



Society of Australasian Social Psychologists

45TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, APRIL 2016

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

WELCOME

Welcome to the Society of Australasian Social Psychologists (SASP) Annual Conference in Brisbane, Australia. This conference is hosted and organised by The University of Queensland and Griffith University.

In this program, you will find details of more than 160 talks that we scheduled over 2.5 days. We are pleased to see again a diverse range of social psychological research topics (ranging from intra-psychic process, interpersonal processes, intra-group process, and intergroup processes) and methodologies (experimental, quasi-experimental, survey, qualitative, and discourse). The research is concerned both with basic psychological processes and areas of applied social psychological research, such as psychology and the law, health, relationships, political and organizational psychology.

To help you find the presentation you are most interested in, we organized the presentations on a day-by-day basis over the next couple of pages. This overview also includes the titles of symposia, the list of Outstanding Postgraduate Research Award presentations, and the Snapshot presentations. For more detailed information, you can read the full abstracts of each presentation and symposium in the pages that follow the overview. These are presented in chronological order.

We very much hope you will enjoy this year's SASP conference!

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Fiona Barlow
Jolanda Jetten
Winnifred Louis
Tyler Okimoto

Administration

Christine McCoy

Student Volunteers

Sarah Bentley
Cassandra Chapman
Gi (Kunchana) Chouynuu
Laura Ferris
Lydia Hayward
Nita Lauren
Helena Radke
Magen Brooke Seymour-Smith
Hannibal Thai
Edward (Zhechen) Wang



Conference 2016

PROGRAMME

CRiSP



Thursday 31/03/16

Postgrad sessions

- 0800 Welcome and registration | *Tea and coffee on arrival*
- 0900 Workshop session 1 - **Taking your research to the world**
- 1000 *Morning tea*
- 1030 Workshop session 2 - **PhD insider tips**
- 1100 Workshop session 3 - **The next big ideas in social psychology**

1200 *Lunch*

Conference opens

- 1245 Welcome and registration
- 1315 **Outstanding Postgraduate Research Award**
Khandis Blake ~Daniel Crimston ~ Pollyane Diniz ~Lydia Hayward ~
Hanzhang Lin ~ Helena Radke
- 1515 *5 minute break*
- 1520 **Presidential address: Nick Haslam**
"Broaden, build, and broadcast: Enlarging social psychology's Australian footprint"

1620 *Afternoon tea*

Day 1 session 1

	Room 1 PREJUDICE [Greenaway]	Room 2 CONFLICT [Peters]	Room 3 SUPPORT & HEALTH [Cruwys]	Room 4 SNAPSHOTS [Jetten]
1650	Molenberghs	Iqbal	Cruwys	R. Anderson/Baxter
1710	Thai	Hameiri	Legg	Dat/Kelly
1730	Shank	Watkins	Butler	Mackiewicz/Moreton
1750	J. Anderson	Li	Zhou	Stratemeyer

1830 **COCKTAILS AND AWARDS** (*Rooftop terrace, Rydges*)
till late

Friday 01/04/16

Day 2 session 1

	Room 1 Symposium: NORMS IN ACTION [Louis]	Room 2 SEXUAL VIOLENCE [Masser]	Room 3 Symposium: RESPONSES TO WRONG-DOING IN GROUPS AND ORGANISATIONS [Anwari]	Room 4 IMMIGRATION [Berndsen]
0900	Smith	Mullins	Anwari	Struer-Tranberg
0920	McGarty	Masser	Minto	Hodgins
0940	Louis	McKimmie	Gabriels	Qumseya
1000	Crane		Okimoto	

1020 *Morning tea*

Day 2 session 2

	Room 1 Symposium: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY IN POLICY DOMAINS [Reynolds]	Room 2 FEMALE LEADERS [Spoor]	Room 3 CHARITY & VOLUNTEERISM [Gallois]	Room 4 CONTACT BETWEEN GROUPS [Barlow]
1050	Mols	Stuart	Petrovic	Barlow
1110	Lee	Holland	Ferguson	Bluic
1130	Klik	Gonsalkorale	Chapman	White
1150	Dean	Spoor	Gemelli	

1210 *Lunch*

Day 2 session 3

	Room 1 Symposium (cont.)	Room 2 WOMEN & STIGMA [Subasic]	Room 3 ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR CHANGE [Hornsey]	Room 4 EMOTION & POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY [Bastian]
1330	Reynolds	Tapp	Thijssen	Craig
1350	Batalha	Subasic	Klas	Chang
1410	Evans	Hardacre	Clarke	Moradi
1430	Ferris	Arcieri	Schultz	Bury
	PERSONALITY CHANGE [Denson]			
1450	Milojev	Lizzio-Wilson	O'Brien	Corcoran
1510	Stronge	Huang	Lauren	M. Lee

1530 *Afternoon tea*

Day 2 session 4

	Room 1 Symposium: REGULATING POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMOTIONS [Greenaway]	Room 2 SEXUALITY [McKimmie]	Room 3 CONSPIRACY & IDEOLOGY [Douglas]	Room 4 TRANSGRESSIONS & REPAIR [Occhipinti]
1600	Greenaway	Sheeren	Richardson	Occhipinti
1620	Murphy	Hockey	Douglas	Hanna
1640	Denson	Dixson	Sutton	Orazani
1700	Bastian	Harris	Sibley	Achia
1720	N. Haslam	Menzies	Osborne	Yates

1900 *POSTGRADUATE DINNER (The Burrow, West End)*
till late

Saturday 02/04/16

Day 3 session 1

	Room 1 Symposium: NEW ADVANCES IN IDENTITY LEADERSHIP	Room 2 TRUST	Room 3 IDENTITY REPAIR	Room 4 Symposium: INTERGROUP PERSPECTIVES ON PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
	[Steffens]	[Gonsalkorale]	[Louis]	[Okimoto]
0840	Steffens	Peters	De Vel-Palumbo	Hornsey
0900	Tatchari	La Macchia	Cibich	Wenzel
0920	Tame	Lim	Chonu	Paolini
0940	A. Haslam		Ayub	Thomas

1000 *Morning tea*

Day 3 session 2

	Room 1 Symposium: WEALTH & INEQUALITY	Room 2 HEALTH	Room 3 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS	Room 4 PREJUDICE
	[Jetten]	[A.Haslam]	[Fielding]	[Pinkus]
1030	Wang	Davis	Fielding	Bhutto
1050	Sánchez	Walter	Love	Hunter
1110	Blumson	Sams	Fernando	Satherley
1130	Jetten	Teh	Chu	Pinkus
1150	Schofield	Blackwood	Meis	Fardouly

1230 *Lunch*

Day 3 session 3

	Room 1 Symposium (cont.)	Room 2 SEXUALITY & HEALTH	Room 3 MOTIVATION	Room 4 JUSTICE
		[Paolini]	[Harmon-Jones]	[Strelan]
1330	Teymoori	Greaves	Ntoumanis	Berndsen
1350	A. Haslam	Koc	Beames	Strelan
	SOCIAL IDENTITY [Thomas]			
1410	Burk	Dane	Levy	Rossi
1430	Bentley	Verelli	Walters	Woodyatt
1450	Skorich	Philipp	Harmon-Jones	Krieg
1510	Bouguettaya	Seymour-Smith		Baguley

1530 *Afternoon tea*

Day 3 session 4

1600	Keynote: Alice Eagly
	"How can stereotypes be so accurate yet so wrong"
1700	ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

1900
-2300 **CONFERENCE DINNER: 'A night at the library' (State Library)**

Sunday 03/04/16

Day 4
Social programme

1000 to 1500 Lone Pine River Cruise
Depart from Cultural Centre pontoon, Southbank

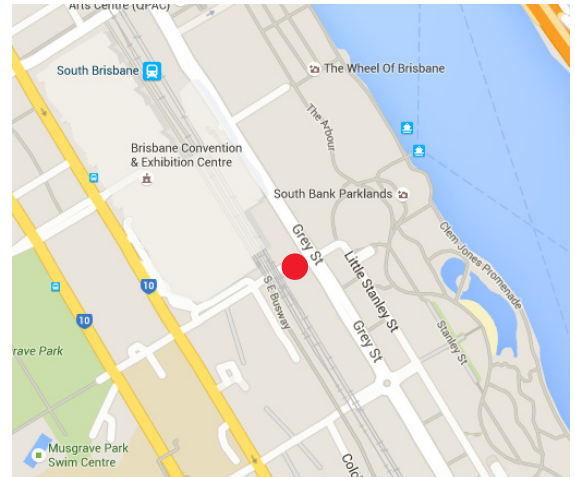
1500 onwards BBQ
New Farm Park

Information

Rydgas, South bank, Brisbane

Address: 9 Glenelg St, South Brisbane QLD 4101

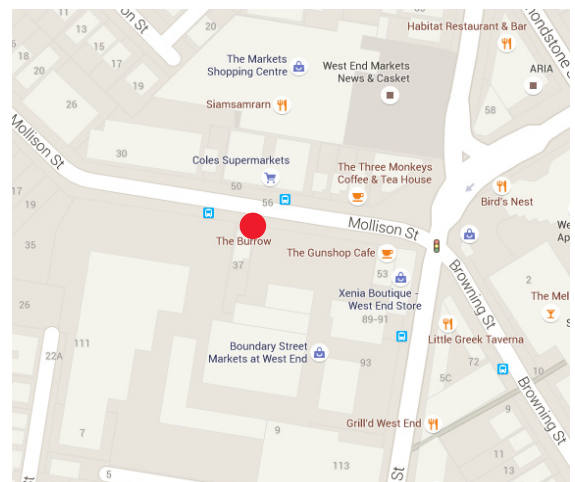
Phone:(07) 3364 0800



The Burrow restaurant

Address: 37 Mollison St, West End QLD 4101

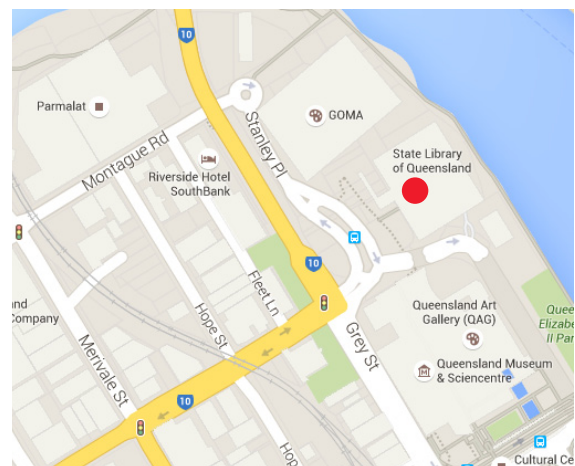
Phone:(07) 3846 0030



Queensland State Library

Address: Stanley Pl, South Brisbane QLD 4101

Phone: (07) 3840 7666



KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

THURSDAY 3:20 PM, PODIUM ROOM

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Broaden, build, and broadcast: Enlarging social psychology's Australian footprint

NICK HASLAM (University of Melbourne)

The subject matter of our field is fascinating to people, but our visibility in the Australian world of ideas is less than it might be. I ask why this is the case and what might be done about it. Social psychology, I argue, has under-exploited possibilities to broaden its relevance, to build its connections with other fields, and to broadcast its messages to the public. I suggest that we should aspire not only to be scientists and teachers, but also to be public intellectuals.

Biography:

Nick Haslam is Professor of Psychology, Head of the School of Psychological Sciences at the University of Melbourne, and current SASP President. He received his PhD in clinical psychology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1993, and then taught at the New School for Social Research in New York City before returning to Australia in 2002. A Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia and former member of the ARC College, Nick is best known for his work on dehumanization, psychological essentialism and psychiatric classification.

SATURDAY 4:00 PM, PODIUM ROOM

KEYNOTE

How Can Stereotypes Be So Accurate Yet So Wrong?

ALICE EAGLY (Northwestern University)

Stereotypes of social groups have remarkable accuracy because they reflect everyday observations of group members' behaviors in their typical roles. This research demonstrates this principle by showing that group members' occupational roles are an important source of their stereotypes. Members of disadvantaged groups often contest their stereotypes because their content is consistent with their currently disadvantaged social position. Groups' progress toward more advantaged status benefits from replacing these stereotypes with ones that are consistent with more desirable role occupancies. In this manner, social change and stereotype change are joined in a challenging and continually disputed alliance.

Biography:

Alice Eagly is Professor of Psychology and of Management and Organizations, James Padilla Chair of Arts and Sciences, and Faculty Fellow in the Institute for Policy Research, all at Northwestern University. She has also held faculty positions at Michigan State University, University of Massachusetts in Amherst, and Purdue University.

Eagly received her bachelor's degree from Harvard/Radcliffe and her Ph.D. from the University of Michigan. She is a social psychologist with research interests in many topics, including gender, feminism, attitudes, prejudice, stereotyping, and leadership. She is the author of several books and over 200 articles and chapters in edited books. Her most recent book, written with Linda Carli, is *Through the Labyrinth: The Truth About How Women Become Leaders*. Alice Eagly has also received several awards for her contributions, including the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award from the American Psychological Association, the Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement in the Science of Psychology, and the Eminent Leadership Scholar Award from the Network of Leadership Scholars of the Academy of Management. She is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

SYMPOSIA

NORMS IN ACTION

FRIDAY, 1 APRIL, 9:00 - 10:20 AM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

Symposium Title: The impact of fattening, polarizing, death-inducing, and healing norms in action

Conveners: LOUIS, WR. (University of Queensland), & SMITH, JR. (University of Exeter)
w.louis@psy.uq.edu.au

The present symposium presents four speakers describing new research on social identity and normative influence. Smith and colleagues examine how real anti-sugar campaigns are received as a function of descriptive norms. McGarty addresses the Marriage Equality debate, predicting opinion group membership from individual difference factors such as social dominance orientation and moral foundations, and examining normative expressions of opinion group identities. Louis et al examine resistance to harmful norms for more indiscriminate shooting among American gun owners, and for euthanasia of animals under ambiguous circumstances. Finally, Crane presents provocative data which support the hypothesis that social identity moderates the impact of acceptance coping on resilience among at risk professionals. The four talks thus address norms in action across health, politics, and the workplace, and bring together data from four countries, combining experimental, survey, and intervention studies.

Presentations:

The icing on the cake: Can descriptive norms enhance the effectiveness of anti-sugar campaigns?

SMITH, JR., RUSSELL, S., THROP, R. (University of Exeter), & LOUIS, WR. (University of Queensland)

Opposite people on opposite sides: The marriage equality debate in Australia

MCGARTY, C. (Western Sydney University)

Resistance to internalising harmful norms to shoot and to euthanize

LOUIS, WR. (University of Queensland), AMIOT, CE. (Universite du Quebec a Montreal), THOMAS, EF. (Murdoch University), CULLIP, CA., & CHAPLIN, S. (University of Queensland)

Why professional identification might be good for you: The impact of identification on acceptance coping

CRANE, MF. (Macquarie University)

RESPONSES TO WRONGDOING IN GROUPS OR ORGANISATIONS
FRIDAY, 1 APRIL, 9:00 - 10:20 AM, PODIUM ROOM 3

SYMPOSIUM

Symposium Title: Whistleblowing, denial, forgiveness and reintegration: how individuals respond to perceived wrongdoing in groups and organisations.

Conveners: ANWARI, F. (Flinders University of South Australia)
farid.anwari@flinders.edu.au

How do we deal with perceived wrongdoing? When there is wrongdoing in groups and organisations individuals may blow the whistle to prevent further wrongdoing, disbelieve allegations of the wrongdoing, or forgive the wrongdoing. And a wrongdoer may be reintegrated into the workforce depending on how their wrongdoing is presented. The four papers of this symposium investigate: how an individual's social identities and conflicting loyalties can influence the decision to report ingroup wrongdoing (whistleblowing); the increased likelihood that Catholics (compared to non-Catholics) disbelieve sexual abuse allegations of Catholic Priests; how a person's motivation for forgiving (or not) an organisational wrongdoing may predict how they cope with the offense; and the benefits of a narrative account from the wrongdoer for reintegration into the workforce. Together, the results advance our understanding of potential responses to wrongdoing in groups and organisations.

Presentations:

Commitment to a social identity leads to whistleblowing

ANWARI, F., WENZEL, M., & WOODYATT, L. (School of Psychology, Flinders University of South Australia)

A social identity approach to understanding responses to child sexual abuse allegations

MINTO, K., HORNSEY, M J. (School of Psychology, The University of Queensland), GILLESPIE, N. (Business School, The University of Queensland), HEALY, K. (School of Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work, The University), & JETTEN, J. (School of Psychology, The University of Queensland)

Do the outcomes of forgiveness change depending on why a victim chooses to forgive an organisation?

GABRIELS, J B., & STRELAN, P G. (School of Psychology, The University of Adelaide)

The impact of offender narratives on workplace reintegration

OKIMOTO, T G., BOSEL, G. (The University of Queensland), AQUINO, K., SKARLICKI, D. (The University of British Columbia), & GOODSTEIN, J. (Washington State University Vancouver)

INTERGROUP PERSPECTIVES ON PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
SATURDAY, 2 APRIL, 8:40 - 10:00 AM, PODIUM ROOM 4

SYMPOSIUM

Symposium Title: Intergroup perspectives on prosocial behaviour

Conveners: OKIMOTO, TG. (The University of Queensland)

t.okimoto@business.uq.edu.au

Prosocial behaviour is often the last thing on people's minds following acts of intergroup violence or hate, particularly when part of an ongoing, seemingly intractable conflict. Yet acts of kindness and empathy in the face of conflict may be a powerful force for facilitating reconciliation. This symposium highlights new research on prosocial behaviour in intergroup contexts. Hornsey examines why victim and transgressor groups do not see eye-to-eye on the need for prosocial acts like intergroup apology. Wenzel argues that reconciliation follows from the prosocial engagement of both parties, including transgressors evoking the possibility of peace through apology, and victims sustaining feelings of hope. Paolini develops an approach-avoidance framework for positive intergroup contact, tested through a hijab stall initiative on campus. Thomas provides evidence that support for intergroup helping is higher following collectively self-determined prosocial intergroup behaviour.

Presentations:

The appraisal gap: Why victim and transgressor groups disagree on the need for a collective apology

HORNSEY, MJ., OKIMOTO, TG. (The University of Queensland), & WENZEL, M. (Flinders University)

Collective apology, hope and forgiveness

WENZEL, M., ANWARI, F., & DEVEL-PALUMBO, M. (Flinders University)

Prosocial approach (vs. avoidance) of ethnic others: Multilevel test of a behavioural typology of intergroup responses to a hijab stall invite

PAOLINI, S., AZAM, F. (The University of Newcastle), HARWOOD, J. (The University of Arizona, USA), & HEWSTONE, M. (The University of Oxford, UK)

Mateship is what people choose to do, it's not what they are forced to do: How the agent of help promotes support for intergroup helping through collective self-determination

THOMAS, EF. (Murdoch University), LOUIS, WR. (The University of Queensland), AMIOT, CE. (Universite du Quebec a Montreal), & GODDARD, A. (Murdoch University)

WEALTH AND INEQUALITY
SATURDAY, 2 APRIL, 10:30AM - 2:10PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

Symposium Title: Wealth disparities and income inequality

Conveners: JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland)

j.jetten@psy.uq.edu.au

Since the GFC, wealth disparities and growing inequality in society has been a topic that has attracted considerable interest. There is now compelling evidence that wealth gaps and inequality affect a range of social outcomes. In this symposium, we aim to expand our understanding of the way wealth and inequality is perceived and responded to. The first two speakers (Wang, Sanchez-Rodriguez) examine the consequences of wealth and inequality for individual's self-definition and intergroup behaviour. The next three talks explore the pernicious effects of wealth and inequality. Blumson focuses on how wealth is associated with more gendered inheritance practices. Jetten asks the question who is most likely to be negatively affected by inequality: the wealthy or the poor? Schofield focuses on how SES affects dehumanization and societal mistreatment of welfare recipients. Teymoori discusses the way that societal instability (i.e., anomie) enhances tribalism. Haslam will discuss the 6 papers.

