they were dissimilar from a group, participants chose between working with the dissimilar
group or working alone. Rejected females were more likely to choose to work with the
group even though they did not share commonalities with its members.

B10   Social Pain Induces the Ostracism of a Burdensome Group Member
Angie S. LeRoy
University of North Florida

Does social pain indicate when we should ostracize (exclude and ignore) a burdensome
group member? Participants played a ball-toss game with a confederate player who took 4,
10, or 16 seconds to throw the ball. Playing with a slow, burdensome player resulted in
higher reports of pain and ostracism behavior.

B11   Overhearing Partial Conversations Leads to Feeling Excluded and Ignored
Christopher Williams & James Wirth
University of North Florida

Does overhearing half of a cell phone conversation - a halfalogue - cause individuals to feel out of the loop (a form of ostracism)? We hypothesize that overhearing halfalogues causes individuals to experience decreased basic needs satisfaction, worsened mood, and increased aggression compared to overhearing a dialogue, monologue, or non-social noise.

B12   Cyber Bullying Among College Students: Prevalence Rates and Predictors
Zan Isgett, Robin M. Kowalski, Micah Lattanner, Amber Schroeder, & Gary Giumetti
Clemson University

Because most research on cyber bullying has focused on its presence in youth, typically in middle and high school, the aim of this study was to gather the prevalence rates among college students. Twenty-three percent indicated that their most significant experience with cyber bullying occurred in college, a point that is notable for prevention and intervention efforts.

B13   Looking Back: Acceptance vs. Rejection in Varying Social Relationships
Austin Lowe & Ginette C. Blackhart
East Tennessee State University

Our research examined how relived acceptance/rejection from close others, acquaintances, or strangers affected mood, self-esteem, and fundamental needs. Results showed that accepted participants reported better mood, higher self-esteem, and greater belonging than rejected individuals. No differences were detected between rejection or acceptance of close others, acquaintances, or strangers.

The Self

B14   The Effects of Self-Esteem Boosts and Threats on Self-Control Ability Following Ego-Depletion
Jessica Williamson & Ginette C. Blackhart
East Tennessee State University

The purpose of this study was to determine whether boosting self-esteem would reduce the ego-depletion effect. There was not a significant interaction between self-control and self-esteem, indicating that boosting one's self-esteem did not reduce the ego-depletion effect as predicted. Possible explanations for these research findings are discussed.

B15   The Effects of Social Evaluation on the Sustainability of Self-Regulatory Resources
Kelly E. Brown, John Maxwell, & Ginette C. Blackhart
East Tennessee State University

The purpose of this research was to determine whether social evaluation during completion of a self-control task would improve self-control. Participants were randomly assigned to three groups (social evaluation/self-control, non-social evaluation/self-control, non-social evaluation/non-self-control) and afterward completed an anagram task. Results suggest that social evaluation did not significantly impact self-control resources.

B16   How Long Does the Ego-Depletion Effect Persist?
Sarah Vella, Jennifer Fitzpatrick, Kelly E. Brown, Jessica Williamson, & Ginette C. Blackhart
East Tennessee State University

This study examined the duration of the ego-depletion effect. Results showed an ego-depletion effect regardless of whether participants were assigned to a 1-, 5-, 10-, 15-, or 20-minute delay condition. This suggests that the ego-depletion effect may persist for longer than 20 minutes.

B17   Dispositional Factors Predicting Usage of and Behavior on Online Dating Sites
Jennifer Fitzpatrick & Ginette C. Blackhart
East Tennessee State University

This study assessed the relationship between several dispositional variables and online dating site usage and behavior. Results showed self-esteem, sexual preference, rejection sensitivity, and age to be significant predictors of usage of online dating sites. Self-esteem, gender, and age were significant predictors of behavior related to online dating.

