



Program

The annual conference of the
Society of Australasian Social Psychologists



WELCOME

Welcome to SASP 2012 – the 40th anniversary of the first SASP conference which was held, also in Adelaide, in 1972. We are sure you will find that this year's meeting continues to reflect the breadth and depth of social psychological enquiry that is characteristic of our association.

In 2012 we maintain the SASP tradition of featuring an internationally-renowned keynote speaker. This year we are proud to bring to you Professor John Dovidio from Yale University.

In 2012 we also make a break with tradition with a new initiative: snapshot sessions (short 3-4 minute presentations). Designed to replace posters, we hope they will—like the rest of the program—stimulate vibrant discussion and questions.

We hope you enjoy SASP 2012!

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Organising chairs: Michael Wenzel and Peter Strelan

Postgrad liaison: Lydia Woodyatt

Postgrad dinner organiser: Katie Greenaway

Winery tour organiser: Ian McKee

Organising assistants: Peta Callaghan, Anne-Marie Coughlin, Teresa Puvimanasinghe, Lydia Woodyatt, Carmen Yap

We are also very grateful to Blake McKimmie for managing the website and the online registration tool, and to Michael Halloran for help with the finances.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to the School of Psychology, Flinders University, and the School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, for their generous financial support.



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of ADELAIDE

| THURSDAY APRIL 12 | | Postgraduate workshops |
|---------------------|--|------------------------|
| 8:30 am – 9:30 am | Postgraduate Workshop 1 <i>(Boulevard Room)</i> Seven Secrets of Highly Successful RHD Students Presenters: Maria Gardiner and Hugh Kearns (ThinkWell) Maria Gardiner and Hugh Kearns are Adelaide-based educational consultants who advise on how to study and work effectively. They have published commentaries in <i>Nature</i> , and their workshops are sought after across Australia and beyond. Here, they will let you in on the seven secrets that make research higher degree students more successful. | |
| 9:30 am – 10:30 am | Postgraduate Workshop 2 <i>(Boulevard Room)</i> Getting Your Work Published in Top-Tier Journals Presenter: John Dovidio (Yale University) John Dovidio is Professor of Psychology at Yale University and currently the Executive Officer of the Society of Personality and Social Psychology. He has had a number of editorial roles in top social psychology journals, including editor of <i>Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin</i> , and editor of the <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> (Interpersonal Relations and Group Processes). Drawing on this experience he will discuss tips and strategies for getting your work published in top-tier journals. | |
| 10:30 am | Coffee Break | |
| 11:00 am – 12:00 pm | Postgraduate Workshop 3 <i>(Boulevard Room)</i> Post-PhD Career Pathways and Strategies Presenters: Fiona Barlow (UQ), Kelly Fielding (UQ) and Jeremy Goldring (CSU) Fiona Barlow and Kelly Fielding from the University of Queensland, and Jeremy Goldring from Charles Sturt University completed their PhDs in recent years and have since shaped their careers very successfully, yet in different ways. They will discuss the ups and downs they experienced and show that there are more post-PhD career pathways than you may think there are. | |

| THURSDAY APRIL 12 | | Conference schedule | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| Stream Room | Stream A Boulevard Room | Stream B Terrace Room 1 | Stream C Terrace Room 2 | Stream D Terrace Room 3 |
| 8:30 am | Postgrad Workshops (see previous page) | | | |
| 11:00 am | | | | |
| 12:00 pm | Registration | | | |
| 1:00 pm | Lunch | | | |
| 1:00 pm | Welcome | | | |
| 1:10 pm | Outstanding Postgraduate Research Award (Boulevard Room) CRUWYS | | | |
| 1:30 pm | GRUTTERINK | | | |
| 1:50 pm | KALOKERINOS | | | |
| 2:10 pm | ONG | | | |
| 2:30 pm | SCHOFIELD | | | |
| 2:50 pm | Coffee Break | | | |
| 3:10 pm | Responses to wrongdoing OKIMOTO | Intra and intergroup dynamics HUNTER | Gender and social development HILLER | Sexual behaviour MCINTYRE |
| 3:30 pm | LUECKE | JEFFRIES | STORK-BRETT | HOSKING |
| 3:50 pm | POINTON | CHAN | HOLLAND | LEE |
| 4:10 pm | RIGBY | | | |
| 4:30 pm | Presidential Address: Professor Jolanda Jetten (Boulevard Room) | | | |
| 5:30 pm-7:30 pm | Cocktail Reception (Crystal Room) | | | |