Presentations:

Class anxiety: The more you have, the more you want?

WANG, Z., JETTEN, J., & STEFFENS, N. (University of Queensland)

The effects of economic inequality on individualism-collectivism

SANCHEZ-RODRIGUEZ, A., RODRIGUEZ-BAILON, R., & WILLIS, G. (University of Granada)

Using justice theory to explore gendered inheritance practices in farming families

BLUMSON, L., BRYANT, L., & HASTIE, BJ. (University of South Australia)

Who is most concerned and affected by societal inequality: The poor or the wealthy?

JETTEN, J., GOH, M., PETERS, K., & MOLS, F. (University of Queensland)

Community socio-economic status does not protect those receiving unemployment benefits from violence

SCHOFIELD, TP. (Australian National University), DENSON, TF. (University of New South Wales), & BUTTERWORTH, P. (University of Melbourne)

Anomie and the contraction of the social self: The emergence of tribalism

TEYMOORI, A., JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland), & BASTIAN, B. (University of Melbourne)

Discussant

HASLAM, SA. (University of Queensland)

NEW ADVANCES IN IDENTITY LEADERSHIP
SATURDAY, 2 APRIL, 8:40 - 10:00 AM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

Symposium Title: Identity Leadership: New Advances in Theory, Methodology, and Practice

Conveners: STEFFENS, NKS. (The University of Queensland)

n.steffens@uq.edu.au

In the present symposium, we shed light on novel theoretical, methodological, and practical advancements in identity leadership. Steffens shows that CEOs' elevated pay diminishes CEOs' perceived charisma by creating distance between leaders and followers. Tatachari provides evidence of the construct, discriminant, and predictive validity of a visual scale to assess identity leadership. Tame demonstrates the usefulness of the ASPIRe model in the management of group performance on the basis of findings from three intervention studies from two community service and an energy organization. Haslam introduces a novel approach to leadership development - the Leadership through Identity Development Approach (LIDA) - and provides initial evidence of the utility of its application to organizations. Overall, the talks in this symposium showcase new developments in the social identity approach to leadership that have wide-ranging implications for theory and organizational practice.

Presentations:

CEO Compensation and Charisma: Elevated Leader Pay Diminishes Charisma by Distancing Followers from Leaders

STEFFENS, NKS., PETERS, KP., FARRUGIA, BF., & HASLAM, SAH. (The University of Queensland)

Validating A Single-Item Graphical Scale to Assess Identity Leadership: The Visual Identity Leadership Scale (VILS)

TATACHARI, ST. (Indian Institute of Management Udaipur, India), STEFFENS, NKS., & HASLAM, SAH. (The University of Queensland)

ASPIRing for Performance: A Social Identity Method for Improving Organizational Leadership and Group Performance

TAME, RT. (The University of Queensland)

A Social Identity Perspective on Leadership Training: The Leadership through Identity Development Approach (LIDA)

HASLAM, SAH. (The University of Queensland)

REGULATING POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMOTION
FRIDAY, 1 APRIL, 4:00 - 5:20 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

Symposium Title: New Approaches to Regulating Positive and Negative Emotion

Conveners: GREENAWAY, KG. (University of Queensland)

k.greenaway@psy.uq.edu.au

This symposium outlines four new approaches to regulating positive and negative emotion, exploring recent advances and future directions in the field of emotion regulation. Greenaway considers an unusual approach to regulating positive emotion: that suppressing the expression of positive emotion might sometimes have social benefits. Murphy introduces new work on positive emotion rumination; a strategy hitherto almost exclusively studied with respect to negative emotion. Turning to the dark side, Denson explores the challenges of regulating negative emotions, particularly anger, through rumination, reappraisal, and distraction. Finally, Bastian discusses dysregulation of negative emotion, finding that social pressure to suppress the experience of anxiety leads to ironic rebound effects and greater depression. In taking novel approaches to the regulation of positive and negative emotion, this symposium will set an ambitious agenda for the next wave of emotion regulation research.

Presentations:

"She smiles too much": When and why positive emotion is better suppressed

GREENAWAY, KG., BINGLEY, WB. (University of Queensland), & KALOKERINOS, EK. (KU Leuven)

The double-edged sword of rumination: Intensifying both positive and negative experiences

MURPHY, SM. (The University of Melbourne)

Advances in Anger Regulation

DENSON, TD. (University of New South Wales)

Does culture cause mood disorder?

BASTIAN, BB. (The University of Melbourne)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND POLICY DOMAINS
FRIDAY, 1 APRIL, 10:50 AM - 2:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

Symposium Title: The interface between social psychology and policy domains: Challenges, impact and future directions

Conveners: REYNOLDS, J. (Australian National University)
katherine.reynolds@anu.edu.au

A 2015 executive order by President Obama states 'research findings from fields such as behavioral economics and psychology ... can be used to design government policies to better serve the American people'. Prime Minister Turnbull is establishing a team of behavioural science advisers in PM&C. There is an existing focus on cognitive heuristics/biases and decision-framing (e.g., loss/gain, opt in/out), social norms and more rigorous methods for determining policy effectiveness. The potential contribution of social psychology, though, is much broader (e.g., fairness, ingroup norms, identity change, leadership). This symposium highlights widespread work at the interface between social psychology and policy domains. It is concluded that social psychologists (and SASP) have a role to play in (a) identifying where existing knowledge may lead to improvements to people's lives, (b) developing strategies to better apply key insights and (c) strengthening ties with policy-making agencies.

Presentations:

Why a Nudge is not enough: A social identity critique of governance by stealth

MOLS, F. (UQ School of Political Science & Int Studies)

Social Identity Processes in Schools: School Climate and School Identification Models for Students and Staff in Educational Policy Domains

LEE, E. (Australian National University)

Developing a growth mindset orientation among teachers: An example from ACT schools

KLIK, A. (Australian National University)

How does social capital influence community support for alternative water sources

DEAN, J. (University of Queensland)

Social cohesion/capital and ethnic diversity: Are diverse societies less cohesive?

REYNOLDS, J. (Australian National University)

Can community programs address social cohesion, alienation and social disengagement? The role of social identity processes.

BATALHA, L. (Australian Catholic University)

Socioeconomic status, social integration, and mental health among university students

EVANS, O. (University of Newcastle)

Understanding Schoolies from a social identity perspective

FERRIS, L. (University of Queensland)

PRESENTATION DETAILS

OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARD

1:15 PM, PODIUM ROOM

OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARD

Advances in the Psychology of Female Sexualisation: Risk for Violence, Hormonal Influences, and Relationship to Women's Agency

BLAKE, R. (UNSW Australia)

k.blake@psy.unsw.edu.au

My research combines insights from neuroendocrinology, evolutionary psychology, and feminist theory to investigate associations between cues of women's sexual openness and agency (i.e., their ability to influence their environment) and sexual aggression. Studies 1-4 demonstrated that men were more likely to sexually aggress against women whom they perceived lacked agency and were sexually open. Studies 5-7 investigated the relationship between sexual openness and agency and ovarian hormones. Study 5 first quantified the accuracy of indirect methods used to estimate fertility against actual ovulation, providing a best-practice method for characterising women's fertile phase. Studies 6-7 utilised this method to show that high sexual openness and low agency were linked to hormonal profiles associated with ovulation. This body of work suggests that some sexual aggression may be informed by environmental cues which indicate high reproductive gain and low likelihood of perpetrator punishment.

1:35 PM, PODIUM ROOM

OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARD

Moral Expansiveness: Examining Variability in the Extension of the Moral World

CRIMSTON, D. (University of Queensland), BAIN, PG. (Queensland University of Technology (QUT)), HORNSEY, MJ. (University of Queensland), BASTIAN, B. (University of Melbourne), BAIN, PG. (Queensland University of Technology (QUT)), HORNSEY, MJ. (University of Queensland), & BASTIAN, B. (University of Melbourne)

d.crimston@uq.edu.au

Our moral judgments depend in part on the placement of our moral boundaries. Philosophers have noted that our moral boundaries have expanded over time, but the notion of expansion has received limited empirical attention in psychology. This research explores variations in the size of moral boundaries using the psychological construct of moral expansiveness, introduces the Moral Expansiveness Scale (MES) and establishes its reliability and validity across 6 studies. Expansiveness is related (but not reducible) to existing moral constructs (moral foundations, moral identity), predictors of moral rights (moral patency and warmth), constructs linked with concern for others (empathy, identification with humanity, connected to nature), and the MES uniquely predicts prosociality at personal cost (e.g., sacrifice one's life to save others, volunteering behaviour). Results reveal that moral expansiveness is a distinct and critical factor in understanding moral judgments and their consequences.

1:55 PM, PODIUM ROOM

OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARD

Moderating variables influencing the values-environmental engagement relationships

DINIZ, PKCD., MILFONT, TLM., MCCLURE, JM., & FISCHER, RF. (Victoria University of Wellington)

Pollyane.Diniz@vuw.ac.nz

A number of studies have examined the relationships between values and pro-environmental engagement, but only few studies have examined mediating or moderating effects of situational or personal variables in

these relationships. The main goal of the present study is to test the possible moderation effect of four well-established variables (moral identity, self-control, self-efficacy, and consideration of future consequences) in the relationship between values and pro-environmental behavioural intentions. A total of 221 university students answered the online survey. A significant moderation effect was observed only for moral identity, indicating a stronger association between self-transcendence values and pro-environmental intentions for participants with high moral identity. These results indicate that moral identity enhances the positive influence of other-focused values on pro-environmental intentions. The implications of the findings are discussed.

2:15 PM, PODIUM ROOM

OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARD

A comprehensive understanding of positive and negative intergroup contact

HAYWARD, LE. (THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND), BARLOW, FK. (GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY), HORNSEY, MJ. (THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND), & TROPP, LR. (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

lydia.hayward@uqconnect.edu.au

Positive contact reduces prejudice but recent research suggests that negative contact may increase prejudice at a stronger rate (contact asymmetry). The present research aimed to gain a comprehensive understanding of positive and negative contact to provide a solid foundation for the study of negative contact. We established the contact asymmetry experimentally (Study 1) and found evidence for it among majority (White Americans) and minority (Black and Hispanic Americans) groups (Study 2). We also introduced anger as a novel mediator of the relationships between contact and prejudice. We then extended the study of contact to outcomes beyond prejudice. We found that negative contact predicted greater collective action among minority groups but positive contact was unrelated to collective action (Study 3). We found that negative contact (for majority groups) and positive contact (for minority groups) predicted potentially harmful beliefs about real-world intergroup conflict (Study 4).

2:35 PM, PODIUM ROOM

OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARD

Personality stability and change: The role of self-categorization, social identity and context

LIN, HL., & REYNOLDS, KJR. (the Australian National University)

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Whether personality is flexible and whether it can shift by context has been debated widely in personality and social psychology. Coming from a social identity approach, the present research argues that personality is not only an outcome of person factors in interaction with situations, but is dynamic across contexts. Using bicultural immigrants as participants in four studies, this research explores whether personality shifts when their different identity is made salient. The research findings support the idea that self-rated and behavior rating of personality is flexible and vary as a function of self-categorization and identification. The innovative aspects of the research are (a) extending the social identity approach to the field of personality, (b) using a longitudinal design tracking immigrants for several years to assess identification and acculturation processes, and (c) integrating social identity (cultural self-identity) process and priming of cultural mindsets.

2:55 PM, PODIUM ROOM

OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARD

Barriers to women engaging in collective action to overcome sexism

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Women have fought hard to obtain increasing gender equality, yet absolute equality remains an elusive goal. This is despite women's numerical strength which makes them well-placed to take effective collective action. We explain this inconsistency by arguing that women face barriers to engaging in feminist collective action.

Using the antecedents of collective action identified by van Zomeren and colleagues' (2008) meta-analysis, we review the sexism literature to propose that women face challenges when it comes to 1) identifying with other women and feminists, 2) perceiving sexism and expressing group-based anger, and 3) recognizing the efficacy of collective action. We then empirically investigate these barriers across three lines of research which explore the stigmatization of feminists, women's endorsement of sexism, and men's participation in action on behalf of women. Finally, we outline ways in which these barriers can be overcome.

SNAPSHOTS

4:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 4

SNAPSHOT

The Psychology of Low Carbon Living: From beliefs to behaviours

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The Reasoned Action Approach (RAA; Fishbein & Ajzen, 2010) has been used to model many behaviours. However, it has two weaknesses that render its use for low-carbon household behaviour (LCHB) dubious: it incompletely accounts for context, and is not easily applied to behaviour clusters. Social Practice Theory (SPT; Shove et al., 2012) focusses on context and behaviour clusters, but was not designed to model behaviour. We aim to integrate the RAA and SPT to create a model for LCHB. In a 2x2 between-subjects study of 100 Australians, we assessed RAA and SPT belief structures underlying two types of LCHB: solar technology and energy efficient appliance installation, as either individual behaviours or as clusters. We then assessed attitudes and intentions towards, and performance of, these behaviours. Results shed light on the belief structures underlying LCHB, the feasibility of modelling LCHB in clusters, and the potential utility of SPT in augmenting the RAA.

5:00 PM, PODIUM ROOM 4

SNAPSHOT

Transcending gender norms: The sexual self-schema scale revisited

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This study assess the factor structure of the combined men's and women's Sexual Self-Schema Scale in a diverse sample of women (n=1223). Whilst earlier research focused on sexual self-schemas as separate constructs for men and women based partly on traditional gender norms, recent research suggests gender norms for women may be in a state of flux. Consequently, women's sexual self-schemas may incorporate self-views comprised of both masculine and feminine attributes. Four factors were extracted, with both feminine and masculine facets identified, as well as an apprehensive factor. An additional factor accounting for 24% of the variance contained adjectives descriptive of explicitly sexual evaluations a woman makes about herself such as stimulating, arousable, and sensual. These findings suggest women conceive of their sexuality in terms of both feminine and masculine traits, as well as a more sexually responsive and uninhibited component. Implications for future research is discussed.

5:10 PM, PODIUM ROOM 4

SNAPSHOT

Can't Get You Out of My Head: How Our Identity Shapes the Way That We Listen

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Past research on the "catchiness" of songs has proposed that physical properties such as rhythmic patterns and repetition lead to memorability and liking. I took a novel perspective and investigated how social identity could provide a lens through which individuals perceived music. I predicted that when the source of a song was aligned with an individual's social identity, they would like it more, encode and process the song more richly, and experience greater wellbeing outcomes. Participants were randomly assigned to think about themselves as either a NOVA or Triple J radio listener. All participants then listened to the same song, but the source of this song was attributed to a band that was described to be played only on either NOVA or Triple J. There was some suggestion that participants showed greater behavioural engagement and greater self-reported wellbeing when the source of the song was consistent, rather than inconsistent with their

identity. This suggested that social identity may be able to shape the way that an auditory stimulus is heard and processed on a deep perceptual level, with practical implications for the type of music individuals like to listen to.

5:20 PM, PODIUM ROOM 4

SNAPSHOT

Embodied morality: The effect of facial muscle feedback on moral judgment.

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The present study tests whether facial feedback plays a causal role in emotional moral judgment. Recent moral judgment theories underplay rational processes and emphasise that emotional reactions drive our judgments. Many researchers also argue that emotion is embodied, citing evidence that interference with facial muscle feedback can causally influence emotional processes. We use a facial-interference paradigm concurrently with a moral-stimulus rating task. Text statements shown to trigger facial disgust and feelings of disgust are presented during facial interference (biting a pen) or a control condition. We predicted that facial interference during the rating task would lead to less extreme responding compared to when participants could fully express facial emotion. A within-subjects ANOVA (N=66) revealed no significant effect of facial interference on judgment ratings, relative to the control condition, failing to support the hypothesis that facial feedback impacts moral judgment.

5:30 PM, PODIUM ROOM 4

SNAPSHOT

Emotion source matters: The diverging effects of incidental vs integral emotions on judgements of ingroup and outgroup members

MACKIEWICZ, MM., PAOLINI, SP. (University of Newcastle, Australia), HARWOOD, JH.

(University of Arizona, USA), LOGATCHOVA, AL., & RUBIN, MR. (University of Newcastle, Australia)

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Our emotions affect the way we judge others. This study focuses on two factors that impact on this relationship: The perceived source of the emotion and the group membership of the target of judgement. White American men (N = 492) were invited to imagine feeling either happy, sad or angry in response to one of three emotion triggers (music, another White American or an Arab American) and then asked to indicate how they felt towards ingroup and outgroup members. Negative 'integral' emotions (emotions triggered by the target of judgement) led to greater individual-level bias compared to happiness and no emotion induction. This bias generalized to group-level bias when judging the outgroup, but not when judging the ingroup. Inconsistent with previous research, emotions "incidental" to the intergroup exchange did not impact on bias. Results are discussed in terms of ingroup-outgroup differences in susceptibility to individual-to-group generalization.

5:40 PM, PODIUM ROOM 4

SNAPSHOT

The relationship between social and nature connection.

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Many humans feel an affinity with the natural world. Feeling connected to nature has been linked with many positive mental health outcomes. Of particular interest to the present investigation, previous work has revealed positive correlations between feelings of connection to other humans and connection to nature. However, the causality of this relationship has not yet been investigated. To test the hypothesis that connection to nature can be an outcome of social connection, participants in three studies were socially excluded and reported feelings of connection to nature. In all studies, excluded participants reported lower

feelings of connectedness to nature although this effect was only significant in two. The implications of this work and future directions are discussed.

5:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 4

SNAPSHOT

Sexual entitlement and men's gender activism

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Current media discussions around violence against women focus heavily on the role of male sexual entitlement. We propose a new measure of sexual and romantic entitlement, focusing on aspects of objectification and deservingness in romantic relationships. A 17 item scale was tested across three studies, all conducted via Amazon's Mechanical Turk website. Study 1 (n=300, 150 male) establishes the factor structure of the scale, and demonstrates gender differences in relationship entitlement. Study 2 (n=250, all male) establishes convergent and discriminant validity, with measures of sexism, interpersonal objectification, and alternative measures of entitlement. Study 3 (n=250, all male) includes attitudinal and behavioural measures of gender equality support via intentions to engage in gender activism and a charity donation task. Overall we find that sexual and romantic entitlement reduces intentions to engage in women's rights activism.