B18   Bra Purchases and Implicit Self-Esteem
Shi Liu[1], Qian Yang[2], Ruoqiao Zheng[2], & Wenwen Zheng[2]
[1]University of Tennessee, Knoxville, [2]Tsinghua University

This study investigates the relationship between women's implicit self-esteem (ISE) and their willingness to spend on bra (WTSB). In Study 1, Implicit but explicit self-esteem predicted American participants' WTSB. In Study 2, we confirm this correlation in China, using other measurements of ESE and ISE.

B19   Have You Left Me Speechless? It Depends...: The Effect of Sexual Objectification on Self-
                            Presentation and Self-Regulation
         Wendy L. Wolfe, Vann B. Scott, William Worrell, Jesse Moore, Wendy Lozo, Cosima Hoetger,
                            Dujon Curtis, Brandi Hill, & Jonathan Shay
                            Armstrong Atlantic State University

         This study examined the effects of personal (videotaping from the neck down) and general
         (exposure to sexually objectified images of women in a popular videogame) sexual
         objectification on self-presentation and self-regulation resources in women. Results showed
         that only younger women narrowed their self-presentation as a result of personal
         objectification.

B20   Sorry I'm Not Sorry: The Role of Self-Control in Forgiveness
                     Erin K. Davisson, Taylor Damiani, Cameron Hopkin, & Rick H. Hoyle
                                        Duke University

         Two studies examined the relationship between self-control and forgiveness. In Study 1,
         depleted participants evidenced less forgiveness than control participants. In Study 2,
         participants who were asked to forgive a transgression demonstrated less self-control on a
         subsequent task. These findings suggest that forgiveness both requires and consumes self-
         control resources.

B21   Self-Monitoring and On-Line Social Networking: "Different (Key)strokes for Different Folks?"
                     Natalie Hofmann, Ahavni Musinian, David Beane, & Christopher Leone
                                    University of North Florida

         Compared to low self-monitors, high self-monitors post status updates more often, log more
         time on Facebook per visit, deem "Facebook stalking" and looking at profiles of people they
         don't know as important, use Facebook to find casual sex partners, and are bothered by
         potential employers looking at their Facebook profile.

B22   Safer Behind the Monitor: Online Gender Differences in Expressing the "Real Me"
         V. Skye Wingate[1], Patrick J. Ewell[1], Rosanna E. Guadagno[1], Bradley M. Okdie[2], Sara Kruse[1]
                        [1]*University of Alabama, *[2]*Ohio State University Newark*

         Who would disclose personal information during online communication—men or women? In
         order to expand on McKenna's research on the Real Me, we investigated data from 934
         undergraduates. Though women tend to self-disclose to others more than men, our results
         suggest that men engage in more self-disclosure online.

B23   I Make Myself Sick: Shame and Disgust
                                   John A. Terrizzi Jr. & Natalie J. Shook
                                        West Virginia University

We examined whether disgust and fear of contamination predict shame. In Study 1, shame was positively related to disgust sensitivity and fear of contamination, even after controlling for guilt. In Study 2, subliminally priming disgust increased shame but not guilt in individuals who were sensitive to disgust and contamination.

B24   Being All Things to All People: Managing the Multiple Audience Problem
                            Brittany Brattain, Alicia Stedman, Beth Pontari
                                        Furman University

We tested 3 self-presentation strategies, equivocation, role-distancing, and compensatory self-enhancement during a first impression Multiple Audience Problem (MAP). Introductions (actually videotapes) depicted the three strategies, which participants viewed to select a task partner. Results suggest that equivocation and role-distancing lead to success when the desirable impression was presented first.

B25   Self-Presentation and Environmental Behavior
                                     Kaitlin Toner & Mark R. Leary
                                        Duke University

This study examined effects of projecting environmentally friendly or unfriendly images on public and private donations to environmental causes. When donations were public, participants who conveyed eco-unfriendly images donated most, whereas those who presented eco-friendly images donated if they endorsed environmentalism. Private donations reflected environmental attitudes regardless of image condition.

