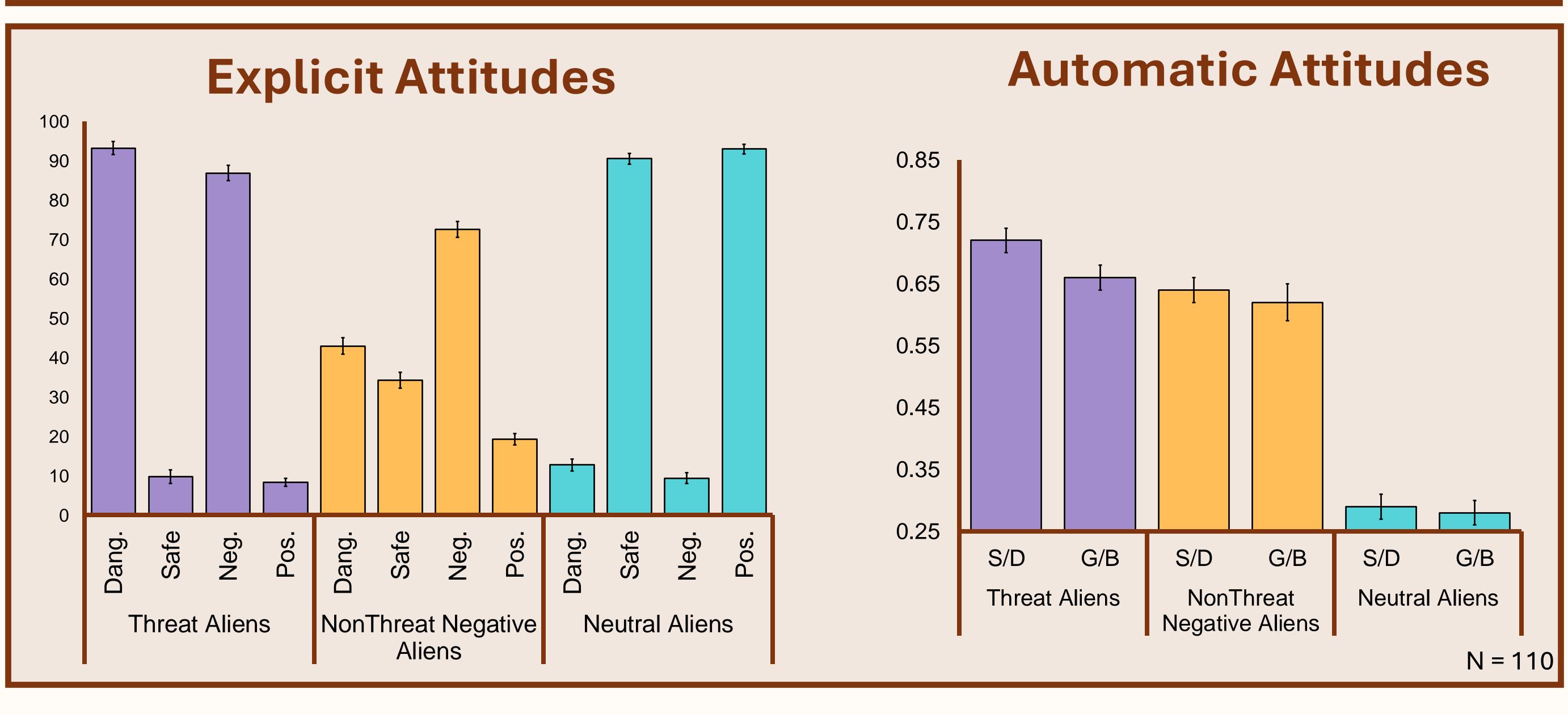
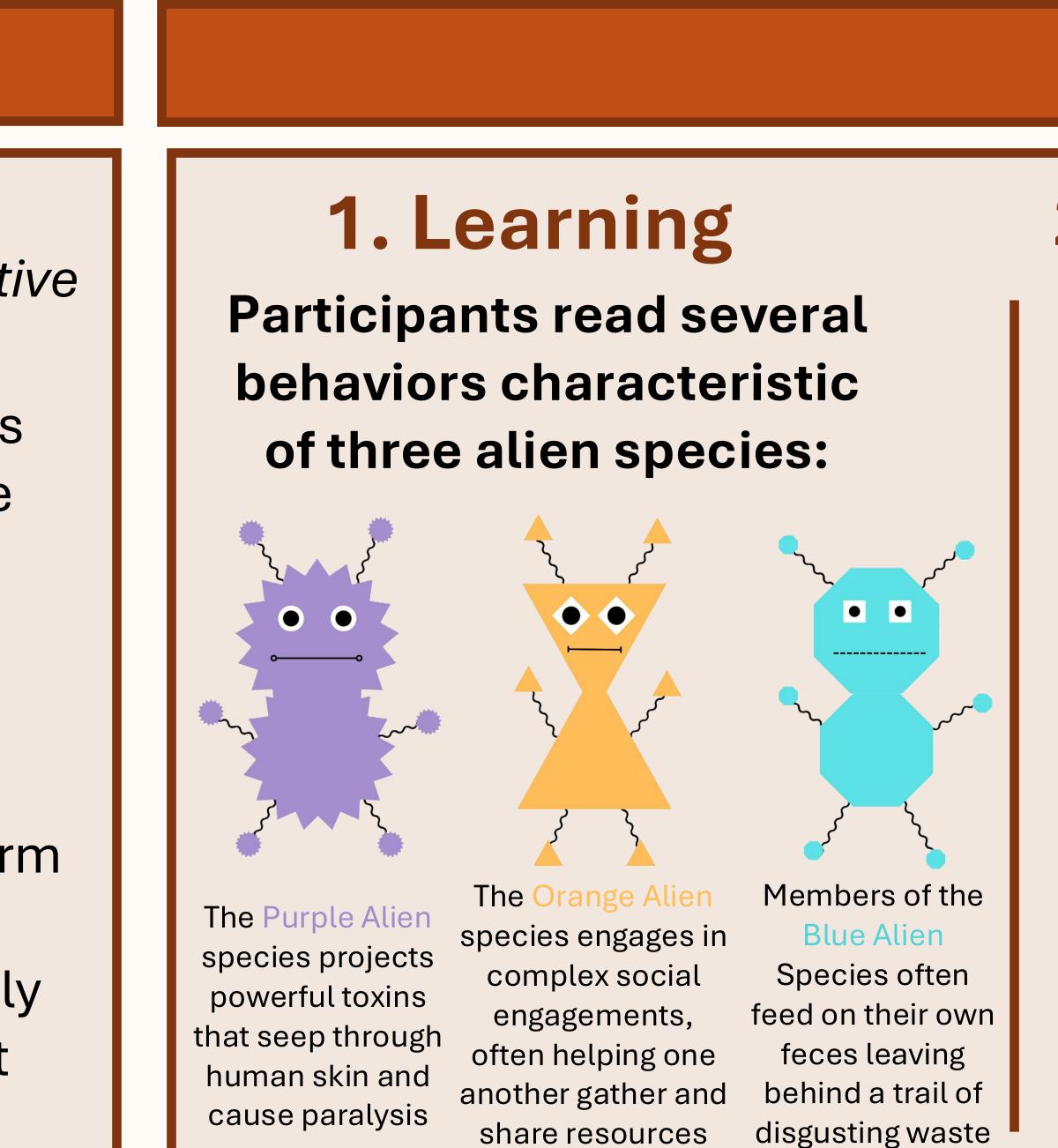
Investigating Differential Formation of Threat and Valent Attitudes

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