PRESENTATION DETAILS

THURSDAY, 31 MARCH

4:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

PAPER

The neuroscience of prejudice

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We usually act friendly towards others but in extreme situations (e.g., war), we sometimes have to harm others. To understand how our brain adapts to these different situations, two fMRI studies were conducted. The first study showed that in groups that have no strong animosity towards each other, ingroup bias is more about ingroup love than outgroup hate. Brain regions involved in rewarding others (medial orbitofrontal cortex and striatum) were more active when rewarding ingroup members. However, brain regions involved in punishing others such as the lateral orbitofrontal cortex (IOFC), were equally active when harming ingroup and outgroup members. The second study showed that in warlike situations harming civilians led to the usual increase in IOFC activation but when the violence was justified (i.e., killing an opposing soldier) no increase was observed in this region. Combined, the results shed light into how our brain adapts to interactions with others in different contexts.

4:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

Utilising terror management theory in experimentally testing the early antecedents of violent extremism in Indonesia

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There has been a considerable proliferation of conceptual models explaining violent extremist radicalisation in the years following the 9/11 attacks. This has largely been missing from the Indonesian literature, which for the most part has focused on the historical and operational aspects of violent extremism. What has also been largely missing within the Indonesian literature are works that experimentally test some of the psychosocial factors put forward in these models. In this paper we present data from a study that utilises Terror Management Theory (TMT) as a way in which to experimentally test the early antecedents of extremist beliefs and violent extremist action in an Indonesian population. Results from this study suggest that when controlling for alienation, mortality salience increases support for extremism but not for violent extremism. These findings partially support the results of previous research, however we argue that further work is required to establish factors that can result in violent extremism.

4:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 3

PAPER

When are life stressors actually stressful? Perceived stress and wellbeing are outcomes of social identity transition

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The stress buffering hypothesis is a dominant model of social support, however, meta-analyses have found limited evidence for its key tenets. Here, we present three studies which test the stress-buffering hypothesis as well as an alternative model, the Social Identity Model of Identity Change. Study 1 is a longitudinal nationally representative study; Study 2 is an experiment that considered the hypothetical impact of moving

cities versus a receiving a serious health diagnosis, and Study 3 is a longitudinal study that examined the adjustment of international students over the course of their first semester. All three studies found no support for the interaction of stress and social support in predicting depression. Instead, findings support the Social Identity Model of Identity Change: it was only when important group memberships declined as the result of a life transition that the transition was perceived as stressful, which subsequently leads to had negative consequences for mental health.

5:10 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

PAPER

Race-coloured glasses: Discrepancies in racial minorities' perceived actual and ideal phenotypic facial features

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Two studies tested for the existence of an actual-ideal discrepancy (in the direction of idealizing "Whiter" phenotypic facial features) in racial minorities' perceptions of their own faces. We also tested whether racial discrimination augments, and racial acceptance attenuates, this discrepancy. Asian participants had their photograph taken before writing about a past experience of racial acceptance, racial discrimination, simply about their race (Study 1), or about their previous day (Study 2). They then selected their perceived actual and ideal face from an array of faces comprising their actual face and eight versions of their face transformed to look phenotypically more White or Asian to varying degrees. A robust actual-ideal discrepancy emerged, resulting from both an idealization of "Whiter" phenotypic features and a concurrent increase in self-perceived Asian phenotypicality. This discrepancy was attenuated, however, in participants for whom racial acceptance was made salient.

5:10 PM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

Paradoxical thinking intervention in intractable conflict: Empirical evidence

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In societies involved in intractable conflicts, individuals tend to freeze on conflict-supporting attitudes. Attempts to challenge these views are usually met with resistance, especially with individuals who are adamant in their opposition to a peace process. In order to overcome this resistance, a new paradigm of paradoxical thinking was developed which suggests that exposing individuals to consonant, but extreme, conflict-supporting messages may unfreeze their views regarding the conflict. In the present study, conducted in Israel, we examine this principle using leading questions. Results indicate that, when participants are led to make consonant but extreme statements, compared to a condition in which participants are led to make inconsistent statements, the paradoxical strategy is more effective in changing participants' conflict-supporting attitudes, when they are held with high attitude strength. Additional analysis highlights the psychological process in this unfreezing.

PAPER

How does social identity motivate peer support? Data from a prospective and population-based survey of women newly diagnosed with breast cancer

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It is not clear what motivates people to access peer support services in response to adversity (e.g. breast cancer support groups). The peer support context often corresponds to membership of distinct and meaningful social categories in society (e.g. breast cancer survivors) suggesting that social identity plays a role in motivating peer support. Accordingly, a model is proposed that examines the effect of ingroup norms and social identification on peer support relative to other social cognitive determinants from the theory of planned behaviour (TPB). Data was gathered for this model from a prospective and population-based survey of women newly diagnosed with breast cancer (n=318). Structural equation analyses provide evidence that normative influence paths significantly improve model fit over and above the TPB controlling for past behaviour. The findings suggest social identity plays an important role in accessing peer support services in response to breast cancer.

PAPER

Authentically feminine or masculine? Authenticity and perceived gender expectations

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Authentic leadership has attracted significant scholarly and practical interest. However, questions remain about how viewing authenticity as a focal leadership quality might impact assumptions about male versus female leaders (Eagly, 2005). On the one hand, learning that a leader is "authentic" may enhance assumed congruence with descriptive gender stereotypes, suggesting that women are communal and men are agentic. Conversely, authenticity might trigger the belief that a leader is less encumbered by stereotypical expectations, leading to more egalitarian views regarding their assumed communal and agentic traits. An experimental study (N=300) assessed perceived agency and communality following a personnel description that varied both target gender (male, female) and information about authenticity (high, low). Results supported the latter hypothesis; authenticity implied targets' lack of congruence with prescribed gender norms. Practical and theoretical implications will be discussed.

PAPER

Using technology to make an impression

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Are impressions of a salesclerk better (evaluation), stronger (potency) and livelier (activity) when he drives a Ferrari? In general, how are new impressions formed from the combining of identities' and technologies' affective meanings? In study 1 (n=249), subjects rate the affective meanings for 12 technology products, 6 business identities, and the 72 combined modified-identities (salesclerk with a Ferrari). The results show that identities' and technologies' affective meaning both distinctly alter modified-identities' impressions, regardless of product type, brand, and status. Study 2 (n=982) expands to 52 consumer products and 58 general identities selected to be evenly distributed across the 8 positive and negative evaluation, potency, and activity permutations, which are combined into 212 modified-identities. Due to the affective dimensions

independence, regressing the data forms grounded impression formation equations for combining identities' and products' affective meaning.

5:30 PM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

Just war theory and moral psychology

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Just War Theory is a prominent philosophical theory which provides normative guidelines for how "just" and "unjust" wars, and the soldier who fight them, should be evaluated. A key claim of Just War Theory is that soldiers fighting on opposite sides of a war should be judged as moral equals, regardless of whether they are fighting on the just or unjust side of that war. In four studies we investigated whether people's moral judgments align with this aspect of Just War Theory. We found that participants did not judge soldiers on the just and the unjust side of the war equivalently; rather, moral judgments of the soldiers on either side were strongly influenced by the perceived justness or unjustness of the war itself. We also investigated whether this effect generalized across both joint and separate evaluation conditions, to two different kinds of "just" and "unjust" wars, and to many different actions in war - from defiling enemy corpses to rescuing enemy civilians.

5:30 PM, PODIUM ROOM 3

PAPER

Social support within groups: The opposing effects of identification and threat on willingness to seek support in the future

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Receiving support within a group can be both positive and negative. Two studies examine how identification and perceptions of threat mediate the relationship between receiving support and intentions to seek support in the future. In Study 1 (N = 125) participants recalled a time they received support from a group they belonged to. As expected, identification increased willingness to seek support, while perceptions that the support was threatening had the opposite effect. In Study 2 (N = 161), participants either recalled support that made them feel included in the group, or that made them feel dependent on the group. Inclusive support increased willingness to seek support through both increased identification as well as decreased perceptions of the support as being threatening. As such, support that bolsters one's position in a group may be crucial to increasing help seeking behaviour.

5:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

PAPER

Biological beliefs in sexual orientation and evolving religious norms impact sexual prejudice.

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When confronted with evolving social norms, religious individuals face a conundrum relating to either endorsing unchanged religious beliefs, or beliefs adjusted to match societal expectations. We present a series of experimental studies designed to explore the role of evolving religious norms and scientific beliefs in explaining sexual prejudice. In both studies we experimentally induced beliefs around whether sexual orientation is biologically determined or not. We then crossed this with manipulations about beliefs in the devolution of religion in society (Study 1), and group membership of a religious leader who promotes religious change (Study 2). The results revealed interesting patterns of results, a delivered three key outcomes: (a) the interplay between religious norms and scientific evidence impacts levels of sexual prejudice, (b) subordinate categories of religion are important in these relationships, and (c) these effects of religious norms extend to non-religious individuals.

PAPER

The Role of Retributive Justice and the Use of International Criminal Justice in Post-conflict Reconciliation

LI, ML., LEIDNER, BL. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), PETROVIC, NP. (University of Belgrade), ORAZANI, SO. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), & RAD, MR. (New School for Social Research)

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Four experiments examined people's responses to intergroup violence either suffered or committed by their own group. In Study 1, Serbs who strongly glorified Serbia were more supportive of future violence against, and less willing to reconcile with, Bosniaks after reading about violence suffered rather than committed by Serbs in the Bosnian War. Replicating these effects with Americans in context of U.S.-Iran tensions, Study 2 further showed that demands for retributive justice explained why strongly glorifying victims reacted this way. Again in the Serb and American context, respectively, Studies 3 and 4 demonstrated that international criminal tribunals can help satisfy victim group members' desire for retributive justice, and thereby reduce their support for future violence and increase their willingness to reconcile with the perpetrator group. The role of retributive justice and the use of international criminal justice in intergroup conflict (reduction) are discussed.

PAPER

Social identification and intoxication: Effects on group bias

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Drinking is commonly observed in group settings, however, the interaction between intoxication and social identity processes has hitherto gone uncharted. The current study examined experimentally the effects of alcohol consumption on group bias using natural social groups: students undertaking the same degree and students participating in sport. Ninety-five participants (40 sports participants) consumed either an alcoholic or placebo beverage before completing the Tajfel matrices. Results indicate that participants' level of social identification moderated the effects of intoxication on allocation strategies. High identifiers were significantly more likely favour the ingroup when intoxicated whilst low identifiers avoided ingroup favouritism. No significant effects were found in the placebo condition. Our findings suggest that intoxication magnifies group bias, adding to the emerging experimental social psychological literature investigating how alcohol affects group processes.

9:00 AM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

The icing on the cake: Can descriptive norms enhance the effectiveness of anti-sugar campaigns?

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Two studies investigate the effectiveness of an anti-sugar video campaign on anti-sugar attitudes, intentions, and behaviour. In Study 1, university students (N=46) view the anti-sugar video campaign, the same anti-sugar information in text form, or do not receive any information. In Study 2 (N=80), the impact of descriptive norm information and norm source (i.e., in-group or expert) on anti-sugar outcomes is tested, including a measure of actual behaviour (number of sweets taken). Participants who view the video campaign report more positive anti-sugar norm perceptions and take fewer sugary sweets than participants who view the same information in text form. The addition of an anti-sugar descriptive norm enhances the effectiveness of the campaign on behaviour, but the source of the norm does not emerge as an important factor. The present research underlines the need to evaluate the effects of health campaigns, and confirms the role of descriptive norms in eating behaviour.

9:00 AM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

Attachment and Approach and Avoidance Motivations for Sexual Coercion Victimization and Perpetration in Romantic Relationships

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This research investigated the extent to which various approach and avoidance motivations for sexual coercion mediate the association between individual differences in adult attachment and sexual coercion victimisation and perpetration in romantic relationships. Study 1 consisted of two independent samples to develop two new measures on approach and avoidance motivations for sexual coercion. The first sample consisted of 717 adults (M age = 25.59 years) and the second sample consisted of 787 adults (M age = 25.63 years). Study 2 consisted of 523 adults (M age = 23.64 years) and aimed to confirm the factor structure of the new measures and test a series of mediation models. Participants in both studies also completed measures of attachment, relationship quality, and sexual coercion. The results show that various types of approach and avoidance motivations may act as mediators for the association between an individual's attachment style and sexual coercion victimisation and perpetration.

9:00AM, PODIUM ROOM 3

SYMPOSIUM

Commitment to a social identity leads to whistleblowing

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Whistleblowing is a voluntary disclosure of ingroup wrongdoing to an external entity. We consider the role of an individual's social identities in the whistleblowing decision. Given that it negatively implicates their own group, why and when would individuals engage in whistleblowing? We argue the motivation may derive from a commitment to a superordinate identity and the perception of limited powers to achieve change from within the ingroup. In an online scenario study where scientific values were violated by an ingroup wrongdoing, we found that high identification with science led to a greater compulsion to take action and, through this, increased intentions for whistleblowing. Further, compulsion to act was more strongly related

to whistleblowing when participants perceived less intragroup power. Therefore, when an ingroup's wrongdoing is in violation of a superordinate identity's core values, and within-group influence is limited, whistleblowing may be more likely.

9:00 AM, PODIUM ROOM 4

PAPER

Media influence on host society member responsibility in the integration of immigrants

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Integration research is commonly concerned with evaluations of immigrants' efforts of integrating or their integration styles (Berry, 1997, Johnston, Gendall, Trlin, & Spoonley, 2010). However the topic of host society responsibility in the integration of immigrants is often neglected (Horenczyk, Jasinskaja-Lahti, Sam, & Vedder, 2013; Phelps, Ommundsen, Tarken, & Ulleberg, 2013). The current study looked at the perceived responsibility of host society members in integration and how this is influenced by the media. It was hypothesized that through mere exposure the valence and focus of newspaper articles and the participants' own immigrant background would have an effect on perceived host member responsibility in the integration process. Due to the multicultural composition of Australia, host members were defined as individuals acculturated in Australia, and thus encompassed non-immigrants, second generation immigrants, and first generation immigrants who had moved to Australia as children. Participants in the experimental conditions were presented with newspaper articles that were either positive or negative, with an immigrant or host society focus, before filling out the Majority Integration Efforts Scale (Phelps, Eilertsen, Tarken, & Ommundsen, 2011). Contrary to expectations there was no difference between the experimental conditions on perceived host member responsibility for non-immigrants. However, after reading positive immigrant focused articles, second generation immigrants scored significantly lower than both non-immigrants and first generation immigrants, this however was reversed for negative immigrant focused articles, where second generation immigrants scored higher than first generation immigrants. The results are discussed in relation to previous findings and implications for integration policies and future research.

9:20 AM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

Opposite people on opposite sides: The marriage equality debate in Australia

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Research has connected the individual and group drivers of collective action and activism through the idea that collective action arises from the development of what is termed group consciousness and that these conditions flow from individual attributes including personality characteristics and moral values. We studied these processes in the context of the Australian marriage equality debate where we collected an online sample of 208 supporters and 70 opponents. We found that individual differences variables, specifically social dominance orientation and moral foundations, were excellent predictors of opinion-based group membership. We also found that the results were consistent with the idea that action flowed from distinct forms of group consciousness for the two groups and that slightly different drivers were associated with online behaviour and offline behaviour, a difference we attribute to the specific normative context of the online environment.

PAPER

The impact of victim intoxication, perceived capacity to consent and education on perceptions of guilt in a rape case

MASSER, BM., NITSCHKE, F., MCKIMMIE, BM., & RIACHI, M. (The University of Queensland)

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The majority of sexual assaults involve a person who is intoxicated, and yet research investigating victim intoxication has used ambiguous manipulations of the victim's incapacitation. This ambiguity results in the relationship between victim intoxication and victim/perpetrator blame remaining unclear. This study (N = 212) provided unambiguous descriptions of either a highly or mildly intoxicated victim. Mock jurors were also given either a standard or educative direction about assessing the victim's capacity to consent. Highly intoxicated victims were seen as less able to consent when jurors received the educative direction than when they received the standard direction. However, type of instruction did not impact directly on likelihood of guilt. Rather, guilt likelihood was determined in part by the match of the case to relevant offense schemas, with beliefs about the victim's perceived capacity to consent influencing offense schema match.

SYMPOSIUM

A social identity approach to understanding responses to child sexual abuse allegations

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Two experiments investigated the role of group membership in institutions' failure to respond appropriately to allegations of child sexual abuse. In Study 1, participants read a news article detailing a child sexual abuse allegation against a Catholic Priest and the defence against the allegation. In Study 2 we manipulated the likelihood that the accused priest was guilty. In both studies, ingroup members (Catholics), were less likely to believe the allegation and were more protective of the Priest and sceptical of the accuser than were non-Catholics. This effect was not moderated by the objective likelihood that the priest was guilty (Study 2). The effect was, however, moderated by identification, with high identifying Catholics exhibiting more protectiveness of the priest and disbelief of the allegation. These findings have practical implications as high identifying ingroup members are the most likely to be responsible for receiving and investigating allegations within institutions.

PAPER

The relationship between belongingness and Australian identity in single and dual citizens resident in Australia

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Australian governments intend political and social equivalence such that everyone experiences belongingness. Australian identity is proposed as the superordinate identity offering diverse cultural groups a shared opportunity of belongingness. Drawing upon social identity and belonging theory, a self-report survey aimed to explore the relationship between variables of belongingness and Australian identity in a heterogeneous sample (N=367) of Australian residents comprising single (n=279) and dual nationals (n=81) aged M=47. A principal components factor analysis using Varimax rotation defined a 2-factor structure: Self-acceptance (8 items; $\alpha=.909$) and acceptance from others (5 items; $\alpha=.716$) that explained 59% of the variance in Australian identity. The concept of mutuality of acceptance (MA) ($\alpha=.879$) is proposed as underpinning belongingness in Australian identity. Further research to validate MA is needed.

SYMPOSIUM

Resistance to internalising harmful norms to shoot and to euthanize

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Norms were examined to shoot more indiscriminately in a first-person shooter task, with a sample of American gun owners (N=125), and to euthanize animals under ambiguous circumstances, across three samples of veterinary students, veterinarians, and American pet owners (cumulative N=182). Unarmed targets were more likely to be shot under a pro-shooting norm, and there was a significant three way interaction between norms, identification, and dehumanisation on the internalisation of shooting behaviour. Participants were reluctant to internalise shooting behaviour under some conditions. However, when participants strongly identified with the police, their group identification may have been enough to overcome their reluctance. For the euthanasia norms, the data are messier, but reluctance to take the norm on board can also be demonstrated. Identity dynamics, cognitive mechanisms of resistance and assimilation, and well-being outcomes are discussed.

PAPER

The effect of cues to consent in cases of stranger and acquaintance rape

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Research has suggested that rape victim stereotypes are most influential when cues to consent are present (i.e., acquaintance assaults). Three studies explored the impact of cues to consensual sex that overlap with (N = 206), and are independent of (N = 644), a rape script. Community members read a stranger or acquaintance rape scenario in which the offender was either rough or not with the victim during the assault (Study 1) or rang post assault to invite her out or not (Study 2). Unexpectedly, only main effects of rape prototypicality and consensual sex cue were observed. The victim was blamed more, and the perpetrator less, when the assault was between acquaintances rather than strangers or when cues to consensual sex were present rather than absent. As confirmed by Study 3 (N = 1990), these findings suggest that consensual sex cues have a broader impact on evaluations in sexual assault cases than previously thought.

