II-001 Attenuated Physiological Reactivity to Stress in Recently Separated/Divorced Adults
Austin M Grinbergx, University of Arizona
Karey L O’Hara, University of Arizona
David A. Sbarra, University of Arizona
Authors investigate associations between physiological reactivity to a standardized laboratory stressor and psychological distress in recently separated/divorced adults. People reporting greater separation-related distress showed attenuated reactivity to the stressor but assessed the stressor as more difficult. Findings are discussed in terms of emotional context sensitivity models for understanding mood disruptions.
(Clinical - Health)

II-002 Health Promoting Behaviors in Lonely University Students
Annie Brandes-Aitkenx, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
Laura A. Freberg, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
Loneliness strongly predicts poor health outcomes. University students completed the UCLA Loneliness Scale and the Personal Lifestyle Questionnaire. An overall positive correlation between loneliness and poor health habits was observed (r=.354, p<.001). In particular, lonely students were less likely to maintain a healthy BMI and have annual dental checkups.
(Social - Health)

II-003 Awareness of Coping Behaviors by Pain Patients: A Preliminary Investigation
Sarah Martinezx, Henry Ford Health System
Katie Chipungu, Henry Ford Health System
Lisa R Miller-Matero, Henry Ford Health System
Anne Eshelman, Henry Ford Health System
David Eisenstein, Henry Ford Health System
Pain related coping behaviors are important as they impact treatment and long term functioning. Results suggest that there are differences between coping behaviors reported during clinical interview and on a self-report measure, implying that patients have limited awareness into the pain-related coping behaviors they utilize. Implications are discussed.
(Clinical - Health)
II-004 Barriers to Dental Care Predict Greater Latino/a Permanent Tooth Loss
Daniel J. Kruger, University of Michigan
Adreanne Waller, Washtenaw County Public Health
Charo Ledón, Casa Latina
Mikel Llanes, Family Medicine-Ypsilanti Health Center
Barriers to dental care predict greater Latino/a adult tooth loss from disease and decay, independent of English fluency, education, gender, length of time in the USA, and age. Efforts to increase Latino/a access to and utilization of dental care are necessary to improve Latino/a health outcomes. (General - Health)

II-005 Social Support, Stigma, and Perceived Stress in HIV-positive Adults
Kimberly M. Lewis, University of North Texas
Mark Vosvick, University of North Texas
This study examined the relationship between social support, HIV related stigma, and perceived stress in HIV+ individuals (N=120). We examine the relationship between social support, stigma, and stress for PLH. Results indicated that social support (ß=3.06) and HIV-related stigma (ß=3.30) are significant predictors of perceived stress. (Clinical - Health)

II-006 Burnout as a Moderator in the Relationship Between PTSD and Burnout in Paramedics
Charlotte A. Kukowskix, University of British Columbia
David B King, University of British Columbia
Anita DeLongis, University of British Columbia
Paramedics are at a heightened risk of post-traumatic stress and burnout, both of which may adversely impact sleep. In a sample of 87 paramedics, burnout (in particular, the personal accomplishment dimension) was found to significantly moderate the relationship between trauma symptoms and sleep quality. Implications for pre-hospital care are discussed. (Social - Health)

II-007 Cancer Patients’ Response to Implantable Devices for Pain Management Differ by Baseline Anxiety
Carrie J Aigner, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Mike Hernandez, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Lakshmi Koyyalagunta, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Diane Novy, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
We retrospectively examined anxiety and pain, pre- and post- implantation of pain management devices. Post-surgery pain scores increased overtime at a higher rate for those with high baseline anxiety, compared to low anxiety. Multidisciplinary care focused on mood management would likely be beneficial to patients presenting with high anxiety. (Clinical - Health)
II-007 Spillover and Crossover Effects in the Context of the Job Demands-Resources Model
Ewelina Smoktunowicz, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Roman Cieslak, 1) University of Social Sciences and Humanities, 2) Trauma, Health, and Hazards Center, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs
Two studies investigated the spillover and crossover effects of resources in the context of Job Demands-Resources model. Results indicated that employees can benefit both from the resources from non-work domain (social support from friends and family; spillover effect) and from personal resources of other people (significant other’s optimism; crossover effect).
(Industrial/Organizational - Health)