| FRIDAY APRIL 13 | | | | | Conference schedule | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|--|---|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Stream Room | Stream A Boulevard Room | Stream B Terrace Room 1 | Stream C Terrace Room 2 | Stream D Terrace Room 3 | | | | | |
| 9:00 am | <i>Symposium: Discourse and social interaction(1)</i> KURZ | <i>Symposium: Eyewitness evidence</i> REID | <i>Personal relationships</i> KAVANAGH | <i>Intergroup relations</i> THAI | | | | | |
| 9:20 am | HANSON-EASEY | SEMMLER | WIINGAARD | DAVIES | | | | | |
| 9:40 am | CALLAGHAN | NISHIZAWA | PINKUS | SAHDRA | | | | | |
| 10:00 am | FEO | BHASKARA | C. AH GANG | | | | | | |
| 10:20 am | Coffee Break | | | | | | | | |
| 10:40 am | <i>Symposium: Discourse and social interaction (2)</i> TREHARNE | <i>Psychology and law</i> OSBORNE | <i>Symposium: Emotions in Social Behaviour</i> WILLIAMS | <i>Intergroup contact</i> WHITE | | | | | |
| 11:00 am | DUE | ANTROBUS | VANMAN | BARLOW | | | | | |
| 11:20 am | BRAUN | | JOHNSTON | AYDOGAN | | | | | |
| 11:40 am | HASTIE | | DENSON | GODWIN | | | | | |
| 12:00 pm | Lunch | | | | | | | | |
| 1:20 pm | <i>Symposium: Discourse and social interaction (3)</i> WILSON | <i>Belief systems</i> DOUGLAS | <i>Symposium: Processing our transgressions</i> EGAN | <i>Collective action</i> O'BRIEN | | | | | |
| 1:40 pm | CRABB | GUY | WOODYATT | MCDONALD | | | | | |
| 2:00 pm | PACK | MALLAN | HARRIS | SAERI | | | | | |
| 2:20 pm | AUGOSTINOS | RAJESWARAN | GERACE | LUBEK | | | | | |
| 2:40 pm | Coffee Break | | | | | | | | |
| 3:00 pm | <i>Political psychology</i> MAVOR | <i>Symposium: Identity, cognition and well-being</i> HASLAM | <i>Forgiveness and moral repair</i> STRELAN | <i>Stigma</i> IYER | | | | | |
| 3:20 pm | NIEMEYER | MORTON | GOLDRING | VARTANIAN | | | | | |
| 3:40 pm | CALTABIANO | JETTEN | WENZEL | SAILI | | | | | |
| 4:00 pm | | REYNOLDS | YAP | | | | | | |
| 4:30 pm | AGM (Boulevard Room) | | | | | | | | |
| | Postgraduate Dinner | | | | | | | | |

SNAPSHOT session 1– Saturday, 10:40 am

SCHOFIELD
NGUYEN
MCDOWELL
PISCHEDDA
KAUFMANN
HUNTER
HAYHURST
IANNUZZELLI
CHU
HSU

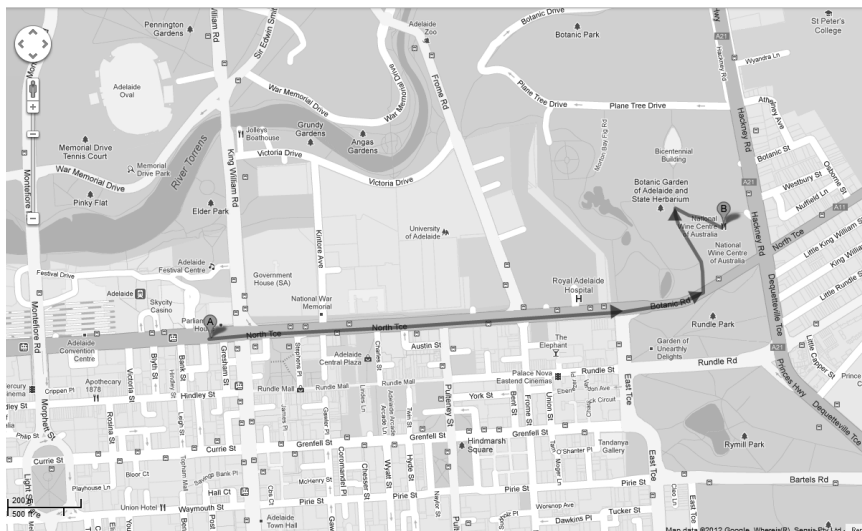
SNAPSHOT session 2– Saturday, 1:20 pm

GOLDRING
WENZEL
OCCHIPINTI
HAYLEY
PUVIMANASINGHE
CONNORS
FANNON
WILSON
VAN BUNDEREN
GREENAWAY

Please note for the format of snapshot presentations:

- presentations should be no longer than 3 minutes (absolute maximum of 4 min)
- only up to two powerpoint slides may be used (in addition to a title slide)
- no questions will be allowed following the individual presentations, except, time permitting, a brief question for clarification
- following each snapshot session there will be approximately 25 minutes time to mingle and engage in discussion (and you can obviously extend discussions into the following lunch and coffee breaks!)

DIRECTIONS TO THE NATIONAL WINE CENTRE



By foot, it is about a 20 minute walk. Alternatively, take the Bus 281 on North Terrace, towards Paradise (no joke), and get off at Stop 2 Hackney Rd.

INVITED ADDRESSES

“The more the merrier”: Social identities as a resource in times of need

Jolanda Jetten, University of Queensland

Abstract

Over the last few years, social identity researchers have turned their attention to a relatively new phenomenon to be explained: the role of social identity in health and well-being. Even though many core social identity principles prove to be both applicable and useful when embarking on this enterprise, by focusing on a relatively new phenomenon to be explained, social identity theorising also needed to be refined and advanced. One new consideration is the idea that social identities should be considered as valuable *resources* that people can draw upon in responding to various life stressors. A second relatively new consideration is the move away from discussion of single identities to one involving entire social networks, as a means of capitalising on the many social identities that people have at their disposal. Putting the two together, it follows that having access to more group memberships (that have the capacity to act as resources), membership in more groups should be associated with enhanced well-being. In this presentation, I will review empirical evidence for this “the more the merrier” idea and will also discuss some of the boundary conditions to this effect.