SYMPOSIUM

Do the outcomes of forgiveness change depending on why a victim chooses to forgive an organisation?

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When they are transgressed by an organisation, individuals are often left in a position where they have no other choice but to forgive. They may forgive for the sake of relationships within the organisation, for the sake of their role within the organisation or even for the sake of the organisation itself. Alternatively, a victim may simply choose to forgive for the sake of their personal wellbeing. An important question, then, is whether the outcomes of forgiveness change depending on why a victim chooses to forgive an organisation. The present study addresses this question, exploring how a victim's motivation for forgiving an organisation moderates the outcomes of forgiveness.

PAPER

Identity negotiation process for minority groups: The antecedents of cultural identity styles

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Ward et al. (2013) distinguished hybrid and alternating identity styles as mechanisms used by acculturating individuals to achieve integration. The current paper aims to extend the research by investigating socio-political (i.e., perceived discrimination) (study 1, Arabs in New Zealand, N = 143) and cultural (i.e., acculturative stress) (study 2; Indians in New Zealand, N = 120) antecedents of these styles and their impact on well-being. In study 1, results revealed that perceived discrimination had an indirect negative effect on life satisfaction; it predicted greater use of the alternating identity style, increased cultural identity conflict and decrements in life satisfaction. In study 2, analyses indicated that acculturative stress exacerbated the relationship between perceived discrimination and the alternating identity style. Limitations and implications for future research are discussed.

SYMPOSIUM

Why professional identification might be good for you: The impact of identification on acceptance coping

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This research explores whether the group norms associated with a valued professional identity facilitate acceptance of job demands. This question is investigated in a sample of 161 Australian Veterinarians (65.2% female) surveyed at two-time points. Burnout and resilience were the dependent variables of interest. Findings supported the proposal that the effectiveness of acceptance coping was facilitated by professional identification. Professional identification moderated the relationship between acceptance coping and the outcomes disengagement and perceived resilience. Acceptance of job demands only benefited wellbeing when professional identification was high, rather than low. When identification was low attempting to accept job demands was related to declines in wellbeing. Thus, acceptance of demands was only effective when stressors were consistent with the norms of a valued identity. This demonstrates the importance of social identification in individual-level coping strategies.

SYMPOSIUM

The impact of offender narratives on workplace reintegration

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Individuals who engage in workplace misconduct often become stigmatized and have a difficult time finding employment. Research shows that offenders develop personal narratives to cope with their own transgression, but it is unclear how potential employers might react to these accounts. We propose that offenders' stories about their offense may aid workplace reintegration by triggering psychological processes that promote greater understanding and inclusion. Two experimental studies examined managers' willingness to reintegrate employees who have previously been terminated and/or criminally convicted for misconduct (e.g., theft, drug abuse, assault). Results show that, despite lay wisdom to say as little about the offense as possible, offenders may benefit from sharing their personal narratives on the transgression as it can aid in enhancing the interpersonal connection necessary to encourage third parties to give them a second chance.

SYMPOSIUM

Why a Nudge is not enough: A social identity critique of governance by stealth

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We know that policy-makers can use four different modes of governance: hierarchy, markets, networks and persuasion. In this paper we argue that nudging represents a distinct (fifth) mode of governance. We question the effectiveness of nudging as a means of bringing about lasting behaviour change and argue that evidence for its success ignores (a) that many successful nudges are not in fact nudges, (b) instances when nudges backfire, and (c) ethical concerns associated with nudges. Instead, and in contrast to nudging, we argue that behaviour change is more likely to be enduring where it involves social identity change and norm internalization. We conclude by urging public-policy scholars to engage with the social identity literature on social influence, and the idea that those promoting lasting behaviour change need to engage with people, not as individual cognitive misers, but as members of groups whose norms they internalize and enact.

PAPER

Rape perpetrators on trial: The effect of sexual assault-related schemas on attributions of blame

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Research has consistently shown that jurors are influenced by multiple schemas in cases of alleged sexual assault, including offense stereotypes and victim stereotypes. These schemas appear to be organised in a hierarchy, as victim stereotypicality seems to matter most in acquaintance assaults (counter-stereotypical offense). However, despite numerous studies demonstrating the impact of defendant stereotypes on juror perceptions of guilt for other crimes, to date, the impact of defendant (perpetrator) stereotypes in cases involving sexual violence has been overlooked. As such, the current research aims to build on the existing hierarchical schema model by systematically examining the influence of perpetrator stereotypes. Following pilot work, mock jurors' (N = 163) read a rape scenario that varied in terms of offense stereotypicality (stereotypical, counter-stereotypical), victim stereotypicality (stereotypical, counter-stereotypical) and perpetrator stereotypicality (stereotypical, counter-stereotypical). Results show broadly consistent effects of offense stereotypicality and victim stereotypicality across the measures, such that the victim is perceived more positively and the perpetrator more negatively when the victim is described as being stereotypical and when the offense is described as stereotypical. However, contrary to past findings the effect of victim stereotypicality does not differ as a function of offense stereotypicality. Further, perpetrator stereotypicality does not influence perceptions in the stereotypical offense scenario. However, there is some evidence to suggest that contrary to the assertions of previous research, there is not a series of specific, individual stereotypes that impact attributions of blame, rather, there may be one underlying schema about consent that influences perceptions. These findings have important implications for how we address the effect of juror-held schemas on attributions of blame in cases of sexual assault.

PAPER

The relationship between religiosity, volunteering motivations and intention to volunteer

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Religiosity has been found to predict certain types of prosocial behaviour, including volunteering. The present study explores two aspects of religiosity (religious belief and religious service attendance) and their relationship with intentions to volunteer as well as motivations for volunteering. Participants were 132 university students ranging between 18 and 68 years of age. The online survey comprised a Spirituality/Religiosity questionnaire, the Volunteer Functions Inventory (VFI) which measures

motivations for volunteering, and a four-item assessment of intention to volunteer in the future. Structural Equation Modelling was used to test the adequacy of two models, with either religious belief or religious service attendance predicting intention to volunteer, and three motivations acting as mediators: Values, Social, and Community Concern. Both models fit the data well and remained stable after bootstrapping. Possible implications and recommendations are discussed.

10:50 AM, PODIUM ROOM 4

PAPER

Is the amount of intergroup contact people experience (or report experiencing) heritable?

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Like height and weight, many social attitudes and behaviours are partly heritable. In this work, we ask whether the tendency to have particular social experiences is also heritable. In particular, we investigate whether the amount of intergroup contact people report experiencing, as well as their level of prejudice, and the correlation between the two, can be accounted for by genes. Using Australian monozygotic and dizygotic twins we partition the variance in intergroup contact, prejudice, and their correlation into that accounted for by heritable factors, shared environment, and unique experience (as well as error).

11:10 AM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

Social Identity Processes in Schools: School Climate and School Identification Models for Students and Staff in Educational Policy Domains

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A series of ANU research projects (Reynolds et al., 2007; 2009; 2012; 2014) engaged 15,000 students and 3,000 staff members. Social identity was examined as a predictor and a mediator in explaining the impact of school climate on school outcomes. Social identity and self-categorization theories posit if the school becomes a salient group for students and staff, then school values and norms are internalized and influence self-definition shaping their behaviour. For 7-10 graders, mediation models revealed that positive learning environments strengthened students' psychological relationship with the school which in turn predicted better performance scores, fewer bullying behaviours, and higher well-being. Staff models also showed that higher social identity mediated impacts of school climate on staff well-being, engagement, and performance. The research initiatives represent theoretical advances and successful modelling of social psychology application to public policy domains.

11:10 AM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

Sexual Objectification in Women's Daily Lives: An Experience Sampling Study

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Sexual objectification is considered to be worryingly prevalent in modern industrialized societies. Yet, just how often do women encounter objectifying experiences (e.g., catcalls, ogling) in their daily lives, and what is the psychological impact of such experiences? Using experience sampling methodology, we sought to address these questions. 81 females took part in the study, in which they installed an app on their phones and completed 10 surveys per day for 7 days, while going about their daily routines. In each survey, they rated their current feelings, whether they had experienced a range of objectifying behaviours, and how much they had been thinking about their appearance (i.e., state self-objectification). Results reveal that objectifying experiences occur every 1-2 days for women, the most common being the objectifying gaze. Further,

experiences of objectification are associated with greater state self-objectification, which in turn are related to increased negative affect.

11:10 AM, PODIUM ROOM 3

PAPER

Manipulating moral beliefs has paradoxical effects on moral balancing

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Recalling prior (im)moral behaviour can lead to reversals in subsequent moral behaviour (i.e., moral balancing effects). We previously found that these effects can be moderated by participants' existing beliefs regarding the legitimacy of moral balancing. The current study attempted to replicate this finding experimentally by asking participants (N=243) to (a) recall a prior moral or immoral act, (b) complete a task designed to induce acceptance or rejection of moral balancing and (c) engage in a Dictator Game (DG) to measure altruistic giving. We found that DG offers did not differ for participants induced to accept moral balancing. However, participants induced to reject moral balancing were more likely to make fair offers (half or more of their endowment) after recalling an immoral act than a moral one (i.e., a balancing effect). The results suggest that attempts to manipulate moral beliefs can have paradoxical effects, leading to the opposite pattern of results than expected.

11:10 AM, PODIUM ROOM 4

PAPER

Group cohesion in online white supremacist communities: what external events make these groups stronger?

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Communities that promote online hatred not only undermine positive intergroup relations in multicultural societies, but also provide isolated racists with virtual communities of support. Our study examines socio-psychological factors that increase the internal cohesion of racist online communities. We demonstrate that in the racist online community Stormfront Downunder, key external events (i.e., Cronulla race riots) are linked to increases in group cohesion. Cohesion is conceptualised as members' increased engagement with the group, unification, bonding, and similarity. We captured changes in these factors through conducting social network analysis (SNA) of the linkages between group members from 2002 to 2015. SNA is complemented by computerised linguistic analysis of the posts in the forum. By examining the internal group dynamics of racist groups and their evolution over time, we can identify how these groups derive strength, primarily in the form of social and political capital from key events in society.

11:30 AM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

Developing a growth mindset orientation among teachers: An example from ACT schools

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People have two distinct orientations when viewing intelligence and learning: fixed (intelligence is static) and growth mindset (intelligence is malleable). Students oriented toward a growth mindset have better learning outcomes, more motivation, and value learning over performance, whereas, a more fixed mindset can undermine achievement. Moreover, students from minority groups may benefit most from a growth mindset orientation because it can combat stereotype threat. We join the ACT Government Department of Education and Training (DET) in an interdisciplinary effort to design and implement a growth mindset intervention, where teachers learn tools to develop a growth mindset orientation within their classrooms. Discussions will surround our role in developing an assessment tool to evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention, as well as, the interdisciplinary team's overall strategies in designing the mindset professional learning pilot for teachers.

PAPER

Observing sexist criticism of a female leader: effects on women's leadership aspirations and collective action intentions

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Women occupying traditionally masculine roles are liable to become targets of backlash for violating gender-role norms. The current study examines women's responses to observing gender-based backlash directed at a female role model. After reading an article about a female leader who was the target of sexist criticism or non-sexist criticism, 294 women reported their leadership self-efficacy, leadership aspirations and willingness to engage in collective action for gender equality. The results showed that anger, but not role model identification or fear of backlash, mediated the effects of criticism condition on collective action intentions and leadership aspirations. However, this effect was significant only among women who were low in conformity to feminine norms. The findings suggest that observing female role models facing sexism may lead to greater anger among some women, which may subsequently motivate them to challenge gender inequality.

PAPER

We help ourselves but I help others: social identity, group norms, and individual differences predict giving to different types of charity

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Three studies consider how beneficiary status as in- versus out-group activates different antecedents to helping through charitable organisations. Using naturalistic data from Australian donors, study 1 (N = 844) shows how national identity and norms predict preference for supporting domestic but not international charities. Study 2 (N = 124) replicates and extends this finding, showing that individual differences in dispositional empathy, Social Dominance Orientation and Right-Wing Authoritarianism account for willingness to donate to international charities. Study 3 (N = 276) uses an experimental design to examine how national and superordinate identity, associated norms, and individual differences differentially predict charitable attitudes and behaviour in a specific international charity context. Results are discussed in terms of multiple identities and self-categorisation theory.

PAPER

Improving intergroup relations in Northern Ireland using a new virtual E-contact strategy

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With the emergence of the Internet, physical segregation should be less of a barrier for intergroup contact. To explore this possibility, this study tests a virtual Electronic (E)-contact strategy as a tool for improving intergroup relations in Northern Ireland. Virtual E-contact involves computer-mediated contact whereby an ingroup member engages in a synchronous online text interaction with a virtual outgroup member. Here Catholic and Protestant participants (N = 86) were randomly assigned to either an E-contact or control condition. As predicted, participants in the E-contact condition reported lower subtle and blatant prejudice, improved outgroup attitudes, reduced outgroup anxiety and negative expectations for outgroup contact, compared to the control condition. In addition, there were no main effect for religion and religion did not moderate the effect of virtual E-contact. Implications of these positive findings for effectively improving intergroup relations are discussed.

SYMPOSIUM

How does social capital influence community support for alternative water sources

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This research examines the role of social capital - the degree of social connectedness, trust, and shared values within a community - in building support for pro-environmental policies. Recycled water is used as a key policy example. We surveyed a representative sample of Australian adults (n=5194). Involvement in community organisations (defined as participation or membership) was used as an indicator of social capital. Mediation analyses demonstrated that community involvement is associated with support for alternative water sources, and that this effect is mediated by (i) stronger water-related social norms, (ii) greater water-related knowledge, and (iii) increased recall of water-related information. Our results also suggest that these indirect effects may be conditional on a number of demographic factors. Social capital is important in building support for alternative water sources policies.

PAPER

Feeling affirmed and no longer wanting to lead: Stereotype threat and self-affirmation effects on women's interest in leadership

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Stereotype threat, or concern that one's behavior will confirm a negative group stereotype (Steele, 1997), may contribute to women's underrepresentation in leadership. This research examines how self-reported stereotype threat affects subjective stress and leadership domain identification among female university employees (N=89). The research also examines whether a self-affirmation manipulation moderates this relationship. The threat X affirmation interaction was significant for stress and domain identification. Women who reported more stereotype threat reported greater subjective stress and greater identification with leadership, but these relationships were weaker in the self-affirmation condition. Stereotype threat appears to trigger a reactance response, increasing women's resolve to engage in leadership. Ironically, affirming women's overall self-image decreases leadership resolve. This pattern could reflect the high level of achievement needed to obtain a university position.

PAPER

Motivations of blood donors: the impact of self-determined motives on donor return

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Donor psychology researchers and blood collection agencies alike seek to understand motivations that underlie donating blood. Traditionally, research on donor retention has focused on constructs that proximally predict engagement in blood donation rather than distal motivations. This study aims to investigate the effect of such distal motivations, specifically those derived from Self-Determination Theory, on the likelihood that blood donors will return to donate. Blood donors (n=587) indicated their motivations for donating one day after donating and were tracked to determine whether they returned to donate within 6 months. High levels of relatively intrinsic motivation and low levels of amotivation influenced donor return favourably. Further, associations between self-determined motivations and donor behaviour varied according to donation career stage and donor gender. These findings highlight the importance of self-determined motivations for sustained engagement in blood donation.

1:30 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

Social cohesion/capital and ethnic diversity: Are diverse societies less cohesive?

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Immigration and growing community diversity are major social and policy issues. Research suggests that social cohesion/capital is negatively related to increased community diversity (e.g., Putnam, 2007). The current research revisits this relationship while addressing limitations in existing work. In addition social psychological models concerning contact experiences and extended contact theories (Schmid, Ramiah & Hewstone, 2015) are examined. In contrast to Putnam's work, contact theory argues that diversity facilitates opportunities for intergroup contact, which is positively related to social cohesion. Using a sample of 1070 third generation "majority" Australians and structural equations modelling, the present findings support contact theories. The theoretical and policy implications of these findings are outlined along with future directions for research.

1:30 PM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

Water off a drake's back: An investigation of gender differences in moral guilt

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Across three studies we investigated the relationship between guilt, immorality and gender. In Study 1, participants were asked to recall the last time that they experienced feelings of guilt. Results show that immorality does not predict spontaneously experienced guilt. No gender differences in guilt were found. In Study 2, participants were presented with a range of situations which may cue feelings of guilt. In this study, for both male and female participants, the perceived immorality of the act predicts anticipated feelings of guilt. Study 3 was an EMA study in which participants received daily text message reminders to complete a questionnaire about guilt inducing events. Results show that female participants report twice as many guilt inducing events than male participants. In addition, the more immoral the act is perceived to be, the more guilty participants felt about their actions. Results are discussed in terms of the existing guilt and morality literature.

1:30 PM, PODIUM ROOM 3

PAPER

Predicting blood donor return using identity and theory of planned behaviour

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Research examining retention of blood donors has traditionally utilised the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB). Recent work has highlighted the relevance of a person's sense of identity as a blood donor over and above constructs from the TPB. However, whether the influence of identity may vary as a function of past behaviour remains largely unexplored. This study aims to fill this gap. Blood donors (n=517) with varying donation experience were surveyed 7 days after donating. Return behaviour in the following 6 months was tracked. Analyses revealed that identity explains a substantial amount of variance in traditional TPB constructs, and subsequently donor return. Further, the effects of identity are stronger for more experienced donors. These findings highlight the importance of developing a sense of identity as a donor, especially with increasing levels of experience, and provide impetus to explore avenues to enhance donor identity in the service of promoting donor return.

1:30 PM, PODIUM ROOM 4

PAPER

Multiple social category cues concurrently influence emotion recognition

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A growing body of research demonstrates that facial social category cues (i.e. race, sex, and age) can influence how quickly and accurately emotional expressions are recognised. The majority of this work has focused on the influence of only one social category at a time. From the few studies that have looked at the influence of more than one category, it cannot be determined whether one cue is more influential than another, or whether multiple social cues have a combined influence on emotion recognition. To determine the influence of multiple relevant social categories on emotion recognition, participants categorised happy and angry expressions displayed on faces varying in both race and sex (Experiment 1) or age and sex (Experiment 2). An influence of both race and sex (Experiment 1) and age and sex (Experiment 2) was observed on emotion recognition speed. Findings indicate that multiple relevant social category cues concurrently influence emotion recognition.

1:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

Can community programs address social cohesion, alienation and social disengagement? The role of social identity processes.

BATALHA, L. (Australian Catholic University)

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Recent examples of 'home-grown' terrorism have re-energised debates about community diversity and multiculturalism. A widely-used policy response is to fund community programs directed at building safe, inclusive and resilient communities. The current research investigated the effectiveness of a community intervention and 'how' such interventions may have an impact. Drawing on the social identity perspective, we assessed norms of inclusion, practices of the community program itself and identification with the program group. Using a 2 (Group: Control vs Intervention) x 2 (Time: Phase 1 vs Phase 2) design it was found that the intervention program did impact on feelings of alienation and social identity and program norms were significant predictors. Such research highlights the value of translational work at the interface between social psychology and public policy, and provides a methodology that can transform community interventions into more informative experimental field trials.

1:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

Solidarity at Work: A Social Change Agenda for Gender Equality Research

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When it comes to unequal gender relations, psychology has focused on factors that perpetuate inequality (e.g., unconscious biases, stereotyping, gender roles, and norms). In much of this work, women are studied as victims of inequality, while men are positioned either as bystanders or perpetrators. Work that is explicitly focused on processes that promote social change towards equality - and the role men can play as agents of change - is missing. As long as men - and male leaders - remain the "silent majority", gender inequality is unlikely to disappear. We outline a novel analysis that explains how identity, leadership and solidarity processes interact to mobilise men (and women) to achieve a more equal workplace and a more equal society. We also discuss new evidence that solidarity messages are effective at rallying support for gender equality initiatives' particularly in contexts of shared social identity between men and women, as agents and "champions of change".

1:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 3

PAPER

Employing a social identity framework to investigate environmentalist stereotypes

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The environmentalist social group is often politicised as the desire to help the environment is largely enacted through contentious methods. Individuals therefore may hold negative stereotypes of environmentalists, even if they themselves share the same opinion as the environmentalist social group. In a series of studies conducted on Amazon MTurk (N = 661), we investigated the content of environmentalist stereotypes and whether they were related to a participant's tendency to identify as an environmentalist (social identity) or with a shared opinion (opinion-based group membership). We found that participants stereotyped environmentalists to be caring and informed, but also pushy and rigid. Regression analyses demonstrated that the strength of these stereotypes varied according to whether social identity or opinion-based group membership was measured. Findings are discussed in relation to stereotyping and the use of identity within the pro environmental behaviour literature.

1:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 4

PAPER

To Value or not to Value Happiness: Culture Shapes Whether Valuing Happiness Backfires

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In Western culture, there is an extraordinary emphasis on happiness. These salient cultural norms communicate social expectations that people should pursue happiness but avoid unhappiness. Specifically, previous work has shown that these "social expectancies" are associated with negative outcomes for emotional functioning (e.g., higher depression), and this is due, in part, to individuals reflecting negatively on themselves when they experience negative emotions. By contrast, in Asian culture, experiencing happiness and avoiding unhappiness is less emphasized. The present research therefore proposes that the potential downsides to social expectations to feel happy may be more specific to Westerners. We found that Westerners (N=176) reported higher social expectations to feel happy than Asians (N=205). Results also showed that these expectations were associated with increased depression among Westerners, but reduced depression among Asians. Negative self-evaluations regarding unhappiness were found to mediate the relationship between social expectations and well-being for Westerners only. The evidence underscores the importance of culture in shaping whether valuing happiness backfires.

2:10 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

Socioeconomic status, social integration, and mental health among university students

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Based on current equity targets, the number of low SES university students is set to rise. However, low SES students face unique obstacles when attending university. Compared to other students, low SES students are less socially integrated at university and have poorer mental health. This presentation reports the results of a research study that studied the relation between university students' social class, their social integration at university, and their mental health. Using a longitudinal design, the study tested whether social integration mediated the relationship between social class and mental health in first year university students (N = 314) at a large regional university. Results indicated that social contact at university mediated the relationship between subjective SES, depression and satisfaction with life. These findings will be discussed in terms of their capacity to inform policy-makers and administrators about improving the mental health of low SES university students.

PAPER

Mobilising men and women in support of workplace gender equality: intersection of solidarity and leadership

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Psychology has largely failed to focus on men's role in achieving change towards gender equality. In this research we propose focusing on men as agents of change engages a broader audience via two key processes: political solidarity as a way to mobilise the silent majority (men) to embrace a cause of a minority (women) as their own; and leadership as influence based on shared ingroup membership. Male and female participants (N=240) completed a questionnaire prefaced by a vignette framing workplace inequality as a women's issue or common cause (solidarity), presented by a male or female leader. Solidarity framing mobilised both sexes more overall, but was qualified by interaction with leader and participant gender. Whereas solidarity framing attributed to a male leader mobilised men, the same framing attributed to a female leader decreased men's mobilisation scores. This effect was absent for women, indicating different framing approaches are required to target and mobilise both sexes.

PAPER

Examining the role of mitigation threat on the relationship between climate change denial and political ideology

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Research suggests that right-wing ideological adherents, when compared to liberals, are more likely to deny climate change and resist system change. Given this, the link between right-wing ideologies and climate change denial may be partially explained by a tendency to perceive climate change mitigation as a threat to the existing socioeconomic system. To test this, we recruited 334 participants via Amazon MTurk to examine the role of perceived climate change mitigation threat (CMT) on the relationship between two right-wing ideologies (right-wing authoritarianism (RWA), social dominance orientation (SDO)), and four types of climate change denial (CCD), via path analysis. Findings suggest that both right-wing ideologies are positively related to CCD, yet CMT only explains variance in CCD for those high in RWA. Those high in RWA may be more sensitive to threats to normative socioeconomic practices, and deal with this threat by denying the problem.

PAPER

The role of culture in making us a better flourisher: The moderating role of personal, communal culture, and their congruence in the interaction between flourishing and moral centrality

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Prior studies suggest that moral centrality moderates the relation between flourishing and ethicality. Also, both flourishing and moral centrality have been linked to cultural orientations. Hence, culture may add another indicator to flourishing and moral centrality interaction and, thus, help explicate the reciprocal impact of flourishing on society, and vice versa. This idea is tested by assessing the three-way interaction between flourishing, moral centrality and culture (i.e., personal and communal culture orientation, and their congruence) in predicting several social outcomes. Four uniquely designed studies (e.g., correlational, cross-national, experimental) confirms that the interaction term significantly predicts egoism, social contribution,

organizational contribution, work deviant behavior, and selfish intentions. We concluded that culture plays a prominent role in the relation between flourishing and moral centrality and changes the tendency for social attitudes.

2:30 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

Understanding Schoolies from a social identity perspective

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Schoolies is a special time for many young people - it serves as a rite of passage toward adulthood and provides collective acknowledgement of a major educational milestone. However, Schoolies also attracts a level of family and community concern around risk-taking, substance use, and associated harms, and requires considerable social investment to regulate, police, and manage. The present research examines the Schoolies experience from a social identity perspective. A survey of recent school-leavers (N = 200) examined identification with immediate (friendship) and superordinate (Schoolies) social groups, and the descriptive and injunctive norms about drinking and other risky behaviours associated with these groups. Immediate and superordinate group identification differentially predicted outcome measures including wellbeing and perceptions of threat from police. Building this evidence base can provide key information for policy and decision-makers.

2:30 PM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

Stigma towards the feminist label

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We evaluated the attitudes of 'active' feminists, 'self-labelling' feminists and non-feminists on measures of sexism, sexual minority prejudice, conservative beliefs, and liberal feminist attitudes. Twenty-five active feminists, 47 non-active feminists, and 73 self-labelling non-feminists took part in a mixed methods study. Qualitative analyses on open-ended responses of active feminists' descriptions of feminism, experiences leading to a feminist identity, and experiences of prejudice on the basis of feminist identity were conducted, revealing that the majority had experienced stigma and prejudice on the basis of their feminist identity. Quantitative analyses showed that self-labelling non-feminists reported the highest levels of sexist attitudes, sexual minority prejudice, and conservative beliefs, and the lowest level of liberal feminist attitudes compared to the feminist subgroups. Implications of these findings for stigma reduction strategies are discussed.

2:30 PM, PODIUM ROOM 3

PAPER

Engaging people with pro-environmental policy communication through the use of visual images

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There is growing interest in identifying the properties of images that engage people with pro-environmental communication. Utilising the elaboration likelihood model (ELM), this research examines how people's emotional reactions to images, embedded into communications about urban stormwater water management, influence their level of engagement with the message content. The results of two studies are discussed. The first study used Q methodology to explore how people respond to images commonly used in the urban stormwater management context. In one-on-one interviews, participants (n = 23) sorted and ranked 70 images along three dimensions: positive emotion, personal relevance and issue relevance. The second study is an experimental survey to establish the causal effect of images that elicit disgust, an emotion commonly

elicited by images of stormwater, on depth of processing. This research extends the ELM to include the role of emotions elicited by images on message processing.

2:30 PM, PODIUM ROOM 4

PAPER

Hopeful Action Against the Odds

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Our research shows hope is distinct from expectancy based constructs (e.g. optimism). For individuals highly invested in an outcome, hope has a cubic relationship with likelihood, rising early in lower likelihood. In the present research we explored hope's role in low and high likelihood scenarios; its promotion of goal consistent behaviour; and its distinction from optimism. Participants in Study 1 were twice as likely to indicate optimism than hope in high likelihood conditions, and hope over optimism in lower likelihood conditions, with hope responses moderated by investment in the outcome. Study 2 provided further evidence for the cubic nature of hope. Results showed hope for mitigating climate change accelerated with low likelihood, contrasting with optimism's linear relationship to likelihood. Hope mediated the relationship between cubic likelihood and intention to act towards mitigation. As an investment in lower likelihood, hope can lead to hopeful action against the odds.

2:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

PAPER

Personality development across the life span: a five-year cohort-sequential growth model

MILOJEV, P. (Massey University), & SIBLEY, CG. (University of Auckland)

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This talk presents an investigation of the patterns of normative change in Big Six personality markers - Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism, Openness to Experience, and Honesty-Humility - across the adult life span (19 through to 74 years of age) using data from the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study (N = 4511, 61% female, average age = 49.75). A five-year Cohort-Sequential Growth Model is presented assessing patterns of mean-level change accounting for change due to both ageing and cohort effects. Overall, Extraversion, Neuroticism and Openness to Experience tend to show an overall decrease across the adult life span. Agreeableness shows an initial decrease among the younger cohort, followed by stability across the life span. Conscientiousness shows an overall stable pattern across the cohorts of the life span with age-related decreases in middle and older age. The most notable effect is the increase in Honesty-Humility across the adult life span. Implications of these findings within extant literature are discussed.

2:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

You're making us all look bad: Collective threat contextually activates women's intra-gender hostility

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This study investigated whether experiencing collective threat (the concern that the poor behaviour of an ingroup member will be generalized into a negative judgement of the whole group) activates women's hostility towards other women. Two hundred and sixty-five women completed measures of feminist attitudes and sexism, and responded to one of six vignettes that manipulated their experience of collective threat in a 2 (stereotype valence: positive or negative) by 3 (stereotype content: competence, sexual availability, emotional dependence) independent groups design. Women's exposure to negative stereotypes increases intra-gender hostility and this is mediated by perceptions of collective threat. Traditional women are more hostile toward sexually available and independent women, while non-traditional women's hostility is elicited by incompetent and emotionally dependent women. Findings highlight inter-group conflict as a potential barrier to solidarity and collective action among women.

2:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 3

PAPER

Behaviour in context: modelling behaviour clusters to help build better interventions for low carbon behaviour in the household

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Household behaviours account for a significant amount of the carbon emissions driving climate change. To understand how interventions for one behaviour can flow on to other behaviours, this presentation examines how different kinds of household low-carbon behaviours cluster together, and how different clusters are related to each other. Study 1 (N=50) confirms our measurement choices and the efficacy of using cluster analysis to identify behaviour clusters (e.g. use solar technology; temperature curtailment). Study 2 (N=227) largely replicates the clustering found in Study 1 and then examines how both actual and intended entry into a cluster of behaviour is predicted by existing participation within other clusters. Results are discussed in terms of how conceptual and practical similarities between different clusters structure their relationships, and the implications this has for the way that we think about context and control when designing interventions for behaviour change.

2:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 4

PAPER

Anticipating hope

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John Shotter has made significant contributions to social psychology and interdisciplinary studies of human communication. His work extends over forty years and continues to challenge conventional scientific thinking across a range of topics. Whilst it might be suggested - and rightly so - that Shotter bestows a critical means through which the reader may wonder anew, my weightier debt to Shotter is the engendered sense of wanting to belong to a world which is different to the one generally known. His work provides an invitation not only to meet and speak with others in preferred ways but to also change how we actually listen. In this paper I detail the importance Shotter places on our capacity to orient to unfinalised possibilities and the significance of this outlook in/to psychological practice. Discussion also briefly previews a new edited work produced in honour of Shotter's legacy.

3:10 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

PAPER

Narcissistic self-esteem or optimal self-esteem? A Latent-Profile Analysis of self-esteem and psychological entitlement

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The relationship between self-esteem and narcissism has proven difficult to define and has had conflicting results in previous research. This research uses Latent Profile Analysis to assess the psychological structure of people's self-concept within a national panel study (N = 6471), by identifying profiles that have differing relationships between psychological entitlement and explicit self-esteem. We identified a narcissistic self-esteem profile (9%) consisting of people who reported high entitlement and high self-esteem, and an optimal self-esteem (38.4%) profile that reported high self-esteem but low entitlement. Three other profiles were identified that reported low entitlement but differing levels of self-esteem. We also predicted membership within each profile using gender, age, and Five-Factor Model personality. These results indicate that self-esteem is a necessary but not sufficient condition for high entitlement, and that entitlement is not highly prevalent in New Zealand.

PAPER

Is sexism changing in New Zealand? A latent growth model of ambivalent sexism in New Zealand

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Research from recent decades has documented the increase in gender equality across Western Nations. However, some research suggest that this trend may have plateaued in recent years. To establish the overall change in sexism in New Zealand, we use data from the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study, a longitudinal national probability panel sample (N = 4,135), obtained from five time points (2009 to 2014). We conduct latent growth models to examine change in hostile sexism (HS) and benevolent sexism (BS) for men and women. Results suggest that on the whole, sexism is decreasing in New Zealand. For men, BS and HS decreased in a curvilinear decelerating fashion. For women, HS also decreased in a curvilinear but decelerating pattern over time. In contrast, BS displayed a curvilinear accelerating pattern. Taken together, these results are promising and suggest that sexism is slowly but gradually decreasing over time.

PAPER

Manipulating self-efficacy to encourage pro-environmental spillover

LAUREN, N., FIELDING, K S. (University of Queensland), SMITH, L. (Monash University), & LOUIS, W R. (University of Queensland)
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Changes to human behaviour are vital to combat global climate change. Behavioural spillover, where engagement in pro-environmental behaviour flows into engagement in other pro-environmental behaviours, may be a method for achieving behaviour change. The problem is there is little understanding of how spillover can be fostered. One mechanism that may enable spillover is self-efficacy, or the belief one is capable of acting pro-environmentally. The current research examined how self-efficacy can be manipulated to encourage spillover of pro-environmental behaviour. Self-efficacy was manipulated using a behavioural checklist, where participants were asked to indicate which pro-environmental behaviours on the list they either always engaged in (low self-efficacy manipulation) or at least sometimes engaged in (high self-efficacy manipulation). The effects of the manipulation on intentions to engage in more challenging or impactful pro-environmental behaviour will be discussed.

SYMPOSIUM

"She smiles too much": When and why positive emotion is better suppressed

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We generally think being positive is a good way to win friends and influence people. Yet, there are many contexts in which it is inappropriate to express positive emotion. To avoid social condemnation in such situations, it may be better to regulate one's emotions by suppressing positive expressions. However, the majority of past research has found suppression to be a maladaptive strategy with personal and social costs. We argue this is because past research has not considered the moderating role of social context. We hypothesized that positive emotion expressions would be inappropriate when one's own feelings (e.g., positive) do not match those of an interaction partner (e.g., negative). Two experiments show support for this idea. This provides the first evidence that suppression can be a socially useful regulation strategy in contexts that call for it.

PAPER

Adolescent or adult, Indigenous or Anglo Australian: How the age and ethnicity of a mother influences how they are perceived?

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This study investigated how attitudes towards mothers differed based on the age and ethnicity of the target mother. We compared attitudes held by 234 Anglo-Australian community members toward Anglo and Indigenous Australian, adult and adolescent mothers. It was predicted attitudes towards Anglo-Australian mothers would be more positive compared to Indigenous-Australian mothers and that both would be more positive compared to adolescent mothers. Results showed Anglo Australian adult mothers are perceived more positively than all other mothers across domains while adolescent mothers were least positive irrespective of ethnicity. Indigenous teens are perceived more negatively than indigenous adult mothers. Significant interactions across measures highlighted that both the age and ethnicity of a mother are influential in determining the attitudes towards mothers, but age may be most influential.

PAPER

A unified theory and model of collective action on climate change

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Many models have been developed - using a range of different theoretical approaches - to predict collective action (e.g., protection motivation, social identity, and social cognition). While these have generally provided good predictions of overall behavioural trends, these models are not capable of predicting which among several potential alternative actions, an individual is likely to adopt in a given context (van Zomeren, 2013, 2015a). It has also been proposed that these models be improved by including personality and relational concepts (Duncan, 2012; van Zomeren, 2015a), with Rogers' (1975) cognitive-motivational-relational theory suggested to link past and proposed predictors (van Zomeren, 2015b). My research aims to develop an integrated model for the adoption of collective actions to address climate change. This presentation will outline the theoretical integration used to develop the model, and a proposal for testing using CSIRO's Australian attitudes to climate change data.

PAPER

Disgusting acts and disgusted people: Sensitivity to disgust does not imply moral severity

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The present research examines the way in which disgust processes, including disgust evoked by transgressions, individual disgust sensitivity, and gender underlie intentions to punish. 280 people read vignettes online about a male character, with or without a criminal history, who committed either harmful but non-moral; immoral core disgust-evoking; or immoral non-disgust-evoking transgressions. Participants rated their levels of morally-relevant affect and also intention to punish. Female participants reported stronger disgust sensitivity and males stronger intentions to punish. There were also gender differences in transgression related affect. However, these effects were subsumed within a complex moderated mediation suggesting that gender differences emerged for moral transgressions only and that disgust sensitivity and rated disgust (and anger) worked independently. History effects were surprisingly weak. Results are discussed in terms of current theories of morality and disgust.

SYMPOSIUM

The double-edged sword of rumination: Intensifying both positive and negative experiences

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Rumination, the tendency to dwell on experiences, thoughts, and emotions, is usually thought of as a detrimental trait. Most research has focused on the tendency of rumination to intensify and extend negative emotions such as anger and depression. I'll present findings on trait rumination from a daily diary study among depressed participants lasting 30 days. Results show that while trait rumination does seem to intensify the effect of daily experiences on emotions, this is true in both positive and negative directions. Rumination thus seems to act as an emotional intensifier, which individuals might use strategically to regulate their feelings depending on the balance of good and bad things happening in their lives.

PAPER

Happy wife happy life: Women's (but not men's) poor body image is linked to both their own and their partner's relationship dissatisfaction

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The present study examines how body image is associated with sexual and romantic satisfaction within heterosexual romantic relationships. Seventy-seven men and 77 women within dyads (N=77) completed measures assessing their body mass index (BMI), satisfaction with their body shape and appearance, an evaluation of how attractive they perceived their partner to find them, a rating of how attractive they found their partner, and their own relationship and sexual satisfaction. Dyadic structural equation modelling is used to assess participant responses. Results indicate that women's (but not men's) poor body image is linked to their own and their partner's relationship dissatisfaction, an effect explained by female partners' (faulty) assumption that if they are dissatisfied with their body, their partner is too.