Attitudes and Persuasion

B26   The Effect of Hedges on Persuasion
                                   Joy E. Phillips & Michael A. Olson
                                     The University of Tennessee

In two studies, we investigated whether individuals were more persuaded by messages calling for extreme actions if they contained a "hedge" (i.e., a qualifying statement). When messages contained a hedge, individuals who pre-tested as firmly opposed to the actions were just as persuaded as individuals who were not initially opposed.

B27   A New Method for Selectively Enhancing Hemisphere Processing: Voice Frequency
Amplification Influences the Strength of Attribute Framing
Michael McCormick & John J. Seta
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

We used a new, applicable, sound frequency amplification manipulation to differentially
enhance right versus left hemisphere processing and alter the strength of an attribute
framing effect. We found a strong framing effect only when right hemisphere processing
was enhanced. These results suggest the right hemisphere is especially susceptible to
associations.

*** Personality and Individual Differences ***

B28   Personality Stability Through College: An Examination of the Five Factor Model
Mallory M. Des Champs, Lindsay Rice, John H. Harris, Bradley M. Okdie, & Rosanna E.
Guadagno
University of Alabama

The question regarding the stability of personality has been much debated. The current
viewpoint is that that personality stabilizes at 30. We examined college student's BFI scores
cross-sectionally. Extraversion decreases during college while openness increases.
Neuroticism is highest at transition times so it peaks at the freshman and senior years.

B29   The Effects of Trait and State Curiosity on Pursuit of Difficult Tasks
Amber Grader
Virginia Wesleyan College

The present research offers a novel method for priming state curiosity to examine the joint
effects of trait and state curiosity on the pursuit of difficult tasks. Findings suggest that
subtle activation of state curiosity can increase difficult task pursuit even among students
who report low levels of trait curiosity.

*** Methods and Analysis ***

B30   Causal Obfuscation: Ten Ways that Causality may be Obscured by Lack of Correlation
Chris C. Martin[1], Todd M. Thrash[1], Laura A. Maruskin[2], & Amanda K. Fuller[1]
[1]College of William and Mary, [2]Stanford University

Conventionally, social psychologists hold that causal processes leave correlational evidence.
Drawing from the social psychology literature, we caution that causal processes may, in fact,
operate without producing concurrent or subsequent correlations. We explicate ten factors
underlying this counterintuitive phenomenon, and posit a more precise formulation of the
causality–correlation relationship.