Jolanda Jetten is Professor of Social Psychology at the University of Queensland. After being awarded her PhD in 1997 from the University of Amsterdam, she took up postdoctoral fellowship positions (1998-2001), and was until recently at the University in Exeter (UK). She joined the University of Queensland in 2007 as a Research Fellow. She was recently awarded an ARC Future Fellowship (commencing June 2012).

Her research is concerned with group processes, social identity and intergroup relations, as represented by her most recent books: *Rebels in groups: Dissent, deviance, difference, and defiance* (co-edited with Matthew Hornsey; Wiley-Blackwell, 2011) and *The social cure: Identity, health and well-being* (co-edited with Catherine Haslam and Alex Haslam; Psychology Press, 2011).

Jolanda is currently Chief Editor of the *British Journal of Social Psychology* (2009-2013). She has served as an Associate Editor for the *British Journal of Social Psychology* (2004-2008) and for *Social Psychology* (2008-2010). She is an Editorial Consultant for 6 international journals. She was awarded the British Psychological Society Spearman Medal in 2004. This is a mid-career award (awarded once per year) for published psychological work of outstanding merit over all sub-areas of psychology. Jolanda is currently the President of the Society of Australasian Social Psychology (SASP; 2011-2013).

KEYNOTE ADDRESS**SATURDAY, 4:15 PM****Improving intergroup relations: Promoting social harmony and social action**

John F. Dovidio, Yale University

Abstract

This presentation attempts to integrate two influential, but largely independent lines of research in the study of intergroup relations: (a) prejudice reduction and (b) collective action. It considers, conceptually and empirically, the different goals of advantaged and disadvantaged groups and examines how and why the groups differ in preferences for assimilation and multiculturalism and in their strategies to shape the nature and content of intergroup interactions. Short- and long-term consequences of these divergent goals on intergroup relations are discussed and illustrated in research demonstrating that social harmony may not promote, and may in some cases impede, action toward equality. The presentation concludes by discussing ways of promoting social action toward equality by members of advantaged groups, as well as by members of disadvantaged groups and coordinating the goals and perspectives of members of different groups to achieve just, stable, and mutually rewarding intergroup relations.

John F. (Jack) Dovidio, who received his Ph.D. from the University of Delaware in 1977, is currently Professor of Psychology at Yale University. He previously taught at the University of Connecticut and Colgate University, where he also served as Provost.

*His research interests are in stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination; social power and nonverbal communication; and altruism and helping. Much of his scholarship, in collaboration with Dr. Samuel L. Gaertner, has focused on "aversive racism," a subtle form of contemporary racism. He has published over 300 articles and chapters, co-authored several books (including *The social psychology of prosocial behavior* and *Reducing intergroup bias: The Common Ingroup Identity Model*), and co-edited a number of volumes (such as *On the nature of prejudice: 50 years after Allport*; *Intergroup misunderstandings: Impact of divergent social realities*; and the SAGE handbook of prejudice, stereotyping, and discrimination).*

Jack has been president of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology (SPSP), the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, and the Society for Experimental Social Psychology. He is Executive Officer of SPSP. He has also been Editor of the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology – Interpersonal Relations and Group Processes, and of Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, and Co-Editor of Social Issues and Policy Review.

Jack has been recipient of the Kurt Lewin Award (with S.L. Gaertner), the Gordon Allport Prize, the APA Raymond A. Fowler Mentor Award, APA the Award for Distinguished Service to Psychological Science, the SPSSI Distinguished Service Award, and the Donald Campbell Award in social psychology.

SYMPOSIUM DETAILS

DISCOURSE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

STREAM
A

Symposium title: Discourse and social interaction: 25 years of Discursive Psychology

Convenor: AUGOUSTINOS, MA. (The University of Adelaide)
martha.augoustinos@adelaide.edu.au

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the publication of Discourse and Social Psychology by Potter and Wetherell in 1987. This ground breaking book published not long after the so-called ‘crisis’ in social psychology is not just another critique of the discipline. Rather, it provides a theoretically coherent alternative for examining social psychology’s central topics – attitudes, categories, attributions, self and identity, prejudice, social influence, etc – as they are produced in everyday formal and informal talk and social interaction. This was a revolutionary turn that gave impetus to the emergence of a new subfield of social psychology, commonly referred to as discursive psychology. This symposium brings together research that has been inspired by the turn to discourse and challenges recent claims that the study of language and meaning has been largely absent in social psychology.

Presentations

Breast implants, pole dancing and infant-feeding: Complicating female agency in an era of ‘post-feminism’

KURZ, TK. (University of Exeter), DONAGHUE, ND., & STUART, AS. (Murdoch University)

“They’re all tribals”: Essentialism, context and the “sectarian” representation of Sudanese refugees

HANSON-EASEY, SH., & AUGOUSTINOS, MA. (The University of Adelaide)

Perceptions of anthropogenic climate change: Beyond dichotomous conceptualizations of concern

CALLAGHAN, PC., & AUGOUSTINOS, MA. (The University of Adelaide)

Announcing problems on a men’s counselling helpline: The interactional organisation of institutional responses to narratives

FE0, RF., & LECOUEUR, AL. (The University of Adelaide)

Presentations (continued)

How demographic questions about gender and sexuality construct the groups in question: reflections on attempts to stratify

TREHARNE, GJT. (University of Otago)

'People smuggling' and 'border security': The representation of asylum seekers as economically undesirable

DUE, CD., & RIGGS, DWR. (The University of Adelaide)

'It shouldn't stick out from your bikini at the beach': gender, pubic hair, and pubic hair removal