II-008 Changes in Executive Functioning and Physical Activity Adherence in Older Adults
John R. Best, University of British Columbia
Lindsay S Nagamatsu, Beckman Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Teresa Liu-Ambrose, University of British Columbia
Exercise training benefits cognitive, neural, and physical health in older adults. These positive effects may diminish if participants return to sedentary lifestyles following training. Supporting temporal self-regulation theory, we show that greater improvements to executive function predict greater adherence to physical activity following a resistance exercise program among older women.
(Cognitive - Health)

II-009 Changes in Motivation Predict Resistance Training Behavior among Older Pre-diabetic Adults
David M. Williams, Brown University
Jyoti Savla, Virginia Tech
Elaina L. Marinik, Virginia Tech
Sarah A. Kelleher, Virginia Tech
Brenda M. Davy, Virginia Tech
Richard A. Winett, Virginia Tech
Among 115 older pre-diabetic adults enrolled in a resistance training (RT) intervention, changes in RT motivation from baseline to time 2(3) explained 33(44)% of the variance in time 2(3) RT behavior, respectively. RT motivation (e.g., intention) mediated the effects of motivational antecedents (e.g., satisfaction with RT outcomes) on RT behavior.
(Clinical - Health)

II-010 Childhood resilience: Determinants and their underlying processes
Jennifer Lavoix, McGill University
Liane C. Pereira, Central Washington University
Jessica Ruglis, McGill University
Resilience supports healthy child development for children who are living in environments with chronic stressors. Results of this systematic review indicate that resilience is a psychological construct that has physiological determinants that support or undermine children’s adaptive functioning, ultimately suggesting that resilience is an adaptive construct that can be developed.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Health)
II-011 Anger as a Challenge Emotion: Feeling Angry in a Stereotype Threat Situation
Ana Nanette Tibubosx, Goethe University Frankfurt
Tahmine Tozman, Goethe University Frankfurt
Sonja Rohrmann, Goethe University Frankfurt
The current research investigates the relation between state anger, state positive activation, and general well-being in a stereotype threat context. State anger was experimentally induced. Results of confirmatory path analyses indicate that anger response is positively predicted by general well-being in a stereotype threat situation.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

II-012 Anxiety and Life Stress: Is Working Memory Capacity Helpful or a Hindrance?
Ashleigh F. Bermanx, University of Indianapolis
Brianna Scott, University of Indianapolis
Kasey E. Windnagel, University of Indianapolis
Matthew G. Levy, University of Indianapolis
Rebecca Carpenter, University of Indianapolis
Research suggests a positive link between trait anxiety and life stress. The current study examined working memory capacity’s (WMC) moderating effects between negative life stressors and trait anxiety. Findings suggest that high WMC and many negative life stressors results in higher levels of trait anxiety than when WMC is low.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

II-013 Appraisal of motion pictures is highly reliable intra- but not interindividually
Pascal Wallischx, New York University
No secondary authors
Subjective appraisals of motion pictures show a high test-retest reliability within individuals, but a low one between individuals.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

II-014 Appreciation/Gratitude Predicts Personal Growth above Social Desirability & the Big 5
Nancy S. Fagleyx, Rutgers University
Kristina Langione, Rutgers University
Appreciation makes a significant contribution to personal growth, one of the six domains of psychological well-being (PWB), beyond social desirability and the Big 5 personality factors. As indexed by multiple R-squared change, appreciation accounted for 10.6% of the variance in personal growth scores, over-and-above social desirability and the big 5.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

II-015 Attachment, Trauma, Emotion Regulation, and Well-Being
Kevin J. Kelley, Pennsylvania State University
Megan Renshaw, Penn State Lehigh Valley Campus