PAPER

Suspicion in the workplace: Organizational conspiracy theories and work-related outcomes

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Belief in conspiracy theories is very common and has important consequences for political, health and environmental behavior. Little is known, however, about how conspiracy theorizing affects people's working lives. We predicted that belief in conspiracy theories about the workplace would be associated with increased turnover intentions. We further predicted that belief in these organizational conspiracy theories would predict decreased organizational identification, commitment, and job satisfaction. Finally, we hypothesized that these factors would mediate the relationship between organizational conspiracy belief and turnover intentions. In three studies (one correlational and two experiments, $N_s = 209, 119, 202$), we found support for these hypotheses. These studies demonstrate the potential harm of conspiracy theorizing for the workplace. Managers and employees should be careful not to dismiss conspiracy theorizing as harmless rumor or gossip.

PAPER

Altruism born of suffering: Empathy and out-group helping among emerging adults in Northern Ireland

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The theory altruism born of suffering (ABS) outlines how risk, responses, and resources may motivate individuals to help others (Vollhardt, 2009). The paper explored ABS related to constructive intergroup behaviours among 186 (63% female; 41% Catholic) emerging adults ($M = 21.3$, $SD = 2.57$, years old) in Northern Ireland. In Study 1, a 2-way between-subjects design, participants were randomly assigned to an in/out-group condition in which they read about four types of adversity (individual-intentional; collective-intentional; individual-non-intentional; collective-non-intentional) that occurred to a same-sex target. Moderated mediation analyses revealed that empathy for the target partially mediated the impact of perceived harm on desire to help the across all four types of adversity; moreover, more negative life events experienced over the past year strengthened the link between harm and empathy. Surprisingly, the path between empathy and helping was stronger in the out-group compared to the in-group condition; that is, empathy had a stronger relation to helping an out-group member facing adversity. Study 2 further explored positive out-group behaviours through a correlational design. There was a positive, direct link between empathetic concern and out-group prosocial behaviours which was partially mediated by perspective-taking. That is, participants with greater overall levels of empathy had higher levels of perspective-taking which in turn was related to more helping to those from the other community. Together, the findings support the underlying theory of ABS, and in particular, highlight the importance of empathy and perspective-taking as key factors underlying more constructive intergroup relations in a divided society.

SYMPOSIUM

Advances in Anger Regulation

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Anger is perhaps the most difficult emotion to control. Drawing on experiments from my lab, I will review three forms of anger regulation: angry rumination, cognitive reappraisal, and distraction. The evidence suggests that cognitive reappraisal may be the most effective strategy. Distraction is also effective, but its effects are situation-dependent. Angry rumination tends to make people more angry and aggressive, but these effects are qualified by the type of rumination people engage in.

PAPER

Do prevailing environmental factors influence plasticity in human mate preferences?

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A growing body of evidence implicates prevailing environmental factors in determining cross-cultural variation in human mate preferences. However, considerable debate surrounds the relative importance of historical ecological effects, such as pathogen loads, and current economic development in driving plasticity in mate preferences. Here we attempt to shed new light on this debate using two cross-cultural studies of facial attractiveness. In the first study, we quantified preferences for facial markers of health among Melanesian people from Vanuatu. Preferences were compared between participants from three islands varying in malarial pathogens (pronounced, intermediate and absent) and economic development (urban market-based economies and rural horticultural communities). We found that on islands with higher pathogen loads preferences were stronger for symmetrical and less corpulent faces. However, effects involving economic development were, for the most part, not statistically significant. In our second study, we quantified frequencies in men's beardedness and women's preferences for beards using a large cross-

cultural sample spanning more than 30 countries. We found that men are more bearded and the attractiveness of beards is higher in larger more developed cities, irrespective of cross-national variation in health and pathogens. Taken together, results from these two studies suggest that within small-scale societies, historical ecological factors rather than contemporary economic development exert some influence on the direction of mate preferences. In contrast, within multi-level industrialised societies, where people frequently encounter large numbers of anonymous individuals, the saliency of attractive traits is enhanced, largely independently of prevailing pathogens. Given that the majority of recent cross-cultural research has focused on preferences from industrialized countries, our findings have implications for some of the core assumptions in this field.

4:40 PM, PODIUM ROOM 3

PAPER

Climate change, conspiracy, and counter-conspiracy: How the psychology of conspiracy belief depends on its content

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Conspiracy theories have been found to be associated with each other, nonnational thinking, and rejection of science. However, some conspiracy theories are anti-science, such as "denialist" theories accusing climate scientists of data manipulation, but others are pro-science, such as "warmist" theories accusing industrial interests of undermining climate science. Across four studies with British and American participants ($N > 900$), we find that these conspiracy beliefs are unrelated, and have different political and psychological correlates. For example, denialist and warmist conspiracy theories had opposite relations to disbelief in climate change. Disbelief in climate change was itself related to magical ideation and nonanalytical thinking. Thus, these indices of nonrational thought were positively related to denialist conspiracy belief, but negatively related to warmist conspiracy belief. The psychology of conspiracy belief is not invariant but shaped by its specific content.

4:40 PM, PODIUM ROOM 4

PAPER

The power of nonviolence: Confirming and explaining the success of nonviolent (rather than violent) political movements

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Five experiments test the underlying mechanism through which nonviolent vs. violent strategies foster outgroup and ingroup support for social political movements. Outgroup members (American participants) were more willing to support and join foreign nonviolent than violent political movements aiming at promoting democracy in a foreign authoritarian regime (Study 1-3). The same pattern emerged in contexts in which participants had experienced real movements. Iranian and American participants demonstrated more ingroup support for the Green Movement in Iran (Study 4) and the Black Lives Matter Movement in the U.S. (Study 5), respectively. Throughout all studies, this "power of nonviolence" was due to increased perceptions of the movement as more of a "moral patient" (without being simultaneously seen as less of a moral agent), and subsequently as more moral, and more of a victim. The contributions to and implications for the literatures of collective action, social movements and morality will be discussed.

5:00 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

Does culture cause mood disorder?

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Mood disorders such as Depression and Anxiety are at epidemic levels. To understand the antecedents of this epidemic we need to look beyond the individual and begin to take account of the socio-cultural environment. I will present recent research showing the social valuation of positive emotion and de-valuation of negative emotion has consequences for emotion dysregulation. A 30-day daily diary study shows that on days that

people feel social pressure not to experience anxiety and depression, they tend to feel more anxious and sad, and this is especially evident for people high in trait anxiety and trait depression respectively. An experimental study shows that experiencing failure in a context where happiness is highly valued (compared to a neutral context) leads to increased rumination. These studies suggest that salient cultural expectations can trigger emotion dysregulation and indicate that the socio-cultural environment plays a role in explaining the prevalence of mood disorders.

5:00 PM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

Exploring the link between benevolent sexism and orgasm frequency in women

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Previous research on subclinical orgasmic difficulties among women has focused on intrapsychic and interpersonal variables, but little attention has been paid to the more distal ideological factors that might indirectly constrain sexual pleasure. We hypothesise that women's endorsement of a benevolently sexist worldview will be negatively associated with orgasm frequency. Specifically, we predict that benevolent sexism will be associated with increased perceptions of male sexual selfishness. This perception of men as interested in their own sexual pleasure will then predict decreased willingness to ask a partner for sexual pleasure, which in turn will be associated with less frequent orgasms. We find support for our model across two studies (Preliminary Study: N = 339; Main Study: N = 323). We did not, however, find a direct effect of benevolent sexism on orgasm frequency. We discuss possible additional variables linking benevolent sexism with orgasm frequency, implications, and future directions.

5:00 PM, PODIUM ROOM 3

PAPER

Ideology and Post-Colonial Society

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The Dark Duo Model of Post-Colonial Ideology states that post-colonial nations possess a specific set of socio-structural conditions that foster a unique pair of complementary ideologies responsible for maintaining the status quo. These are the ideologies of Historical Negation and Symbolic Exclusion. Together, these ideologies articulate a pair of discourses that draw upon culturally sanctioned repertoires to effectively resolve the collective dissonance created by past—and present—injustices experienced by Indigenous peoples. Historical Negation and Symbolic Exclusion form a joint ideological system that legitimizes inequality in two critical social domains common to all post-colonial societies: one relating to resource allocations for Indigenous peoples, the other relating to representation and membership in the nation's identity. We review and integrate over ten years of research on post-colonial intergroup relations in New Zealand, leading up to the model.

5:00 PM, PODIUM ROOM 4

PAPER

Beyond good intentions: how social justice allyship undertaken by advantaged groups can harm disadvantaged groups

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Allies are advantaged group members working with or on behalf of disadvantaged groups, to improve the status and conditions for the latter. They can be of vital support to disadvantaged groups advocating for their interests. However, the intergroup contact and collective action literature demonstrates that not all positively oriented contact between socially advantaged groups and disadvantaged groups lead to empowering outcomes for the disadvantaged group in question. The effects are especially pertinent in how it could undermine intentions for collective action among disadvantaged groups. An under-studied area in this regard

are the interactions between self-identified and committed allies and the disadvantaged groups they partner with, in social justice action. This doctoral research aims to examine the markers of disempowering ally behaviours, the antecedents to these actions, and the effects on disadvantaged group members, in the social justice space they share.

5:20 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

PAPER

Creeping concepts: Psychology's expanding ideas of harm and pathology

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I argue that some of psychology's concepts have undergone semantic inflation in recent years. The boundaries of these concepts have stretched so that they now refer to a broader range of phenomena than they once did. This expansion takes horizontal and vertical forms: concepts extend outward to encompass qualitatively new phenomena and downward to capture quantitatively less extreme phenomena. I illustrate these historical changes through analyses of the concepts of abuse, bullying, trauma, mental disorder, and prejudice, and propose that they reflect a moral agenda associated with a growing sensitivity to harm. I explore several explanations for this pattern of "concept creep" and examine its implications, arguing that they are decidedly mixed. Although concept creep is inevitable and often well motivated, it runs the risk of pathologizing everyday experience and encouraging a sense of virtuous but impotent victimhood.

5:20 PM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

The effect of mortality salience on washing behaviour in obsessive-compulsive disorder

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Death anxiety has been argued to underpin a range of mental disorders, including Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD). The present study used the mortality salience (MS) paradigm to examine whether MS priming could exacerbate cleaning behaviours among OCD washers. 132 OCD participants (66 washers and 66 non-washers) were randomly allocated to either a MS or dental pain priming condition. Following priming, participants completed various distraction tasks, before being allowed to wash their hands. As hypothesised, participants in the MS condition showed greater washing duration, soap and paper towel use than those in the control condition. Similarly, washers went to greater efforts in cleaning than non-washers. However, a significant interaction was found, such that the effect of MS on cleaning behaviours was significant for washers but not for non-washers. In study 2, moderate to large correlations were found between Collett-Lester Fear of Death scores and markers of clinical severity.

5:20 PM, PODIUM ROOM 3

PAPER

Culture-specific ideologies and collective action: A longitudinal test of the Dark Duo Model

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The Dark Duo Model of Post-Colonial Ideology posits that Historical Negation (denying the current relevance of past injustices) and Symbolic Exclusion (rejecting Indigenous culture from the nation's identity) are two culture-specific ideologies that conjointly legitimate the status quo. Accordingly, we tested the prediction that Historical Negation and Symbolic Exclusion work together to weaken collective action support amongst a longitudinal sample of Maori (N = 561) - New Zealand's indigenous peoples. As expected, Historical Negation and Symbolic Exclusion had independent negative cross-lagged effects on collective action support. Conversely, the cross-lagged effects of collective action support on Historical Negation and Symbolic Exclusion were unreliable. Thus, the relationships between these culture-specific ideologies and support for collective action were unidirectional. These results demonstrate the need to take a culture-specific view of ideology when studying collective action.

8:40 AM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

CEO Compensation and Charisma: Elevated Leader Pay Diminishes Charisma by Distancing Followers from Leaders

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Across two studies, we examine the impact of Chief Executive Officers' (CEO's) compensation on followers' personal identification with CEOs and perceived CEO charisma. Providing causal evidence for our model, experimental results show that people identify less strongly with a CEO who is believed to receive high, rather than low, compensation for their work relative to other CEOs. This reduced personal identification with a CEO, in turn, is related to lower perceived CEO charisma. Results are followed up in a field study in which people evaluate the CEO of their own organization. Results indicated that high, compared to low, CEO pay is associated with reduced personal identification with CEOs, which in turn, is related to lower CEO charisma. In sum, results show that elevated pay diminishes leader charisma by creating distance between followers and leaders. The theoretical and practical implications for organizational management, charisma, and followership are discussed.

8:40 AM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

Will Any Gossip Do? Evidence That Gossip Does Not Need To Be Perfectly Accurate To Promote Trust

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The fact that gossip can be inaccurate, intentionally or otherwise, has led to questions over its ability to build cooperation in large societies. We explore the impact of gossip accuracy on trust in a behavioural setting. Participants (N=360) played repeated one-shot trust games in anonymous 12-person networks that varied in their transmission of accurate or inaccurate reputational information. Participants were indeed sensitive to gossip accuracy: greater inaccuracy led to lower trust and trustworthiness. Nevertheless, we observed greater trust and trustworthiness in conditions where inaccurate gossip was present than in our control where it was absent. This is because even very inaccurate gossip induces a degree of reputational concern in the targets of gossip and some willingness to discriminate among recipients of gossip. Indeed, targets tended to exhibit more concern for their reputations than was warranted. This suggests that gossip does not need to be perfectly accurate to be effective.

8:40 AM, PODIUM ROOM 3

PAPER

Why do you punish yourself? A qualitative study exploring individuals' real-life accounts of self-punishment

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Recent experimental research has posited some of self-punishment's functions, such as guilt reduction or as an interpersonal reconciliation strategy. It remains unclear, however, what the conscious motives and perceived outcomes are for those engaging in real-life self-punishment. We conducted a mixed method analysis of layperson perceptions of their own self-punishment, examining what kinds of behaviours people classify as self-punishment, why they believe they engage in it, and observed effects on emotions, cognitions, and relationships. Key themes emerging from the research included self-punishment as an emotion regulation strategy, as an automatic or involuntary behaviour, as an opportunity to reflect and learn

from the transgression, and as a restoration of morality. Despite self-punitive behaviour having benefits and functionality in many reported cases, respondents nonetheless expressed the belief that onlookers may be sceptical or critical or dismissive towards self-punishers.

8:40 AM, PODIUM ROOM 4

SYMPOSIUM

The appraisal gap: Why victim and transgressor groups disagree on the need for a collective apology

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After an intergroup transgression, victims often advocate for a collective apology that the transgressor group is reluctant to provide. Such discrepancies can become a source of intergroup tension in its own right, providing a focus for intergroup resentment. We argue that this dynamic is partly caused by an appraisal gap: a tendency for victims to see events through an intergroup lens whereas transgressors see the same events as interpersonal aggression (a "bad apple" attribution). In three experiments, participants read about individuals assaulting members of a racial outgroup. Victim group members were more likely than transgressors to see the events as typical of the transgressor group, appraise the events as intergroup in nature, and desire a collective apology. Transgressors' reluctance to issue a collective apology was not a sign of harm minimization: indeed they were more likely than victims to seek an interpersonal apology, and less forgiving of the individual transgressors.

9:00 AM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

Validating A Single-Item Graphical Scale to Assess Identity Leadership: The Visual Identity Leadership Scale (VILS)

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We develop and validate a graphical Visual Identity Leadership Scale (VILS) to measure identity leadership. The scale is a form of a Venn diagram that displays varying degrees of overlap of between the team and the leader's identity. We present empirical evidence from two studies in different industries (IT, banking) that support the VILS' construct validity (being strong related to the verbal identity leadership inventory), discriminant validity (being unrelated to personal self-esteem and experienced workload), and concurrent and criterion validity (being moderately strongly related to collective self-esteem and collective efficacy). The use of this scale can help reduce common method variance, act as a cognitive speed bump in surveys, and be adapted for use in countries where people speak different languages.

9:00 AM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

A Test of Group Size and Individual-Group Discontinuity Effects Using the Trust Game

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A previous set of studies demonstrated that group size may function as a cue to the trustworthiness of groups, with smaller groups generally being trusted more than larger groups by outsiders. We tested this group size effect, along with interindividual-intergroup discontinuity (greater trust of individuals compared to groups), in a single behavioral experiment. An online adaptation of the trust game (Berg et al., 1995) was used to compare individuals' behavioral trust of individuals, small (3-person) groups, and large (10-person) groups, as well as how this trust was reciprocated. Results showed no significant differences in monetary decisions between conditions. There was, however, a significant effect of condition on trust - senders' self-reported trust significantly favored large groups over small groups - and an indirect effect of condition on monetary decisions through this trust effect. Findings warrant further investigation of the relationship

between self-reported and behavioral trust and the potential roles of accountability and identity in online economic games.

9:00 AM, PODIUM ROOM 3

PAPER

Stuck between a rock and a hard place: Does identity conflict lead to unresolved shame?

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Shame can be functional and repair orientated, but also associated with psychopathology. If shame is a functional emotion, how can it become problematic? Recent evidence has shown that the behaviour shame motivates (i.e. approach or avoidance) depends on whether the cause of shame can be repaired (Leach & Cidam, 2015). We propose that as shame primarily relates to concern over social-moral acceptability, shame is likely to become unresolvable where people experience multiple personally important, but discrepant, social norms and expectations, for example due to conflicting social identities. In this study we measured the frequency that participants' experienced conflicting social identities in day-to-day life, their state shame and how they typically responded to it. When identity conflict was low, there was no relationship between shame and attempts to repair it. However when the frequency of social identity conflict was high shame had a negative relationship with attempts to repair.

9:00 AM, PODIUM ROOM 4

SYMPOSIUM

Collective apology, hope and forgiveness

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A notion of hope (Bury, Wenzel, & Woodyatt, 2016) is adopted to analyse the effects of collective apologies. Apologies invoke the possibility of a more harmonious relationship. However, at the same time victims need to actually desire a reconciled future in order to seize the possibility. Hope results from the combination of possibility and desirability and, in turn, promotes forgiveness. Two online studies referred to Indonesia's execution of two Australians found guilty of drug smuggling, ignoring Australian pleas against the executions. In both studies, an alleged Indonesian apology led to greater perceived possibility of reconciliation outcomes; possibility was positively related to hope provided that Australian participants regarded the reconciliation outcomes as desirable (measured in Study 1, manipulated in Study 2); hope was positively related to forgiveness. The interplay of offender apology and victim investment in hope demonstrates the interactional process of moral repair.

9:20 AM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

ASPIRe for Performance: A Social Identity Method for Improving Organizational Leadership and Group Performance

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The ASPIRe model (which stands for Actualizing Social and Personal Identity Resources; Haslam, Egghins, & Reynolds, 2003) was developed to provide guidance for organizational leaders who seek to build social identities with a view to improving organizational outcomes. The ASPIRe model describes a four-phase process that harnesses employees' existing subgroup identities in order to build stronger identification with the organization as a whole. This paper presents case studies of the ASPIRe intervention in three different organizational contexts; conflict in an Australian law enforcement agency, a merger of two community service organisations, and strategic planning in a large NZ power utility. The cases demonstrate that the ASPIRe model is a demanding but workable strategy for creating and harnessing the organic organizational identities necessary for effective leadership of diverse organizations. Practical considerations and limitations of the model are also identified.