BRAUN, VB., TRICKLEBANK, GT. (The University of Auckland), & CLARKE, VC. (University of the West of England)

'200 years of white affirmative action': Recognition of white privilege in discussions of race discrimination

HASTIE, BH., & RIMMINGTON, DR. (University of South Australia)

Doom Doomy Doom Doom: Talking about the apocalypse

WILSON, MW. (Victoria University of Wellington)

Gender, parenting and careers: Postgraduate accounts of academia

CRABB, SC. (The University of Adelaide), & EKBERG, SE. (University of Bristol)

Talking racism in Aotearoa: Prejudice and its effects among the indigenous people of New Zealand and their partners

PACK, SJ., TUFFIN, K. (Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand), & LYONS, AC. (Massey University, Wellington, New Zealand)

Discourse and social interaction: 25 years of Discursive Psychology

AUGOUSTINOS, MA. (The University of Adelaide)

| PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY AND EYEWITNESS EVIDENCE | STREAM B |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Symposium title: Social psychology in the cop shop: How psychological theory can be used to understand and improve eyewitness evidence</p> <p>Convenors: BHASKARA, A., & SEMMLER, C. (University of Adelaide) adella.bhaskara@adelaide.edu.au</p> <p>Eyewitness evidence forms an important part of many criminal investigations. However, over 30 years of psychological research has shown that there are many aspects of this evidence that mean that it cannot be trusted. The papers to be presented in this symposium will show how the processes outlined in social psychological theory can help illuminate when how and why eyewitness evidence can be problematic. The theories include those at the heart of social psychology, including cognitive dissonance, social influence and presentation concerns. This research will also show how positive reforms to the processes used by the police and courts may help to reduce the likelihood of wrongful convictions based on eyewitness evidence.</p> | |
| <p>Presentations</p> <p>Why do eyewitnesses withhold information? The effects of context and audience on grain size choice REID, N., WEBER, N., & BREWER, N. (Flinders University)</p> <p>Cognitive dissonance in the cop shop: The distortion of eyewitness testimony SEMMLER, C. (University of Adelaide), BREWER, N. (Flinders University), DOUGLASS, AB. (Bates College), & SCOBIE, C. (University of Adelaide)</p> <p>How a smiling face can cue familiarity and produce a mistaken eyewitness identification NISHIZAWA, T. (Flinders University), BREWER, N. (Flinders University), & PALMER, M. (University of Tasmania)</p> <p>Differential effects of confirming post-identification feedback on eyewitness subjective and objective judgments BHASKARA, A., SEMMLER, C. (University of Adelaide), BREWER, N. (Flinders University), & DOUGLASS, AB. (Bates College)</p> | |

SYMPOSIUM

STARTS FRIDAY- 10:40 AM

| EMOTIONS IN SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR | STREAM C |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Symposium title: Pride, happiness, sadness, and anger: Current perspectives on the role of emotions in social behaviour</p> <p>Convenor: VANMAN, E.J. (University of Queensland) e.vanman@psy.uq.edu.au</p> <p>The fleeting nature of emotions in everyday life poses a challenge for social psychologists interested in emotion's causes and effects. In this symposium, four speakers will present recent findings from studies that employed different paradigms and measures to examine emotions in an interpersonal (and even an intergroup) context. The research showcased here is noteworthy for its categorical approach (e.g., pride, anger, sadness) to emotion, compared to a more dimensional one (e.g., positive vs. negative affect). The symposium begins with a study of pride and its consequences for interpersonal and intergroup behaviour. The next two speakers present findings about how individuals perceive the emotional states of others. The final presentation focuses on the ways people manage their anger and their subsequent effects. All four presentations show how a focus on discrete emotions yields a richer understanding of social behaviours such as aggression, interpersonal sensitivity, and helping.</p> <p>Presentations</p> <p>Pride can make you a sinner or a saint: The influence of pride on intrapersonal, interpersonal, and intergroup processes WILLIAMS, LA. (University of New South Wales)</p> <p>How important is mimicry when understanding another's emotional state? VANMAN, E.J., HORIGUCHI, M., PHILIPP, MC. (University of Queensland), & JOHNSTON, L. (University of Canterbury, New Zealand)</p> <p>Don't dwell on it: The impact of rumination on emotion sensitivity JOHNSTON, L., CARTER, J., & MCLELLAN, T. (University of Canterbury, New Zealand)</p> <p>A Multiple Systems Model of Angry Rumination DENSON, TF. (University of New South Wales)</p> | |

PROCESSING OUR OWN TRANSGRESSIONS

STREAM
C

Symposium title: Processing our own transgressions

Convenor: WOODYATT, L. (Flinders University)
lydia.woodyatt@flinders.edu.au

Rehabilitating offenders is difficult and costly. In Australia an estimated 44,000 people per year are released from prison, with 32% being re-incarcerated within 24 months (Kinner, 2006). Rehabilitation of offenders, whether in prisons, workplaces, schools, or relationships, must be based on an understanding of the way we as humans process our own transgressions. This symposium will offer new insights into psychological factors related to processing wrongdoing. Egan and Todorov will explore the role of humility in relation to authentic versus narcissistic self-forgiveness. Woodyatt and Wenzel will discuss the impact of acceptance, victim, and third party responses on defensive processing. Harris will explore shame, uncertainty, and social disapproval in parent's being investigated by an Australian protection agency. Finally, Gerace and colleagues will examine perspective taking and its impact on violent offender's processing of transgressions.