We tested a model to predict emotion regulation and psychological well-being with knowledge of attachment quality and exposure to adverse events. Our predictors were scores on the Parental Attachment Questionnaire and the Linkoping Youth Life Experiences Scale. Our dependent variables were scores on the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire and psychological well-being.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

II-016 Awe and Power
Piercarlo Valdesolox, Claremont McKenna College
Osthoff-Magalhaes Isabelax, Claremont McKenna College
Jessie Huang, Claremont McKenna College
Kari Linder, Claremont McKenna College
Huakai Liao, Claremont McKenna College
Kelly Chen, Claremont McKenna College
Dan Schmidt, Claremont McKenna College

Past work has suggested a relationship between awe and feelings of submission (Keltner & Haidt, 2003), but no work to our knowledge has empirically tested this hypothesis. Across three studies we test the association between both state and trait experiences of awe and feelings of interpersonal power.

(General - Emotion)

II-017 Beliefs about Emotion Differentiate Clinical and Healthy Groups
Anna C. Salomaax, University of Arkansas
Jennifer C. Veilleux, University of Arkansas

Beliefs about the nature and effects of emotion were found in the current study to differentiate clinical and non-clinical groups on a variety of outcomes, such as history of therapy, self-injury, and suicidality, presence of severe depression or eating disorder, and severity of alcohol use.

(Clinical - Emotion)

II-018 Beta Enhancement Relates to the Experience of Personal Emotional States
Dylan J Barberax, Northern Arizona University
Christopher C Woodruff, Northern Arizona University

Research suggests shared emotions may be related to beta enhancement. The current study examined beta enhancement while participants looked at happy, sad, neutral or angry faces in self/other/control conditions. Results suggested that beta enhancement is related to the personal experience of emotions, but not simply to understanding another's emotions.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Emotion)

II-019 Can Ordinary Conversations Account for Perceived Support’s Link to Mental Health?
Brian Lakeyx, Grand Valley State University
Justin Andrews, Grand Valley State University
We tested whether perceived support’s link to mental health reflected ordinary conversation rather than stress buffering through enacted support. Marines rated each other in a round robin design. Conversation quality was strongly related to perceived support and could account for most of support’s link to mental health. (Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

II-020 Children's Emotion Talk: Do Parental Beliefs or Practices Matter?
Grace E. Chox, St Olaf College
David Martin, St. Olaf College
This study examined the relative contributions of parental emotion-related beliefs and practices on children’s emotion expression. We found that the frequency and quality of parents’ talk about emotions, and use of dialogic strategies during bookreading, predicted children's emotion talk. Parental beliefs about emotions, however, did not predict children's emotion talk. (Developmental - Emotion)

II-021 High cognitive loads make implicit effects of subliminal mere exposure explicit
Naoaki Kawakamix, University of Tsukuba
Emi Miura, University of Tsukuba
Recent studies have shown that the mere exposure effect under subliminal conditions is more likely to occur for implicit attitudes than for explicit attitudes. We demonstrated that depleting self-control resources caused implicit effects of subliminal mere exposure to spill over to the explicit level. (Social - Social Cognition)

II-022 “To Be Forever Young”: Conceptualizing Elderly as a Future Self Decreases 'Othering'
Aaron Friedmanx, San Francisco State University
Michael King, San Francisco State University
Dylan Ban, San Francisco State University
Eric D. Splan, University of Delaware
Charlotte C. Tate, San Francisco State University
Avi Ben-Zeev, San Francisco State University
Participants walked to an “elderly-paced” metronome. In the future-self condition, the pace was framed as participants’ walking speed at 75; In the elderly-other condition, as the average speed of 75 year-olds. On a picture-word Stroop task, the future-self condition exhibited more proximal distance to outgroups/“them” than ingroups/“us,” suggesting self-referential empathy. (Cognitive - Social Cognition)

II-023 A formal account of reasoning about social relationships
Alan Jernx, Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology
Charles Kemp, Carnegie Mellon University
Folk psychological reasoning often relies on social relationship concepts like "friends." We propose that people think about social relationships in terms of weighted utility functions. In an experiment, people’s social inferences were well predicted by a formal model based on this idea.
II-024 A Matching Hypothesis of Idea Endorsement: The Quirky Hair Effect
Jennifer Muellerx, University of San Diego
Jack Goncalo, Cornell University
Rangapriya Kannan-Narasimhan, University of San Diego
Incidental cues like hairstyle alter whether people endorse ideas. Unconventional hair aids idea endorsement for creative but not practical ideas. Conventional hair aids idea endorsement for practical but not creative ideas. We provide theory and evidence for a matching hypothesis of idea endorsement.