PAPER

Forgoing accuracy for the sake of looking good? Managing in-group impressions

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The current study looks at people's impression management strategies in a group-based interaction context. Participants are presented with a series of traits typical of their (minimal) group, and are instructed to choose 3 traits that they thought are most representative of the in-group to share with either an in-group or an out-group partner, under conditions where their group-membership information was either available or not to their partner. Of the traits presented to participants, 2 (neutral traits) are framed as being more representative of the in-group, while 6 others (3 positive and 3 negative) are slightly less representative. We predict that the ratio of positive to neutral/negative traits participants choose to share will be higher in the out-group audience condition, and particularly so when information about their group membership is available. Results will be discussed in the context of people's desires to maintain a positive in-group impression in front of out-group others.

PAPER

The influence of overlapping group memberships on political responses to group-directed criticism

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In political contexts, partisans confront group-directed criticism. Criticism is sometimes legitimate and is utilized to hold people accountable for group inappropriate behaviors. However, criticism can cause defensiveness. According to intergroup sensitivity effect literature, receivers tend to agree more with in-group than out-group critics. At the same time, we rarely belong to just one group, but often identify with multiple groups. In group contexts, when individuals interact with an in-group they share a dimension of social categorization and identity with the other members (e.g., a university student), they may also differ from other members on other dimension (e.g., political affiliation). Crossed categorization studies find that those who hold more similar identities arouse less defensiveness. This study examines whether criticism made by double identity in-groups arouses less defensiveness compared to the same message from double identity out-groups and crossed group members.

SYMPOSIUM

Prosocial approach (vs. avoidance) of ethnic others: Multilevel test of a behavioural typology of intergroup responses to a hijab stall invite

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Positive intergroup contact benefits individuals and groups, but these benefits are often missed because many actively avoid it. This research tests a theory-driven behavioural typology of approach-avoidance (Rachman, 1990) of intergroup contact in a naturalistic setting, using a multilevel framework. Non-Muslim women (N = 566) classified as either intergroup fearless, brave, indifferent, or fearful based on expressed interest/disinterest in a hijab stall on campus were profiled using a multilevel battery measuring non-social, social, partner/interaction, intergroup, and environmental determinants. MANOVAs and Discriminant Function Analysis identified systematic patterns of differences between the intergroup types on at least four of the determinant levels. These findings provide preliminary evidence of distinct intergroup types of approach-avoidance and show the merits of an integrated theoretical and empirical framework to the investigation of this novel area of enquiry.

SYMPOSIUM

A Social Identity Perspective on Leadership Training: The Leadership through Identity Development Approach (LIDA)

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Social identity theorizing argues that leadership is a process of identity development and management that centres on a leader's ability to create, advance, represent, and embed a sense of shared identity within a particular group. This claim is supported by a large body of evidence but previous research has not tackled the question of what strategies leaders should pursue to develop and manage group identities in the workplace and elsewhere. This paper addresses this issue by outlining a Leadership through Identity Development Approach (LIDA) that takes leaders through a three-stage process in which they (a) ascertain the identity resources in their team (Reflecting), (b) engage in subgroup caucusing to discover the goals and aspirations associated with different identities (Representing), and (c) identify identity-related goals and embed relevant practices and policies to help achieve them (Realizing). Results of an initial study that supports the utility of LIDA are presented.

PAPER

Development of multiple identities among adolescents

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The adolescent years of a person's life are critical for identity development and formation. If the process of identity formation is completed successfully, it enables an individual to initiate adulthood tasks and culminates a sense of continuity of self within the individual. Identity is a multi-dimensional construct and comprises of numerous facets. The aim of this study was to investigate identity development in adolescents in order to learn more about the extent to which the conciliation of key identities (such as personal, ethnic, religious, national identities) are interrelated. Ten semi-structured focus groups were conducted. The factors that determine key identities among adolescents were explored, including themes such as the inter-relationships of different types and levels of identity; sources of identity construction in the family and education systems; the association of gender with identity; and satisfaction and dissatisfaction with different types of identity.

SYMPOSIUM

Mateship is what people choose to do, it's not what they are forced to do: How the agent of help promotes support for intergroup helping through collective self-determination

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The current research integrates the insights of self-determination theory and the social identity approach to 1) investigate the notion of collective (group-level) self-determination and 2) test how the agent of intergroup help (i.e., helping initiated by a group leader versus group members) shapes group members' motives and support for intergroup helping. Study 1 (N = 216) confirmed that membership helping (initiated by group members) is seen as more volitional and collectively self-determined than representative helping (initiated by a group leader on behalf of members) producing indirect effects on group pride, well-being and support. Study 2 (N = 432) demonstrates that collective self-determination predicts behavioral support for intergroup helping, group pride and well-being, over and above individual-level self-determination. Findings highlight the importance of considering autonomy and the collective aspects of self-determination in understanding responses to intergroup helping.

SYMPOSIUM

Class anxiety: The more you have, the more you want?

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Social class influences people's values, goals, and perceptions. The present research provides evidence that class affects not only people's desire for money and status, but also the type of immigrants they perceive as most threatening (e.g., those that form a status threat or those that threaten wealth). In two MTurk studies (N=461 and 518), we found that higher socio-economic status (SES) was associated with a (a) higher desire for money and status and (b) greater rejection of immigrants who threaten financial wealth (compared to social status). Moreover, we found in both studies that perceived social mobility mediates the relationship between SES and people's desire for money and tendency to prioritize money over status. This suggests that upper-class individuals are more likely to endorse social mobility beliefs, and, in turn, this motivated them to aspire for more money.

PAPER

An investigation of the emotion of disgust as an affective barrier to intention to screen for colorectal cancer

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Colorectal cancer (CRC) screening participation remains unacceptably low. This study investigates the emotion of disgust as a potential deterrent for reported CRC screening intention. The study utilises an online convenience sample (N=148; F = 118) aged 40-70 years to collect data on demographics, health status, screening intentions, and emotional barriers to bowel screening. Participants were more likely to report intention to screen if they had prior screening experience, and reported fewer emotional concerns regarding screening for colorectal cancer. Results implicate disgust as a predictor of screening avoidance - specifically, higher reported faecal disgust was predictive of a 3% decrease in screening intention. This study was the first to empirically position disgust alongside other negative emotional states (e.g. embarrassment) as an affective barrier to screening for CRC.

PAPER

Do optimistic or pessimistic messages about climate change motivate mitigation?

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Recent commentary suggests that gloomy messages about climate change may be dispiriting, lowering people's motivation to act on climate change. In light of this, we examine whether messages of progress can be effective in motivating people to engage in mitigation efforts. In an initial survey study (Study 1: N=574) negative emotions were strongly related to mitigation motivation and feelings of efficacy, but hope-related emotions had a much weaker relationship with these constructs. In the main experimental study (Study 2: N=431) participants were presented with an optimistic, pessimistic, or neutral message about global carbon emissions. Relative to the pessimistic message, the optimistic message reduced participants' sense that climate change represented a risk to them, and the associated feelings of distress. Consequently, the optimistic message was less successful in increasing mitigation motivation than the pessimistic message.

PAPER

Traditional Islamic headdress unconsciously elicits negative emotions

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Islamophobia has increased since 9/11, which may have led to a conditioned unconscious negative emotional response to Muslims. The current research utilised the dot-probe paradigm and Continuous Flash Suppression (CFS) to test this in a sample of university students. Thirty-five individuals participated in the dot-probe experiment. The images presented consisted of male or female, upright or inverted faces with Muslim or Western headcovering and unfriendly or neutral facial expressions. There was significantly slower reaction time to upright faces than inverted faces, indicative of avoidance. A sample of 25 participants completed the CFS experiment. The faces used in the dot-probe experiment were masked during CFS and afterwards participants were required to rate the friendliness of a neutral face. Participants rated the neutral face as more unfriendly after being unconsciously exposed to a face with Muslim headcovering, indicating a conditioned negative response towards Muslims.

SYMPOSIUM

The effects of economic inequality on individualism-collectivism

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Economic inequality has been found to decrease cooperation and it has been suggested inequality increases individualism. To examine this relation, we explore the effects of inequality on individualistic-collectivist norms, and predict that people in more unequal (vs. more equal) societies infer that people are guided by more individualistic (vs. collectivist) norms. We experimentally test this idea, using the Bimboola Paradigm (Jetten et al., 2015). All participants are assigned to a medium wealth position after which we manipulate economic inequality (high vs. low) by varying the difference between the wealth of the richest and the poorest in this fictional society. Dependent measures consist of ratings of different dimensions of Individualistic-Collectivist norms. As predicted, results show that participants in the high inequality condition infer more individualistic norms. Specifically, they perceive people in their society are more involved in exchange (vs. communal) relationships.

PAPER

Self-categorisation and homelessness: Consequences for aspirations, self-stereotypes and wellbeing among homeless service users

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To access homeless services people are often required to adopt the labels and language of the service providers. However, "the homeless" are a highly stigmatised category and membership in this category carries serious psychological costs. The aim of this study was to experimentally investigate the effects of having to self-categorise as homeless and the process through which category salience becomes consequential for individual outcomes. Results from a sample of 80 homeless service users reveal that participants who were required to self-categorise as homeless at the beginning of a questionnaire had significantly lower future life aspirations and perceived competency than participants who did not. Further, these pathways mediated the relationship between self-categorisation and wellbeing. The results will be discussed in relation to the role and consequences of the homeless category in defining people, in situations that are difficult to psychologically resist or disengage from.

PAPER

Imagining a positive future raises hope and support for climate change action, moderated by the temporal distance of the imagined future

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Hope is a positive emotion, orientated to the future. We explore if imagination may raise hope that leads to increased support for climate change action. We argue it may do so via two key components of hope, desirability of the hoped-for outcome and perceived possibility of its occurrence, depending on whether the imagined future is a distant or close one. Participants (N = 301) were asked to imagine a positive future related to climate change (vs. control condition); a future either 2 or 50 years from now. Imagining a positive future led to increased support for climate change action via hope. Imagination led to greater hope by increasing the perceived possibility of the imagined outcome, and more strongly so with short rather than long temporal distances. Conversely, there was a tendency for increased desirability of the outcome to lead to greater hope for distant rather than near futures. The findings indicate the value of hope and imagination to elicit support for social change.

PAPER

In-group bias and inclusion

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Two studies examined the association between in-group favouritism and belonging. Study 1 found that New Zealanders who evaluated in-group members more positively than out-group members (i.e., Americans) showed increased belonging. Study 2, found that New Zealanders ostracized by in-group members reported lower levels of belonging. These participants, in comparison to those who received inclusion or no feedback, displayed enhanced levels of in-group favouritism involving negative outcomes (i.e., white noise) following which they reported a sharp rise in belonging. Together, studies 1 and 2 indicate that (a) distinct forms of in-group favouritism are directly associated with enhanced belonging, (b) this relationship is not a function of social identity, personal or group specific esteem and, (c) threats to belonging (manipulated via ostracism) can lead to increased patterns of in-group favouritism involving negative outcomes.

SYMPOSIUM

Using justice theory to explore gendered inheritance practices in farming families

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Family inheritance is a major form of wealth accumulation and distribution, and therefore impacts on the amount of wealth held by women. Research indicates that inheritance in Western families normally adheres to the equality principle, but wealthier families may discriminate between sons and daughters: this appears to be particularly so for families in farming and other types of business. Thus, gendered inheritance practices in business families may play a significant role in persistent gender inequalities in personal wealth. This presentation discusses novel justice research exploring the unusual topic of inheritance in farming families. This research aims to identify justice standards that characterise farming family inheritance practices; examine inheritance distributions, procedures and interactions for gender-based inequalities; and discover daughters' justice judgements and reactions to injustice. This research is also atypical in using qualitative methods.

PAPER

How do the media amplify the challenges faced by people in maintaining their mental health?

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There is much discussion and reporting of concern by the Australian media about mental health. Its influence on social policy development is significant. The discourse of reporting on mental health by the media is of a "problem to be fixed" ("reductionist"). It is this reductionist discourse that may amplify the challenges faced by individuals in maintaining their mental health. The results of a discourse analysis study of a sample of media reports on, and portrayals in the media of, RUOK, a popular mental health promotion program in Australia, will be used as a case study to verify this thesis. The paper addresses four key questions; what is mental health and why may it be challenging to maintain? Why is the reductionist discourse so attractive yet problematic? How do the media often promote a reductionist approach? Finally, how may individuals, society and the media approach things differently in dealing with mental health? That is, what is a different way forward?

PAPER

Different oaks for different folks: Awe, political orientation and pro-environmental attitudes

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Experiences of awe have been associated with various positive outcomes (e.g. pro-sociality). This, combined with the frequency of reported awe experiences in nature, suggests that awe may be associated with pro-environmental attitudes. Yet, attitudes toward the natural environment are clearly political. We investigate a potential awe x political orientation interaction in predicting pro-environmental attitudes. Two studies, conducted with American and Australian participants, showed that awe-inspiring nature images elicited greater pro-environmental attitudes from liberals, but conservatives were more pro-environmental in response to non-awe-inspiring nature. In Study 3 a more systematic investigation did not show the simple interaction effect, but an indirect effect was observed such that conservatives were more pro-environmental after viewing non-awe-inspiring nature images to the extent that they found those images to be familiar. Potential mechanisms and implications are discussed.

PAPER

A dual process model of attitudes toward immigration: predicting intergroup and international relations with China

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We integrate the Dual Process Model of Ideology and Prejudice to examine the motivations associated with attitudes toward intergroup relations with Chinese people in New Zealand. We conducted a Structural Equation Model using data from the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study (N=15,608) to predict (a) warmth toward Chinese people, (b) support for policies promoting increased immigration from China, and (c) support for policies promoting greater trade ties between China and New Zealand. Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) and Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA) were uniquely negatively associated with warmth toward Chinese and support for Chinese immigration. However, and as predicted, SDO was positively associated with support for increased trade, whereas RWA was negatively associated. Our model identifies key motives of group-based dominance (SDO) and threat-driven social cohesion (RWA) that inform prejudicial attitudes toward Chinese people in New Zealand.

SYMPOSIUM

Who is most concerned and affected by societal inequality: The poor or the wealthy?

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Starting from the assumption that the harmful effects of inequality are not equally distributed in society, we ask whether it those who live in poverty or those who are more affluent in society who are most affected by inequality? We tested this in two experimental studies where participants were randomly assigned to one of three wealth groups after which they were led to believe that inequality would be increasing or decreasing in the future. The results of both studies showed that all wealth groups became more fearful for the future, all became more distrusting of others and all became more opposed to immigrants when inequality was expected to grow rather than to decline. This finding is consistent with Wilkinson and Pickett's (2009) observation that inequality is a threat to everyone in society - "the poor as well as the wealthy. Nevertheless, we propose that the poor and the wealthy may be fearful of inequality for different reasons. These processes will be discussed.

PAPER

Does 'being on the same page' have therapeutic value? What doctors say about what they say to patients about depression and why

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Despite advances in detecting and managing mood disorders over the past 10 years, the increasing worldwide prevalence of depression continues to be a challenge. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has predicted that the global burden of disease from depression will outstrip any other physical or mental disorder by 2030 (WHO, 2008). The majority of depression cases is treated by general practitioners (GPs) in primary care (Harman, Veazie, & Lyness, 2006). In this study, we interview 10 GPs about the importance of doctors understanding their patients' perception or explanatory model (EM) of their depression. A Leximancer analysis was conducted to explore the key themes that emerge from these interviews. The relevance of EMs is evident from how GPs discussed the various methods they use to elicit their patients' EMs. GPs also described experiences with patients whose EMs differed from their own, but most feel that the differences can be negotiated to benefit the patient.

PAPER

Can Awe Foster Feelings of Connection to Humanity, Other Life Forms and, Ultimately, the Universe?

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This presentation discusses the current literature on the effects of awe, on psycho-social outcomes. Keltner and others imply awe as a panacea for the world's ills, but are the effects as powerful as they claim? A recent study looking at the effect of space induced awe on feelings of connection to humanity and nature. Participants either watched awe-inspiring video consisting of satellite footage, recalled a time they felt pride or completed a control task. No significant differences between conditions were found for any of the outcome variables of interest, despite participants in the awe condition reporting significantly more feelings of awe and other self-transcendent positive emotions. With much focus on the literature on what awe can do, we also need to think about what it cannot do. Furthermore, any effects may be contingent on relevant personality variables. Even if there are effects, how long do they last? The limitations of existing research and the difficulties of inducing awe in the laboratory are discussed.

PAPER

Momentary effects of weight stigma on affect and health-related motivation

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Weight-based stigmatisation is widespread, and there is accumulating evidence that these stigma experiences are associated with a range of negative outcomes (e.g., depression, decreased health-related motivation). The present study assesses the influence of weight stigma experiences on people's affect and health-related motivations. 46 overweight and obese adults from the community took part in a 2-week daily diary study in which they reported on their experiences with weight stigma. Multilevel modelling analyses revealed that lower levels of positive affect following a stigma episode are associated with less motivation to diet, exercise, and lose weight. Furthermore, these effects are moderated by the extent to which individuals have internalised societal weight-related attitudes and beliefs: the stronger the internalisation, the stronger the effects. These findings provide further evidence that weight stigma experiences can have negative consequences for the stigmatised individual.

SYMPOSIUM

Community socio-economic status does not protect those receiving unemployment benefits from violence

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The dominant stereotype of welfare recipients is that they are lazy and dependent. Using character rating experiments we found that current welfare recipients are dehumanized, but former recipients are viewed as if they never received welfare. In a study of 19236 individuals followed for 12 years we tested whether possessing this dehumanized characteristic would lead to societal mistreatment. We accounted for the conflation of individual welfare needs with community socio-economic status (SES), and showed that receiving benefits in a single year was associated with a higher risk of being assaulted in all years compared to non-recipients of the same SES. This risk was further exacerbated in years where the person received benefits, and current receipt prevented any safety-advantage of living in a high SES area. Although individuals do not evaluate former recipients as less human, their elevated risk of assault indicates that they are still treated this way.

PAPER

Investigating adverse patient events: how effective are incident analysis teams?

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6.1% of patients suffer an unintended psychological or physical injury as a result of medical error. Whilst healthcare organisations have adopted incident analysis systems from other high risk industries to prevent error, error rates are increasing. This review examines research that investigates barriers to the effectiveness of incident analysis teams. To date communication in these teams has not been examined in the IA setting. Team members represent differing professional groups and research shows that communication between different health professions can be problematic. Factors that negatively affect outcomes include members' reluctance to disclose information, a perception of inadequate resources, low quality documented information, lack of qualified staff and a lack of understanding on how to transfer knowledge of situated activity into recommendations for organisational policies. Hierarchical status, power status and professional identity inhibit open communication in healthcare. Empirical research linking detailed analysis of communication behaviours in incident analysis teams with outcomes to improve patient safety is lacking.