Presentations

Authentic versus narcissistic self-forgiveness: The role of humility
EGAN, LA., & TODOROV, N. (Macquarie University)

The psychological immune response to transgressions
WOODYATT, L., & WENZEL, M. (Flinders University)

Feelings of shame and uncertainty following allegation of transgression
HARRIS, N. (Australian National University)

The role of perspective taking in processing a transgression in violent offenders
GERACE, A. (Flinders University), DAY, A. (Deakin University), MOHR, P. (University of Adelaide), HOWELLS, K. (Nottingham University), & LIM, L. (Deakin University)

SYMPOSIUM

STARTS FRIDAY- 3:00 PM

IDENTITY, COGNITION AND WELL-BEING

STREAM
B**Symposium title: The golden triangle: Social identity as a basis for cognition and well-being**

Convenors: HASLAM, SA., MORTON, TA. (University of Exeter), JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland), & REYNOLDS, KJ. (Australian National University)
a.haslam@exeter.ac.uk

The relationship between social identity and cognition has been a topic of enquiry for some time, but in recent years there has been increased interest in the contribution of social identity to health and well-being (e.g., Haslam et al., 2009; Jetten et al., 2012). Extending the latter body of work, this seminar brings together four papers which explore the complex inter-relationships between identity, cognition and well-being. A key point here is that links between cognition and well-being are shown to be conditioned by identity processes — processes that (a) affect people's self-categorization (Haslam et al, Paper 1), (b) are a source of motivation and support performance in a given environment (Morton et al, Paper 2), (c) make cognitive (in)capacity more or less problematic (Jetten et al., Paper 3), and (d) define relationships with relevant others (e.g., therapists, role models; Reynolds et al., Paper 4). This research establishes an important new agenda for research.

Presentations**When the age is in, the wit is out': Dementia (mis)diagnosis depends on age-related self-categorization and deficit expectations**

HASLAM, SA., HASLAM, C., & MORTON, TA. (University of Exeter)

Nature does not make us smarter or more caring, but reflected identities do

MORTON, TA. (University of Exeter), VAN DER BLES, A-M. (University of Groningen), & HASLAM, SA. (University of Exeter)

Declining autobiographical memory and the loss of identity: Effects on well-being

JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland), HASLAM, C., & HASLAM, SA. (University of Exeter)

Self-categorization and post-stroke rehabilitation: The role of the group and the mirroring system

REYNOLDS, KJ., BATALHA, L. (Australian National University), HASLAM, C., HASLAM, A. (University of Exeter), CUNNINGTON, R. (University of Queensland), & CAREY, L. (University of Melbourne)

| AFFECTIVE PROCESSES: BEHAVIOURAL AND NEURAL | STREAM A |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Symposium title: The role of affective processes in social psychological phenomena: Behavioural and neural evidence</p> <p>Convenor: HARMON-JONES, EHJ. (University of New South Wales) <i>e.harmon-jones@unsw.edu.au</i></p> | |
| <p>Affective processes influence and are influenced by many important social psychological phenomena. The papers within this symposium present new research using behavioural and neural methods that examine affective processes within social psychological settings. Tom Price's research demonstrates that one's body posture (from reclining backward to leaning forward) influences startle eyeblink and electrocortical responses to socially appetitive stimuli. Eddie Harmon-Jones' research demonstrates how non-invasive manipulation of asymmetric frontal brain activity influences different reactions to interpersonal insult. Cindy Harmon-Jones' research demonstrates that engaging in musical behaviour causes happiness and affiliation. Michael Inzlicht's research demonstrates that religious beliefs create meaning and buffer the distress associated with disruptions to meaning.</p> | |
| <p>Presentations</p> <p>Advances in embodiment and emotive neuroscience research PRICE, TFP., & HARMON-JONES, EHJ. (University of New South Wales)</p> <p>Probing responses to anger-evoking interpersonal insults with transcranial direct current stimulation HARMON-JONES, EHJ. (University of New South Wales), KELLEY, NJK. (Texas A&M University), & HORTENSIUS, RH. (Tilburg University)</p> <p>Musical behavior produces affiliation through happiness HARMON-JONES, CHJ. (University of New South Wales), & SCHMEICHEL, BJS. (Texas A&M University)</p> <p>Religion as Xanax? An emotive neuroscience approach to understanding how religion reduces distress INZLICHT, MI. (University of Toronto)</p> | |

SYMPOSIUM

STARTS SATURDAY- 10:40 AM

INSTIGATING COLLECTIVE CHANGE

STREAM
A**Symposium title: Instigating collective change: Identity, attitudes, and action**

Convenors: LOUIS, WR. (The University of Queensland), & SMITH, JR. (University of Exeter)

w.louis@psy.uq.edu.au

The papers in this symposium reflect the diversity of research on how groups and authorities attempt to instigate collective change. The inter-relationship of identity, social influence, and action is explored in political and social contexts. The papers take up a focus on resistance and reactivity as well as conformity to campaign messages. Specifically, Thomas examines the mechanisms through which social actors come to develop norms for more radical social action over legal political pathways. Smith and colleagues explore behaviour change campaigns. Louis and colleagues present four experiments demonstrating that campaign and normative messages may affect participants differently depending on their manipulated capacity for self-regulation (ego-depletion). Subasic and colleagues take a new approach to studying leadership and social change dynamics, with studies focusing on collective mobilization in contexts where there are multiple and competing leaders for (or against) change.