II-025 A Modified Replication of The Effects of Mind-Body Dualism on Health Behavior
Jerrold E. Barnettx, Northwest Missouri State University
April Haberyan, Northwest Missouri State University
We conducted two modified replications of Forstmann, Burgmer and Mussweiler's 2012 study on the effects of mind-body dualism on health behaviors. With the exception of one significant effect, our results were not consistent with the findings from the original study.

II-026 Analyzing Facial Behaviors and Linguistic Output in Adults with Williams Syndrome
Talent V Dangx, Salk Institute for Biological Studies
Philip Lai, Salk Institute for Biological Studies, University of California San Diego, San Diego State University
Ursula Bellugi, Salk Institute for Biological Studies
Judy Reilly, San Diego State University
This study analyzed facial behaviors and linguistic output during a dyadic interaction to observe the social phenotype of adults with Williams Syndrome. Results suggest the WS group expressed an increased interest on the topic of Strangers, and that unlike controls, adult WS continue to smile throughout adulthood in social interactions.

II-027 Attributions of People having Immoral Traits
Sieun Anx, Queen's University
Michael Marks, New Mexico State University
David Trafimow, New Mexico State University
The goal is to understand moral attributions towards people with immoral traits. In four experiments, we investigated how people make attributions about moral behaviors of immoral traits, assessed how participants felt, assessed how participants rated targets’ intention to perform moral behaviors, and finally measured how easy to perform moral behaviors.
II-028 **Black or Doctor? Both!: Memory distortions of counter-stereotypic Black exemplars**

*Sierra P Niblettx, San Francisco State University*
*Eric D Splan, University of Delaware*
*Patrick J Hibberd, San Francisco State University*
*Monica E Mendoza, San Francisco State University*
*Michael I King, San Francisco State University*
*Mark W Geisler, San Francisco State University*
*Avi Ben-Zeev, San Francisco State University*

We offer evidence that supraliminally priming a Black male face as a doctor (counter-stereotypic prime), versus as a basketball player (stereotypic prime), elicits memory distortions such that the facial recreation of the Black male doctor “becomes” more Afrocentric. Findings are situated within attention theory of category learning and stereotype maintenance.

(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

II-029 **Children’s Conceptions of Merit: Allocations and Judgments of Necessary and Luxury Resource-Allocations**

*Michael T Rizzox, University of Maryland*
*Shelby Cooley, University of Maryland*
*Laura Elenbaas, University of Maryland*
*Erica Choi, University of Maryland*
*Melanie Killen, University of Maryland*

Children allocated, and judged the allocations of, necessary and luxury resources to hard-working and lazy characters. Children’s allocations and judgments varied by resource; effort-based-allocations increased with age for luxury, but not necessary, resources. Effort-based-allocations were judged more positively with age, and were judged more positively for luxury than necessary resources.

(Developmental - Social Cognition)

II-030 **Children’s Responses to Inequity: Resource Allocations and Judgments of Equal- and Poverty-Attenuating-Allocations**

*Michael T Rizzox, University of Maryland*
*Laura Elenbaas, University of Maryland*
*Shelby Cooley, University of Maryland*
*Erica Choi, University of Maryland*
*Melanie Killen, University of Maryland*

Children (3- to 8-years-old) allocated, and judged the allocations of, six necessary and luxury resources to wealthy and poor characters. Children allocated more resources to the poor character than the rich character. Older children, however, judged poverty-attenuating-allocations more positively than equal-allocations, whereas younger children judged equal-allocations more positively than poverty-attenuating-allocations.