PAPER

Direct me! How clarity of purpose predicts expected behaviour influence of signage.

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The current research investigates important characteristics of signs and looks at the psychological processes relevant for behavior change through signage. In doing so, we use insights to psycholinguistic theory to apply a systematic way of assessing the perceived effectiveness of multiple signs by looking at two key criteria, clarity of a sign's purpose and familiarity. In Study 1, 50 participants evaluate online 51 signs on these criteria. Results show that clarity of purpose is a significant predictor of expected influence on behavior. Furthermore, an interaction effect between familiarity and clarity of purpose on effectiveness appears. If signs are unfamiliar, clarity of purpose predicts effectiveness; however, if they are familiar, clarity of purpose does not matter. Study 2 replicates these findings with more participants (N = 91) and 20 additional signs. Implications for theory and practice are discussed.

PAPER

The impact of naturalistic appearance comparisons through different mediums on women's body image

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Appearance-based social comparisons can negatively impact women's body image, but little is known about the frequency and outcome of appearance comparisons through different mediums (e.g. social media, television) in women's everyday lives. Young women (n=146) completed a brief survey at 5 random times every day for 5 days. They reported the frequency, direction (upward, lateral, downward), and medium (traditional media, social media, in person) of appearance comparisons, and also reported their appearance satisfaction, mood, and intention to diet/exercise. Upward appearance comparisons were the most common direction of comparison across all mediums, and were consistently associated with negative outcomes. Upward comparisons through social media were associated with more negative outcomes on all measures than comparisons made in person, and with more negative mood than comparisons in any other medium. These findings suggest that the medium of appearance comparisons matters.

SYMPOSIUM

Anomie and the contraction of the social self: The emergence of tribalism

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Anomie refers to a state of society characterized by disintegration and deregulation. Whereas previous research has mostly focused on the personal well-being outcomes of anomie, here, we focus on its consequences for the way individuals engage and interact with their social world. We predict that anomie is associated with a contraction of social self that manifests itself as tribalism - a response whereby individuals withdraw from superordinate groups (trust becomes bounded) and turn to smaller groups on which they project familial ties. Across three studies in the US, Australia, and Iran, we show that anomie is related to tribalism indicators including higher bounded trust and a projection of familial ties onto smaller social circles. We also find that anomie and tribalism predicts enhanced social contraction as measured by lower national identification, and lower willingness to fight and die for country.

PAPER

Personality and demographics across sexual orientations in a national probability sample

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Stereotypes about the personalities of people who identify as Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual, Bicurious, Open/Pansexual (BBOP), are enduring and pervasive. However, empirical investigations regarding any actual personality differences between sexual orientations are rare. We investigate within- and between-gender differences in sexual orientations in a large national probability sample, the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study (N=14,033). We find that women who identify as Lesbian, or BBOP, score lower on Agreeableness and Conscientiousness than Heterosexual women. Furthermore, when compared with heterosexual men, men who identify as Gay tend to be more Agreeable, with both Gay and BBOP men scoring higher in Emotional Vulnerability. Looking across genders, Gay men and Lesbian women have the highest mean levels of Emotional Vulnerability. Crucially, these results contradict the gender inversion hypothesis and highlight the need for further research into the experiences of LGB individuals.

PAPER

Hanging on or Letting Go? Motivation and Self-Regulation of Goal Strivings

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We will present a series of field and laboratory studies which examined the role of autonomous and controlled motives for goal pursuit in predicting adaptive and maladaptive self-regulation responses when striving for an increasingly difficult but attainable goal, and when faced with an unattainable goal. Autonomous goal motives positively predicted objectively assessed- persistence with increasingly difficult goals, and the cognitive ease of reengagement with an alternative goal in the face of an unattainable goal, especially when participants realised goal unattainability relatively early during goal striving. Autonomous motives, however, were negative predictors of the cognitive ease of disengagement from an unattainable goal. Controlled goal motives were not related to effective regulation of difficult or unattainable goals. Future research directions regarding the role of motivation for effective regulation of goal strivings will be discussed.

PAPER

Glorifying identification increases malicious pleasure because the victims are blamed and their actions are seen to be illegitimate

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The current study (N = 92) explains how mode of identification (glorification versus attachment) impacts on group-based emotions of malicious pleasure (which is argued to be different from schadenfreude), sympathy, and guilt towards disadvantaged people through appraisals of legitimacy and blame. These relationships are investigated in an Australian context where asylum seekers who want to settle in Australia are sent to Papua New Guinea or back to their country of origin. Consistent with hypotheses, glorifying identifiers perceive asylum seekers to be blamed for their situation in detention centres and perceive asylum seeking as illegitimate, which, in turn, enhances malicious pleasure. Conversely, attached identifiers do not blame asylum seekers and judge their actions to be legitimate which, in turn, promote sympathy and guilt. The

findings provide an understanding of group-based malicious pleasure which is important given the current scale of the global refugee crisis.

1:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

SYMPOSIUM

Discussant

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1:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

Global identification predicts gay-male identity integration and well-being among Turkish gay men

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Hegemonic masculinity prescribes rejection of homosexuality, and wherever it is emphasised, gay males may feel under pressure to negotiate conflicting male gender and gay sexual identities to maintain positive self-perceptions. Globalisation, however, as a source of intercultural interaction, might provide a positive context for gay men wishing to create alternative masculinities. Hence, we tested if global identification predicts gay-male identity integration, and indirectly wellbeing, via alternative masculinity representations. 218 gay and bisexual Turkish men completed the study, and SEM analysis revealed that global identification positively predicted gay-male identity integration and indirectly wellbeing; yet alternative masculinity representations did not mediate this relationship. Our findings show how different identity categories can intersect and affect each other. We also discuss wellbeing implications for gay men living in cultures with high levels of prejudice.

1:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 3

PAPER

A meta-analysis of improving self-control with practice

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The limited resource model proposes that self-control capacity can be increased after repeated practice on self-control tasks. Existing empirical and anecdotal evidence have produced mixed results, however, leaving open the question of whether self-control training reliably increases self-control capacity in unrelated domains. We conducted a meta-analysis of 29 separate experiments (16 published, 13 unpublished) and found that, on average, practicing self-control in one domain significantly increased self-control capacity in another. This training effect was of a medium size ($g = 0.40$; $CI95 = 0.28, 0.53$). Further, moderator analyses indicated minimal variation in the training effect across a range of variables, and there was no evidence of publication bias. These results clarify the ongoing debate regarding the efficacy of self-control training and provide insight into the development of more effective training procedures.

1:50 PM, PODIUM ROOM 4

PAPER

Careful What You Wish For: Fantasizing about Revenge Increases Justice Dissatisfaction in the Chronically Powerless

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Victims grappling with transgressions where justice has not been done sometimes resort to fantasizing about revenge. This may particularly be the case among people who are chronically powerless since, by definition, they are often not in a position to get justice when transgressed against. In an experimental design in which

all participants (N = 84) recalled a highly hurtful and as yet unresolved transgression, participants wrote down a revenge fantasy (or not). As hypothesized, chronically powerless victims who described a revenge fantasy expressed greater dissatisfaction with the extent to which they had got justice for their transgression. The results suggest that, while people might like the idea of revenge, fantasizing about it can be deleterious for the chronically powerless.

2:10 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

PAPER

The impact of stereotype threat on p-platers simulated driving performance

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Past research has found that the presence of categorization and stereotype threat impacts upon provisional licensed drivers (PLDs) performance on hazard perception tasks. The current study aims to extend these results to PLDs performance in a driving simulator. Additionally the current study aims to identify possible mechanisms that have been suggested to underlie the process of stereotype threat, namely social identification, effort and the influence of perceived group norms. Results partially replicated previous findings in that the presence of categorization and stereotype threat impacted PLDs performance on easy simulated driving tasks. Additionally, results indicate that the nature of the perceived group norm significantly influenced the effects that categorization and stereotype threat had on performance for easy simulated driving tasks. Implications and future directions are further discussed.

2:10 PM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

"In your face" gets first place: reactions to the timing of disclosure of a same-sex partner under conditions of contact

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In a series of experiments we examine heterosexuals' reactions to the timing of disclosure of a gender-matched confederate's same-sex dating partner under conditions of contact. The confederate, when disclosing early rather than later, is approached more closely (Study 1). Those experiencing early disclosure, compared with later, like the confederate more and are less drawn to topics of low intimacy (Study 2). They are happier about meeting the confederate and more likely to choose to be alone with her/him for a one-on-one discussion (Study 3). Women experiencing early disclosure are more willing to introduce the same-gender confederate to their friends (Study 3). Results from Study 4 reveal that those who experience delayed disclosure are more likely to incorrectly recall and negatively embellish information related to the confederate's sexual orientation, suggesting that early disclosure results in a reduced tendency to focus on the confederate's sexuality as a defining feature.

2:10 PM, PODIUM ROOM 3

PAPER

Dissonance and discomfort: Does a simple cognitive inconsistency evoke a negative affective state?

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Cognitive dissonance was first described as psychological discomfort that results from cognitive inconsistency (Festinger, 1957). Revisionary explanations undermine the central role for this emotional reaction, citing other social or personal motivations for dissonance effects. However, reactions to simpler inconsistencies evoke dissonance-like discomfort (Harmon-Jones, Amodio, & Harmon-Jones, 2009). In the studies presented here, participants read neutral sentences that ended with unexpected or expected final words. Sentences with unexpected endings lead to negative emotional reactions as measured by self-report,

implicit measure of affect, and facial EMG activity. These results support models of dissonance that argue the emotional reactions to inconsistencies are the cause of dissonance effects (Festinger, 1957; Harmon-Jones, Amodio, & Harmon-Jones, 2009). Implications and future tests of the action-based model of dissonance are discussed.

2:10 PM, PODIUM ROOM 4

PAPER

Dealing with divergent narratives after a transgression

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Victims and offenders tend to remember and recount transgressions differently. What does this mean for reconciliation prospects? This study tested whether being confronted with a victim's divergent account reduces offenders' engagement with the victim's point of view, and offenders' willingness to reconcile. Furthermore, we tested whether leading offenders to recommit to the values violated by their transgression increases offenders' engagement with the divergent perspective. A 2 (divergent narrative; similar narrative) x 2 (value recommitment; no value recommitment) between-subjects design (N = 130) showed that narrative divergence increased negative attributions to a victim's character, although there was no effect on conciliatory attitudes. Results also suggested that value recommitment may improve offender engagement with a victim's perspective by moderating the effects of narrative divergence on guilt, shame and offender perspective-taking.

2:30 PM, PODIUM ROOM 1

PAPER

Learning, from a social identity perspective

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Learning is something that we all do, and it affects every stage of life. Learning involves the adaptation of existing knowledge to accommodate new information, and is ultimately at the heart of a person's capacity to change. And yet we know little about why this process sometimes works and sometimes doesn't, and failures in learning are often deemed to be the sole responsibility of the learner. Exploring learning outcomes on a micro-level using an encoding paradigm, two laboratory studies investigated the impact of social context on the implicit processing of incoming information. Using two alternative social exclusion paradigms, Study 1 demonstrates significantly higher encoding levels when people are made to feel socially connected, and Study 2 demonstrates that it is social inclusion that produces the highest levels of new information encoding, rather than social exclusion reducing encoding potential.

2:30 PM, PODIUM ROOM 2

PAPER

Political conservatism and the suppression of sexual prejudice

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Political conservatism (vs. liberalism) is consistently associated with increased prejudice towards homosexual men and women. The current work sought to clarify this "prejudice gap" between the political-left and -right. We tested and confirmed that political conservatism influenced individuals' motivations to suppress expressions of prejudice towards homosexual men. Specifically, conservatism was associated with reduced internal motivations (i.e., motivations derived from personally important standards) but increased external motivations (i.e., motivations derived from a desire to avoid negative reactions from others) to respond without prejudice. This configuration of motivations partially explained the relationship between political conservatism and explicit and implicit prejudice towards homosexual men. These findings provide new insight into the nature of sexual prejudice and have important implications for prejudice reduction.

PAPER

Development and validation of the Attitudes Towards Technology Scale (ATTS)

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Theory and previous research suggests that an individual's performance on, and acceptance of, technology can be affected by their attitude towards technology. Nonetheless, research has been deficient regarding this association. This is partly due to inadequacies with current attitude towards technology measures. Although current scales exist, they focus on specific technology (e.g. computers) or field of research (e.g. education). In four phases, this research attempts to rectify this problem by developing a scale that measures individuals' attitude towards technology. The resulting scale is a 42 item questionnaire which includes the three subscales of technological familiarity, technological anxiety, and technological enjoyment. It is argued that this scale overcomes the problems observed with previous scales by being potentially suitable for use in any research field and not being focused on a particular technological device.

PAPER

Does experiencing acceptance help reduce offender's defensiveness?

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People often respond defensively when having committed a wrong, to the extent that offenders display self-serving memory distortions and deny responsibility. Such defensiveness however can be costly for victims; it can reduce offenders' capacity to successfully process their wrongdoing and create barriers to offenders (and victims) successfully engaging in justice and reconciliation processes. What reduces offenders' defensiveness? Based on a needs based perspective we hypothesized that meeting an offender's need for acceptance might reduce defensiveness. Unexpectedly, and inconsistent with some previous work, offenders demonstrated more defensive distortion when shown acceptance, in response to transgressions (N = 107). Reasons for the inconsistencies with previous research and theoretical implications for our understanding of offender needs, and the processing of complex social emotions such as shame, will be discussed.

PAPER

Is social categorization the missing link between weak central coherence and mental state inference abilities in autism?

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Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is currently understood to be a "fractionated" disorder, composed of cognitively distinct clusters of features. We present evidence that at least two of these clusters - those related to Theory of Mind (ToM) dysfunction and Weak Central Coherence - might in fact be related via a social categorization mechanism. Participants completed a category confusion task, in which hierarchically-embedded categories and social information were made to co-vary at the local and global levels simultaneously. Participants then inferred the mental states of novel category members, and completed the Autism-Spectrum Quotient (AQ). Results reveal a positive relationship between AQ and local categorization, and between AQ and local mental state inference. The pattern of social categorization also predicts the pattern of mental state inference, thus suggesting a causal relationship between central coherence and ToM abilities. These results hint at the possibility of developing a more unified cognitive account of ASD.

PAPER

Healthy body, healthy mind: the effect of dualistic beliefs on health behaviours

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The philosophical stance of mind-body dualism suggests that humans are made of two distinct substances - an immaterial mind and a material body. Social cognition research suggests a link between dualistic beliefs and physical health (Forstmann, Burgmer, & Mussweiler, 2012). However, the reason for this link is unclear. Our research examines possible processes that connect these phenomena. In the first study of 100 randomly selected NZ residents, we replicated Forstmann's findings that dualistic beliefs are correlated with poorer self-rated health. In a pre-registered conceptual replication, we primed young adults with dualistic (or physicalistic) beliefs prior to measuring a variety of health indicators. Experimental results suggest that dualistic beliefs may diminish feelings of personal control over health outcomes. However, Forstmann et al's finding that dualistic belief primes strongly affect health-related behaviours is less clear our replication.

PAPER

Meaning, aversive experiences, and cognitive dissonance

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Aversive experiences, such as physical pain, are highly salient sources of cognitive inconsistency, as they are in conflict with individuals' desire not to undergo pain or other unpleasant events. Past research on effort justification, (cognitive dissonance reduction) has shown that aversive experiences motivate individuals to resolve this inconsistency by increasing the value of their goals. However, previous research on cognitive dissonance has not examined how undergoing unpleasant experiences affects more abstract attitudes, such as meaningfulness. This talk will present data that suggest aversive experiences are perceived as more meaningful. This will be discussed in the context of the action based model of dissonance.

PAPER

The ironic effects of trust after an interpersonal transgression

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Unsurprisingly, trust between relationship partners appears to be beneficial for forgiveness, with a number of studies finding positive associations between trust and forgiveness in cross-sectional research. However, our research demonstrates the detrimental effects that high trust can also have in the short term. Since high trustors by definition have more positive expectations of their partner, transgressions represent a more serious betrayal. This will lead to greater hurt and distress in the period following discovery of a transgression, which may influence the way forgiveness unfolds in many situations. I present the results from recent studies we have run, which support and further explore these ideas.

PAPER

Why do people join groups? A missing link in social identity approach interventions

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Social identity interventions have received interest in the clinical domain as effective and cheap alternatives to therapy to improve mental health. Prior research has indicated social groups, even without therapeutic coordinators, can improve psychological health/decrease clinical symptoms. This research showed the positive effects are limited to participants who strongly identify/engage with the group. However, what predicts group joining/identification? It is unclear how individual factors interact with social realities to predict group joining/identification. We present a model of the factors which make people join groups based on self-categorisation theory. Schemas relating to groups are conceptualised as perceiver readiness, and group factors as fit (i.e. as group distinctiveness, positivity). We believe understanding the interaction between individual and group factors in group joining will help develop social identity interventions to target those resistant to joining groups.

PAPER

Loss of valued group memberships predicts depression in postpartum mothers

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The Social Identity Model of Identity Change (SIMIC) states that maintaining social identification in a life transition has a range of benefits for mental health. The aim of this study was to examine SIMIC in the context of women giving birth. More specifically, we investigated the effect of changes to social identity (as measured by changes in important group memberships) associated with this life transition on women's postnatal mental health. 387 women reported on measures of group memberships and depression. Results show that, controlling for group memberships prior to the birth of the child, a decrease in the number of group memberships after having a baby is associated with an increase in depressive symptomology during the postpartum period. We argue that pregnancy and childbirth are a risky time for mental health in large part because of the identity transition that many women experience.

PAPER

Social systems in online games: psychology in design

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In the last two decades, as video games increasingly become connected experiences, with people from around the world coming together to compete, cooperate, and otherwise participate in virtual worlds, the design of social systems and the interactions they facilitate has become a topic of great interest. Previously, a successful game simply had to engage players through salutogenic design, providing them with compelling narratives, meaningful challenges, and a sense of achievement, but with online games, the relationships players have with one another and the environment that produces becomes far more central to player enjoyment and player retention. Thus, this paper explores the role of traditional psychology in game design, with a focus on how the design of social systems in online games affect the growth and characterization of their communities and the well-being of their players, with a goal of isolating the mechanisms of online engagement, while minimizing the potential for harm.

PAPER

The dual effect of jury instruction simplification

BAGULEY, CM., MCKIMMIE, BM., & MASSER, BM. (The School of Psychology, The University of Queensland)

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Jury instructions are the standardised legal instructions a judge verbally gives a jury, telling them how to evaluate the evidence and decide a verdict in a trial. Despite the fundamental role of instructions in ensuring quality decisions, instructions are complex and difficult to understand. Three mock jury studies show that, while simplifying instructions enhance mock jurors' application of the instructions to decide their verdict, it also negatively impacts on mock jurors' approach to deliberations. Specifically, mock jurors who hear simplified instructions choose to hear both fewer opinions of their fellow mock jurors, and more opinions that are consistent, rather than inconsistent, with their own opinion. This research not only reinforces the dominant thought in the research literature, that instruction simplification improves jurors' application of the instructions; it also highlights the important, and adverse effects of instruction simplification on jurors' approach to deliberations.
