

G12**I'LL HAVE ANOTHER HELPING: PROMOTING HEALTHY FOOD CHOICE WITH VARIETY AND EXPLORING CHOICE JUSTIFICATIONS**Rachel J. Burns¹, Alexander J. Rothman¹, Sarah Mott¹¹*University of Minnesota Twin Cities*

After having eaten a piece of fruit earlier in the day, participants who were offered a different fruit, relative to those offered the same fruit, were more likely to choose fruit over candy. Participants who chose the same piece of fruit offered particularly strong nutrition-related justifications for their choice.

G13**WHEN EATING WRONG FEELS RIGHT: PREFERENCE FOR UNHEALTHY FOOD IN A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT**Anthony Butler¹, Joshua Hahn¹, Caleigh Rhew¹, Katherine Timberlake¹, Steve D. Seidel¹¹*Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi*

Researchers hypothesized that in absence of external justification, participants eating less healthy food (chocolate) in an environment promoting health (fitness center) would experience guilt and report that the food tasted better to relieve dissonance. Resulting data confirmed the researchers' expectations.

G14**TO ADD OR NOT TO ADD: DETERMINANTS OF CHILDBEARING EXPECTATIONS**Zeljka Buturovic¹¹*IBOPE Inteligencia*

Two surveys showed a significant positive relationship between desired number of children and a belief that children whose mothers gave up their careers were better off than children of working mothers. A belief that the planet was overpopulated was the strongest predictor of a desired number of children.

G15**PHENOTYPE PROTOTYPICALITY TRADE-OFFS IN BIRACIAL TARGETS**George F. Chavez¹, Lisa Giamo², Diana T. Sanchez¹¹*Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey*; ²*Simon Fraser University*

Canadian (94 White, 95 Asian) participants judged internship job applicants for whom phenotype and ancestry were manipulated. Path analysis provided support for the authors' proposed phenotype prototypicality trade-off model: Perceivers judged phenotype prototypical biracial targets as more worthy for diversity benefits, but simultaneously rated targets as more stereotype conforming.

G16**SUPPORTING SELF-DETERMINATION NEEDS MAKES COMMUNICATING ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE MORE EFFECTIVE**Anna N. Cooke¹, Kelly S. Fielding¹, Winnifred R. Louis¹¹*The University of Queensland*

We applied self-determination theory techniques to communicating information about climate change, through a carbon footprint activity, and an information brochure. In Study 1, perceived autonomy and relatedness predicted pro-environmental promotion activity engagement, autonomy predicted intentions for future behaviour. In Study 2, relatedness predicted engagement, intentions, motivation, and information seeking behaviour.

G17

Poster withdrawn.

G18**JUST-WORLD STRATEGIES AS A DETERMINANT OF SOCIAL DISTANCE**Rachel E. Costello¹, Ruth H. Warner¹, Anna R.D. Pope¹, Molly J. VanDeursen¹¹*Saint Louis University*

Participants were randomly assigned to read a testimonial by a robbery victim who either attributed the robbery to their own character or their own behavior. Higher social distance was desired when the victim attributed their victimization to their character compared to behavior.

G19**EXPLORING FOUR BARRIERS EXPERIENCED BY AFRICAN AMERICANS IN HEALTHCARE: PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION, MEDICAL MISTRUST, RACE DISCORDANCE, AND POOR COMMUNICATION**Adolfo G. Cuevas¹, Kerth O'Brien¹, Somnath Saha²¹*Portland State University*; ²*Oregon Health & Science University*

This analysis applied Social Identity Theory to enhance the understanding of how perceived discrimination, medical mistrust, race discordance, and poor communication play a role in patient-provider relationships in primary care for African Americans. Recommendations are proposed for healthcare providers as to how they can deliver quality care.

G20**EXPLORING PREDICTORS AND CORRELATES OF VOTES ON A STATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BANNING GAY MARRIAGE**Patrick J. Curme¹¹*Metropolitan State University*

The present study examined whether respondent's vote on a state constitutional amendment defining marriage was correlated with their Social Dominance Orientation and other sociopolitical and religious measures. Participants were 300 undergraduate college students. A regression analysis demonstrated that the measures employed were useful predictors of the person's vote.

G21**TEACHER UNDERSTANDING AND VALIDATION OF STUDENTS LEADS STUDENTS TO WORK HARDER**Omar Davila¹, Oriana R. Aragon², Mark Graham², Margaret S. Clark²¹*California State University-Monterey Bay*; ²*Yale University*

We predicted that teachers who convey understanding and validation to their students will: a) be better liked, b) be better able to form relationships with students and c) cause students to work harder. Two studies, one correlational and one experimental in nature, supported all three hypotheses.

G22**ORGAN DONATION DECISION MAKING AMONG NON-CATHOLIC CHRISTIANS: AN EXPANSION OF THE THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR**Erin Dobbins¹, Courtney Rocheleau^{2,1}, Rafaella Sale¹, Denise Martz¹, Lisa Curtin¹¹*Appalachian State University*; ²*Metropolitan State University of Denver*

The organ donation waiting list in the U.S. has reached 112,267 people. Religion has a paradoxical influence on donation. To improve understanding of religion's influence the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) was used to predict donation intentions among non-catholic Christians. Moral norms, religious attitudes, and affect expanded the original model.