B31   Atimia: A Novel Paradigm for Exploring Group Interactions
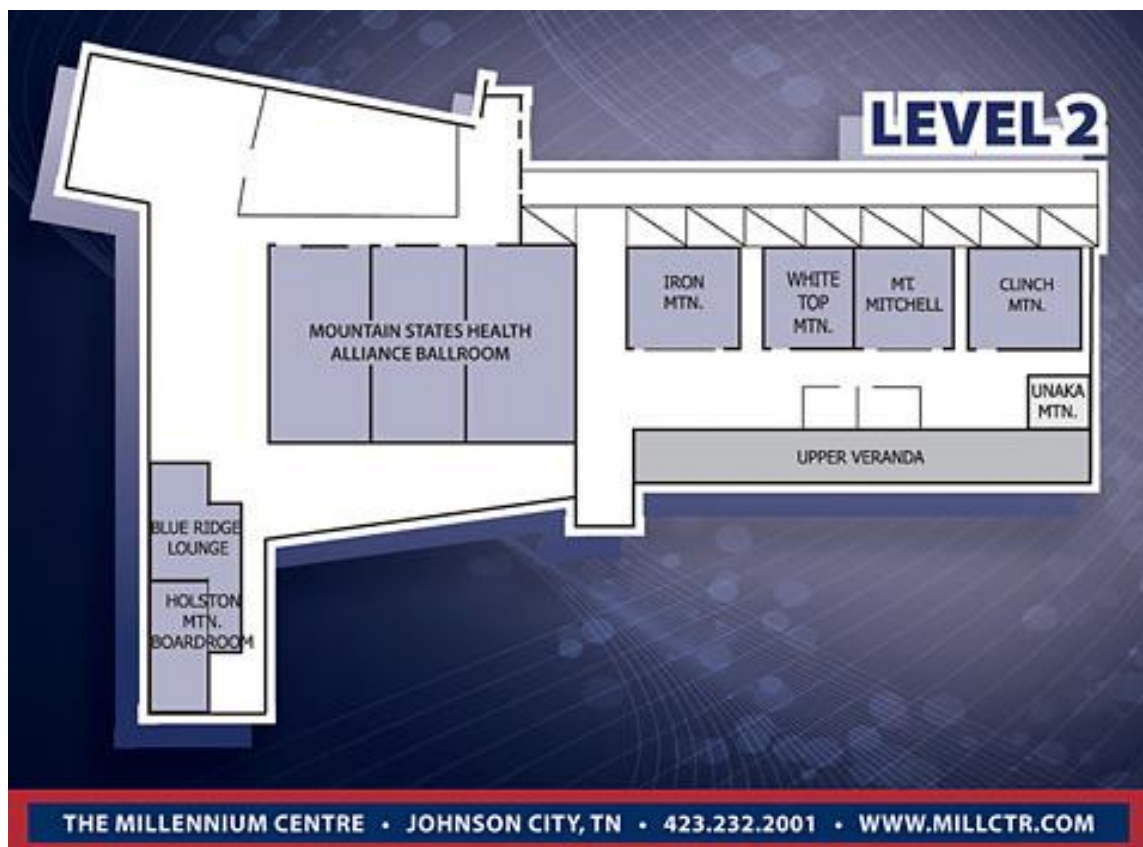Paul J. Turchan & James H. Wirth
University of North Florida

We developed Atimia as a tool for researchers to explore a multitude of factors that influence social interactions. Participants take turns with confederates solving remote associate test (RAT) items. Researchers can modify several of Atimia's features: participant inclusion, confederate behavior, player avatars, game-related sounds, and the difficulty of RAT items.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Barbara L. Fredrickson
Kenan Distinguished Professor
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Barbara Fredrickson earned her B.A. in Psychology from Carleton College and her Ph.D. in Psychology with a minor in Organizational Behavior from Stanford University. Following her Ph.D., Dr. Fredrickson completed a post-doctoral fellowship at the University of California, Berkeley. Dr. Fredrickson has since held academic positions in Women's Studies, Business, and Social Psychology at Duke University, The University of Michigan, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where she is currently the Kenan Distinguished Professor in the Department of Psychology, Director of the Social Psychology program, and Adjunct professor of Management in the Kenan-Flagler School of Business. Dr. Fredrickson is a highly influential scholar in social psychology, affective science, and positive psychology. Her cutting-edge work in these areas has resulted in over 70 peer-reviewed articles and 30 book chapters and led to the development of influential theories, including the Broaden and Build Theory of Positive Emotion and Objectification Theory. Her work has been funded by multiple extramural grants received from the National Institute of Mental Health and the John Templeton Foundation and led her to receive numerous distinguished awards and honors, including the American Psychological Association's Templeton Prize in Positive Psychology, and the Society for Experimental Social Psychology's Career Trajectory Award. Dr. Fredrickson has also been successful in disseminating her work beyond the scientific community. Her recent book, *Positivity,* presents insights from her long-standing program of research on positive emotions for a general readership and a new book titled *Rethinking Love* will be published in 2013.   Given Dr. Fredrickson's pioneering work in the field, her ever-growing record of accomplishments, and her success in making scientific research accessible to a wide variety of audiences, we are pleased to honor Barbara Fredrickson as SSSP's 2011 keynote speaker.

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