Presentations**How do groups come to pursue potentially illegal radical solutions over legal political pathways? Politicization, radicalization and the role of small group interaction**

THOMAS, EF., MCGARTY, C. (Murdoch University), & LOUIS, WR. (The University of Queensland)

When norms collide: The impact of descriptive and injunctive norms on responses to an anti-drinking campaign

SMITH, JR. (University of Exeter), & LOUIS, WR. (The University of Queensland)

Ego depletion and norms: Understanding effects from unhealthy eating to political optimism

LOUIS, WR. (The University of Queensland), SMITH, JR. (University of Exeter), & VOHS, KD. (University of Minnesota)

Leadership as a contest for influence: Mobilizing the collective for change

SUBASIC, E., REYNOLDS, KJ. (Australian National University), HART, PT. (Utrecht University), REICHER, SD. (St Andrews University), HASLAM, SA. (University of Exeter), & MOHAMED, MS. (Australian National University)

SYMPOSIUM

STARTS SATURDAY- 1:20 PM

PERSPECTIVE, IDENTITY, SOCIAL CHANGE

STREAM
A**Symposium title: The role of perspective and identity in creating and reducing alienation in social change movements.**

Convenor: MCGARTY, C. (Murdoch University)

C.McGarty@murdoch.edu.au

Contemporary theory portrays identity as central to action for social change but identities are also well known to be both politically contested and open to multiple interpretations. Social change movements therefore risk demobilizing forms of alienation. Here Bliuc et al. show the emergence of new social identities in Romanians living on the geographical rim and centre of the European union that predict different forms of postnational acculturation. Stuart et al. show the alienation that can emerge as supporters of social change refuse to take the perspective of or identify with activists. On the other hand, Berndsen and McGarty show that adopting the perspective of an outgroup victim can bolster willingness to act for social change to repair historical wrong doing. Finally, McGarty shows that the North African uprisings illustrate how technological change can enable new identities that overcome alienation and repression.

Presentations**The role of a 'pro-European integration' identity in predicting acculturation strategies and intentions to participate in collective action in Romania and France**

BLIUC, A M. (Monash University), BADEA, C. (Paris West University Nanterre), BOZA, M. ('A I Cuza' University of Iasi), & MCGARTY, C. (Murdoch University)

"I'm not an activist, but..." When the identity is rejected by people who want to do activism

STUART, A., THOMAS, E F., & DONAGHUE, N. (Murdoch University)

Perspective taking and opinions about forms of reparation for victims of historical harm

BERNDSSEN, M. (Flinders University), & MCGARTY, C. (Murdoch University)

New technologies and new identities for overcoming fierce repression

MCGARTY, C. (Murdoch University)

SYMPOSIUM

STARTS SATURDAY- 3:00 PM

ON THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF MARGINALIZING RACISM

STREAM
A**Symposium title: When immigrants and converts are not truly one of us: Examining the social-psychological preconditions of marginalizing racism**

Convenor: PLATOW, MJ. (The Australian National University)

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We present research examining the expression of marginalizing racism, the simultaneous inclusion and exclusion of others from one's in-group. Platow et al. examine whether the explicit inclusion vs. exclusion framing of a decision task affects the expression of marginalizing racism. They show that the framing does, indeed, matter, with different target attributes becoming the basis for decisions within each frame. Hoffmann et al. then present research examining the role of audience effects. Using an IAT procedure, they find that out-group members are variably included in one's in-group as a function of the in-group vs. out-group nature of an explicit audience. Finally, Grace et al. examined the role of language and essentialist beliefs in the expression of marginalizing racism. They show how different forms of speech can convey information about essentialist or non-essentialist characteristics, laying the foundation for beliefs that others can become (or not) members of one's in-group.

Presentations**"We're in, but not all the way": Cognitive framing as an explanation of marginalizing racism**

PLATOW, M J., CARRON-ARTHUR, B., SMITHSON, M J. (The Australian National University), & GRACE, D M. (The University of Canberra)

Measuring implicit associations to identify the influence of audience group membership on social categorisations

HOFFMANN, P., PLATOW, M J., SMITHSON, M J. (The Australian National University), & GRACE, D M. (The University of Canberra)

Words that matter: How specific language use affects essentialist beliefs

GRACE, D M. (The University of Canberra), PLATOW, M J., & SMITHSON, M J. (The Australian National University)

PRESENTATION DETAILS

THURSDAY

OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARD

STREAM
A

“I’ll have what she’s having”: Social influence in disordered eating is moderated by shared psychological group membership.

CRUWYS, T., PLATOW, MJ., RIEGER, E., & BYRNE, DG. (Australian National University)

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Self-categorization theory posits that it is only psychologically salient in-group members who exert significant social influence upon us. This proposition is highly relevant in the domain of eating behaviour, where existing theory has struggled to account for increasing rates of disordered eating. In three experiments with female participants, this research program tests the hypothesis that social influence in eating behaviour will be moderated by shared psychological group membership. Two studies assess the influence of a persuasive health promotion video (pro-healthy eating), first in the general population and then in a clinical eating-disordered sample. The final experiment assesses the influence of a confederate's eating on participants' actual food intake. All three studies support the hypothesis, indicating that shared group membership is a necessary condition for social influence in eating behaviour. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

Perceived expertise affirmation in work teams: A multi-level examination of its antecedents and consequences

GRUTTERINK, H., VAN DER VEGT, GS., MOLLEMAN, E. (University of Groningen), & JEHN, KA. (Melbourne Business School)

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In the present field-study we examine a multi-level model of the antecedents and consequences of perceived expertise affirmation in work teams using multi-source data from 86 organizational work teams of 400 white-collar employees and their supervisors. The results show that similarities in educational backgrounds and levels of relative expertise among employees are positively related to individual perceived expertise affirmation. In turn, perceived expertise affirmation is positively related to supervisor-rated individual performance. Moreover, the findings show that a stronger team-level climate of expertise affirmation exists (i.e., reciprocal expertise affirmation; MacPhail, Roloff, & Edmondson, 2009) for smaller teams and teams in which members have been working together for a longer time. Finally, reciprocal expertise affirmation is positively related to team performance, but only in teams with high levels of implicit coordination.

