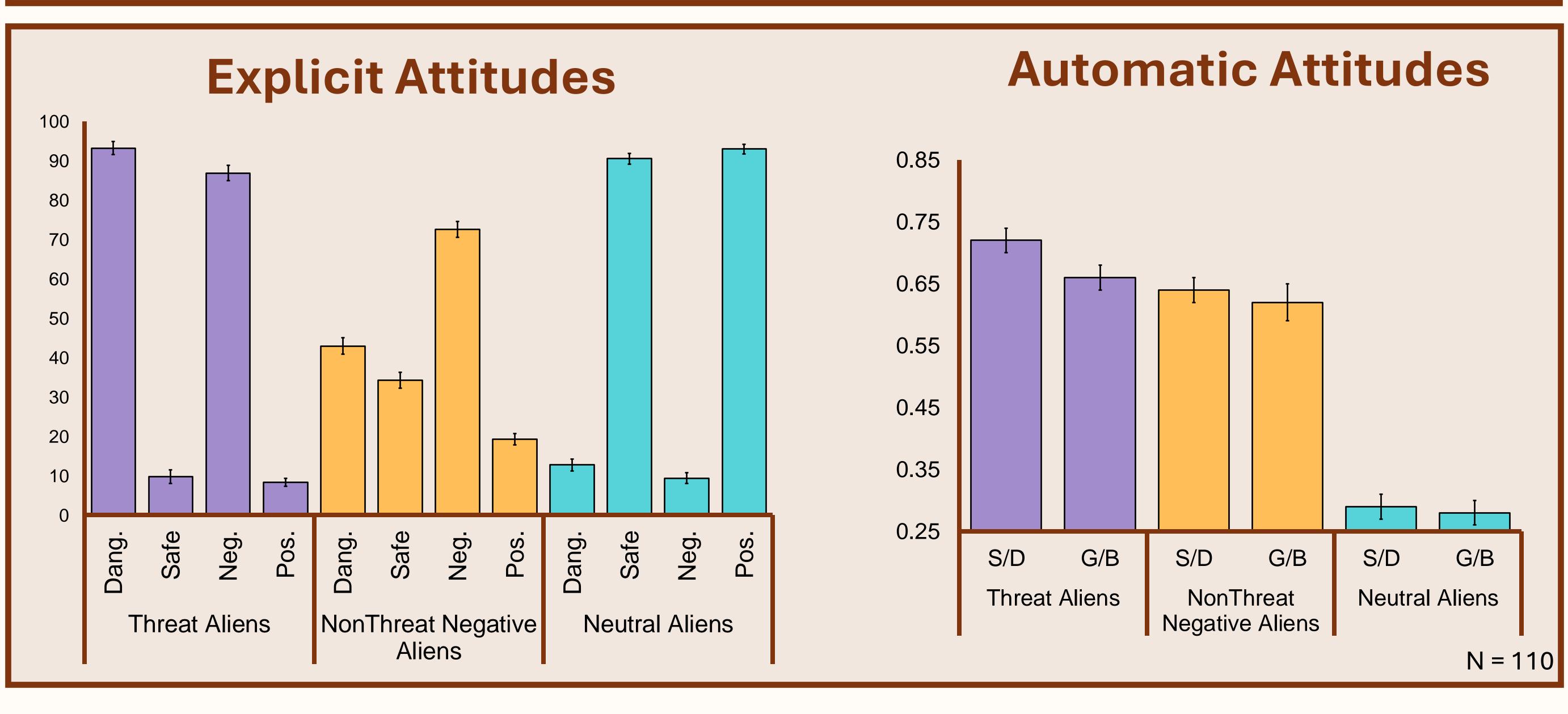
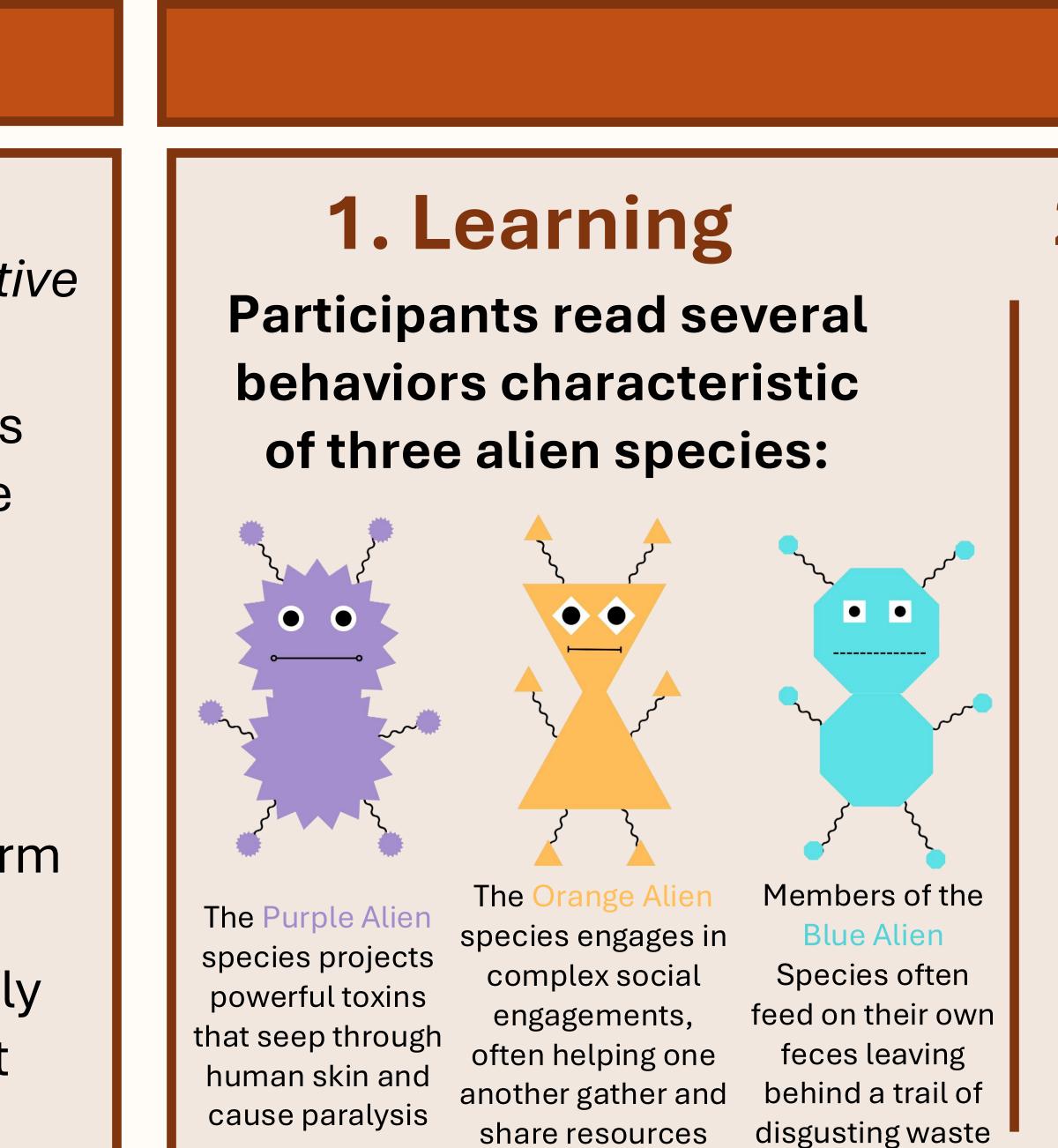
# **Investigating Differential Formation** of Threat and Valent Attitudes