(Developmental - Social Cognition)

II-031 **College Students’ Beliefs about End-of-Life Decisions for Companion Animals**
Linda M. Klinex, California State University, Chico
Robert J. Liedtke, California State University, Chico
This pilot study explored attitudes and beliefs of 291 college students about end of life, quality of life, and appropriateness of euthanasia as a means to end life of companion animals.
(General - Other)

II-032 Consciousness and the flanker task: Task-set rehearsal and subliminal flankers
Allison K. Allenx, Department of Psychology, San Francisco State University
Pin-Wei Chen, Department of Psychology, San Francisco State University
Ezequiel Morsella, Department of Psychology, San Francisco State University and Department of Neurology, University of California, San Francisco
What is the relationship between consciousness and performance on the classic flanker task? During each trial of Study 1, considerable conscious rehearsal of stimulus-response contingencies occurred even when these contingencies were overlearned through extensive training. In Study 2, we investigated whether subliminal flankers can induce the flanker interference effect.
(Cognitive - Other)

II-033 Cosmetics Use Among Teachers is Irrelevant When Considering Student Retention
Margaret K. Burns, Sierra Nevada College
Christina M. Frederick, Sierra Nevada College
Cosmetics positively influence confidence (Stuart & Donaghue, 2011). 60 undergraduates viewed a lesson taught by a teacher in full or no cosmetics and, then, completed a teacher confidence assessment and content quiz. Results show no significant difference in confidence (p = .22) or quiz (p = .58) scores across conditions.
(General - Other)

II-034 Development and Validation of a Cognitive Resource Depletion Measure
Cori Hendersonx, Department of Psychological Science, Northern Kentucky University
Erin Bicknell, Department of Psychological Science, Northern Kentucky University
Sylwia Gutowska, Department of Psychological Science, Northern Kentucky University
Angela Sarver, Department of Psychological Science, Northern Kentucky University
Philip J Moberg, Ph.D., Department of Psychological Science, Northern Kentucky University
The present study describes the development and validation of a measure designed to evaluate cognitive resource depletion in applied settings. Exploratory factor analysis produced a four-factor solution representing distinct cognitive components. Criterion validity evidence of factor and aggregate relations with job satisfaction, work engagement, and counterproductive behavior work is reported.
(Industrial/Organizational - Other)

II-035 Distributing Chocolate Does Not Influence Student Course Evaluations
Caroline M. Stanley, Bridgewater State University
Wendy N. Fisher, Wilmington College
Does offering students chocolate prior to their completion of end-of-semester evaluations bias their ratings? Though previous research has documented a “chocolate effect” with regard to factors that can boost instructors’ ratings on course evaluations, the present study suggests otherwise. This study also investigates students’ attributions about receiving chocolate from instructors.

Il-036 Divergence of Hemoglobin a Chain—Powerful Evidence for Evolution
Ryan H Wessellx, Northwest Missouri State University
No secondary authors
This evolutionary psychology study tested the theory of common descent by comparing the similarities among a single protein between humans and a variety of other species. The strength of the relationship suggests very strong support for the theory of common descent.

Il-037 Does Money Buy Happiness? A Study of Income and Well-Being
Judith Gerex, Kent State University
Ulrich Schimmack, University of Toronto
We tested whether money buys happiness or happy people make more money. Using the World Values Survey (N = 64,923, k = 81 nations), we tested whether earning status (primary vs. non-primary earner) moderates the relation between income and happiness. We found support for only the money buys happiness hypothesis.

Il-038 Effects of Age of First Use of Alcohol and Age of First Intoxication on Impulsivity and Behavioral Control in Young College Students
Cecile A. Marczinskix, Northern Kentucky University
Renee C Meister, Northern Kentucky University
This study assessed if age of first drink and age of first intoxication can help to determine the developmental and cognitive risks associated with binge drinking. Results indicated that age of onset predicted self-reported BAC and age of first intoxication predicted weekly frequency of current drinking.