The health protective function of the ageing positivity effect

KALOKERINOS, EK., VON HIPPEL, W., & HENRY, JD. (University of Queensland)

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Research suggests that older adults are more positive than younger adults. Considering the potentially harmful outcomes of an avoidance of negative information, we propose that this

1:10 – 2:50 PM

'positivity effect' may provide powerful benefits that have led to its maintenance despite its costs. There is a well-established link between positivity and health, and keeping healthy is a primary concern for older adults. We hypothesised those older adults experiencing health challenges may use positivity as a way to combat these challenges, meaning that those older adults experiencing poorer health would show greater positivity. To test this hypothesis, older and younger adults were asked to recall a series of positive and negative images and complete questions assessing their health. As hypothesised, older adults who demonstrated a greater positivity effect in their recall memory reported significantly more illness symptoms. Plans to follow up these data using physiological measures will be discussed.

Group hierarchy is conducive for maintaining and stabilizing lower social mobility? The link between social mobility and hierarchy-related beliefs

ONG, OLS., & LEUNG, AKYL. (Singapore Management University)

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In two studies, we show that perceived mobility of self (vs. general environment) corresponds to hierarchy-related attitudes. Specifically, people perceiving low mobility of self emphasize within-group hierarchy that is beneficial in upholding group over individual goals, whereas people perceiving high mobility of self emphasize equality. Extending the initial studies, our third study reveals that among high mobility people whether or not they are opinionated is not associated with their appreciation for a manager who respects active voice from the employees. In contrast, among low mobility people those who personally have an active voice (vs. not) appreciate such a manager more. This result highlights that while individuals might act in a structurally appropriate way by endorsing group hierarchy in a low mobility context, individual characteristics play a role in determining people's receptiveness to agents who initiate changes to the otherwise relatively stable structure.

An alternate pathway to successful self-control: Self-control training reduces detection of distracters.

SCHOFIELD, TS., & DENSON, TD. (University of New South Wales)

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Self-control is the ability to pursue distal goals despite proximal distraction. Training self-control robustly increases attainment of distal goals. Our research is the first to assess whether self-control affects detection of proximal distracters. Failing to notice proximal distracters may be one means of efficient self-control, as not noticing a distracter would largely prevent goal incongruent temptations from arising. Using an inattentional blindness task with both a distal goal and an unexpected proximal distracter, we found that individuals who completed two weeks of self-control training were less likely to have memory traces of (Experiment 1), and less likely to explicitly recall (Experiment 2) the distracter. Thus, self-control may be achieved not by controlling distraction, but by failing to notice distracters in the first place. Additionally, our findings suggest that the occurrence of inattentional blindness may be a result of people possessing the ability to self-control.

THURSDAY

THEMATIC SESSION: RESPONSES TO WRONGDOING

STREAM A

On the deviance of triangles: Political ideology, punishment, and categorical evaluation

OKIMOTO, TG. (The University of Queensland), & GROMET, DM. (The University of Pennsylvania)

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We propose that political conservatives make more differentiated judgments of categorical deviance than political liberals. Participants were shown a mix of true and imperfect geometric figures, and were asked to identify the extent to which they were 'triangles' (or circles, squares, etc.). Although ratings of true shapes did not differ, conservatives assigned significantly lower ratings to false shapes than liberals, suggesting greater categorical differentiation in these non-self-relevant shape stimuli. Three months later, the same participants were presented with an act of wrongdoing. Initial shape ratings predicted more punitive judgments of the wrongdoer, partly mediating the relationship between political ideology and punishment. These findings suggest that conservatives' punitive judgments of moral deviants are not solely driven by the ideological motives commonly discussed as underlying political differences. These differences may also be driven by a more general tendency for conservatives to be more sensitive to deviance than liberals, even when the deviance in question is purely perceptual and has no social or functional relevance.

THEMATIC SESSION: INTRA AND INTERGROUP DYNAMICS

STREAM B

Ingroup favouritism and belonging amongst religious, minimal and national groups

HUNTER, JA., BANKS, M., HAYHURST, J., & IVERSON, G. (University of Otago)

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The present investigation sought to examine the association between various forms of ingroup favouritism and belonging. Five studies were conducted. Study one found that participants Christians who evaluated ingroup members more positively than Atheists manifested increased levels of belonging. Study two replicated these findings and further demonstrated that higher levels of belonging was associated with increased ingroup favouritism. Study three revealed that minimal category members who evaluated ingroup members more positively than outgroup experienced increased levels of belonging. Partial correlation revealed that increased belonging was an outcome of ingroup favouritism - but that belonging was not associated with subsequent ingroup favouritism. Studies four and five replicated these effects amongst (a) New Zealanders who evaluated ingroup members more positively than Asians and (b) New Zealanders who allocated more white noise to Australians than ingroup members.