# Introduction

- Attitudes are mental associations linking an object to a *positive* or *negative* valence.
- Recent theories suggest that attitudes can exist along *both* positive/negative and threat/nonthreat dimensions
- The current work explored this theoretical distinction at the level of attitude formation.
- We test whether people differently form threat and valent attitudes towards novel targets depicted as (a) physically dangerous, (b) highly negative but not dangerous, and (c) neutral.



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#### Results



# Methods

### 2. Reinforcement

**Participants then** underwent a reinforcement paradigm testing their knowledge of each alien species.

"Select the alien species that is most likely to:

"Build nice homes for one another on their home planet"

## **3. Attitude Measurement**

Participants self-reported their threat and valent attitudes towards each alien species

Participants completed indirect measures of threat and valent attitudes using the Affect Misattribution Procedure (AMP) Prime Target Response



#### **People learn to associate aliens differently** along dimension of threat and valence:

- more dangerous than Nonthreat Negative aliens
- negative

Examine whether (a) learned threat and valence attitudes uniquely influence behavior and (b) threat and valence attitudes update or change at different rates.

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#### Last, participants completed explicit and automatic attitudes measures

#### **Explicit Attitudes**

#### **Automatic Attitudes**

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Safe/Dangerous (Threat AMP) Good/Bad (Valence AMP)

### Discussion

People explicitly and automatically evaluated Threat Aliens as People explicitly and automatically evaluated Threat Aliens (but not Nonthreat Negative Aliens) as more dangerous than

#### **Next Steps:**

References

