TABLE 2: Correlation Matrix Depicting Relationships Among Self-Efficacy, Physiological Strain, Pain Threshold, Pain Intensity, and the Tolerant and Intolerant Social Modeling Conditions

	Self-Efficacy (Scores)	*Physical Strain (Slopes)*	*Pain Threshold (Seconds)*	*Pain Intensity (Relative)*	*Pain Endurance (Seconds)*	*Tolerant Model Condition*	*Intolerant Model Condition*
Self-efficacy (scores)	1.00	−.05	.31	−.35	.32	.31	−.54
		$p = .603$	$p = .003$	$p = .001$	$p = .002$	$p = .003$	$p = .000$
Physical strain (slopes)	—	1.00	−.14	.08	−.32	−.13	.20
			$p = .174$	$p = .465$	$p = .002$	$p = .230$	$p = .057$
Pain threshold (seconds)	—	—	1.00	−.47	.39	.24	−.43
				$p = .000$	$p = .000$	$p = .024$	$p = .000$
Pain intensity (relative)	—	—	—	1.00	−.58	−.37	.40
					$p = .000$	$p = .000$	$p = .000$
Pain endurance (seconds)	—	—	—	—	1.00	.47	−.36
						$p = .000$	$p = .002$
Tolerant model condition	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	−.50
							$p = .000$
Intolerant model condition	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00

bilities indicating better fit (e.g., $p = .95$ is a better fit than $p = .10$). The fit of a model may also be assessed by the goodness-of-fit index. As a general rule, a goodness-of-fit index of less than .90 indicates an inadequate fit of the model (Bentler, 1990; Bentler & Bonett, 1980).

Results of the chi-square test indicated an adequate fit for the full model (Figure 1), $\chi^2(2, N = 90) = 1.93$, $p = .382$. The goodness-of-fit index of .993 also indicated that the parameter estimates of the model predicted the observed covariances. As another test for model specification, the parameter estimates from the identified (full) model were used to generate a predicted covariance matrix. The predicted covariance matrix was used as input to LISREL, and the estimated covariances were compared with the observed covariance matrix. Observed and estimated values were almost identical (within rounding error) indicating that the full model was well identified.

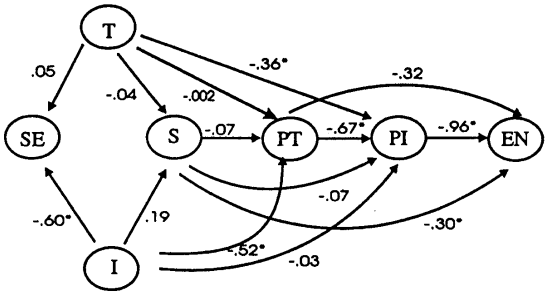

Figure 2 Restricted structural equation model with pain perception as the primary mediator.
NOTE: T = tolerant model; I = intolerant model; SE = self-efficacy; S = physiological strain; PT = pain threshold; PI = pain intensity; EN = endurance. Indicators and measurement errors for latent variables (large circles) are the same as in Figure 1 but are omitted to simplify the causal diagram. Statistically significant path coefficients are indicated with an asterisk.