3:10 PM

| THEMATIC SESSION: GENDER AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | STREAM C |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Gender differences in cognitive development and its effect on the social functioning of pre-school children</p> <p>HILLER, R M., WEBER, N., & YOUNG, R. (Flinders University of South Australia) rachel.hiller@flinders.edu.au</p> <p>Social deficits are a core symptom of Autism Spectrum Disorder, where boys are diagnosed at a rate of four times greater than girls. We will examine possible reasons for this large gender discrepancy by assessing gender differences in the cognitive and social abilities of pre-school children. Specifically, we will investigate (i) differences in children's ability to interpret the mental state and perspectives of others (i.e., theory of mind), an ability associated with early social development, and (ii) the role of play-style preference. We will report data for N = 68 typically developing children (24-61 months old). They will be assessed on a range of theory of mind and social measures (taken from parent- and teacher-report). Results will be discussed regarding where gender differences are evident and how this may impact the social development of both typically and atypically developing pre-school children.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR | STREAM D |
|---|-------------|
| <p>You had me at depleted: Self-regulatory failures facilitate short-term mating and infidelity</p> <p>MCINTYRE, J C., BARLOW, F K., & VON HIPPEL, W. (The University of Queensland) j.mcintyre3@uq.edu.au</p> <p>Poor self-control has been associated with sexual infidelity; however the mechanism for this relationship has not yet been identified. We propose that sexual infidelity arises from a reduced capacity to suppress evolved preferences for short-term, uncommitted mating. Study 1 found that low dispositional self-control predicted less restricted sociosexual orientations, which in turn led to a greater willingness to commit sexual infidelity. In Study 2, people who had their self-regulatory resources depleted adopted less restricted sociosexual orientations, which also led to an increased likelihood of sexual infidelity. Together, the findings suggest that suppressing preferences for short-term mating requires self-regulation, and that people low in self-control may adopt more promiscuous sexual self-schemas that facilitate infidelity.</p> | |

THURSDAY

THEMATIC SESSION: RESPONSES TO WRONGDOING

STREAM A

The impact of minimal and maximal goals on the infliction of harm on deviants

LUECKE, B. (University of Marburg, Germany), KESSLER, T., MUMMENDEY, A., & BERTHOLD, A. (University of Jena, Germany)

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We propose a distinction between minimal and maximal goals as a determinant of the extent of harm that is inflicted on deviant groups. Minimal goals are perceived as dichotomous goals that can be either completely reached or not at all. Therefore, any deviation from a minimal goal is severe. Maximal goals are in contrast graded and can be reached more or less, leading to a graded evaluation. A first set of experimental studies shows that members of a group deviating from a common minimal goal are punished more severely and are more likely to be excluded than members of a group deviating from a maximal goal. The relation between goal-type (minimal/maximal) and extent of harm is mediated by negative emotions. A second set of studies investigates how goal-type of a common goal leads to different perceptions of repeated deviations of an outgroup and differentiated patterns of punishment and social exclusion across time. Implications for reconciliation depending on goal-type are discussed.

THEMATIC SESSION: INTRA AND INTERGROUP DYNAMICS

STREAM B

The effect of cognitive load on responses to group-directed criticism

JEFFRIES, C.J. (The University of Southern Queensland), & SUTTON, R.S. (The University of Kent)

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The aim of the current study was to establish whether people expend cognitive effort in evaluating the motives of group critics and subsequently deciding to reject or accept criticism. Participants (N=136) were presented with criticisms about Australians that were attributed either to Australian (ingroup) or English (outgroup) speakers. Participants, regardless of whether they were experiencing high or low cognitive load, attributed more constructive motives to an insider which in turn led to reduced defensiveness in response to criticism. Cognitive load did, however, impact on the relationship between critic group membership and evaluations of the critic. Participants under low cognitive load evaluated ingroup critics more positively than outgroup critics whereas there was no difference for those under high cognitive load. Although cognitive load did not impact on the attribution of motive to critics, this finding offers some support for the notion that the evaluation of a critic's traits involves controlled, effortful processing. The findings provide insight into the process by which people construct intra-group and intergroup evaluative biases.

3:30 PM

| THEMATIC SESSION: GENDER AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | STREAM C |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Asperger's Syndrome as a predictor of gender identification STORK-BRETT, K., BARLOW, FK., & HORNSEY, MJ. (School of Psychology, University of Queensland) <i>k.stork-brett@uqconnect.edu.au</i></p> <p>While past research has uncovered a connection between Asperger's Syndrome (AS) and disordered gender identity, there has never been an attempt to elucidate this relationship. The current study explored gender identity in an international sample of 251 males and 382 females. For both men and women, the higher their score on the Autism Spectrum Quotient, the less highly they identified with their respective gender group. In line with predictions, people high on the Autism Spectrum felt less connected to their bodies, and it was through this variable that they reported de-identifying with their gender group. We propose that rather than linking to a traditional gender identity disorder, AS seems to cause individuals difficulty in developing a coherent self-identity, which, in turn, makes it harder for them to readily identify with their biologically-assigned gender. Practical and theoretical implications are discussed.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Different strokes for different folks: Variations in jealousy, sexuality, body image, and monogamy attitudes as a function of differing sexual agreements in gay men's relationships HOSKING, WS. (Victoria University) <i>warwick.hosking@vu.edu.au</i></p> <p>Gay male couples adopt a variety of "sexual agreements" which define the rules about sex with men outside the relationship. The present research examines whether gay men who have particular types of sexual agreements in their relationship (i.e., monogamous, threesome-only, or open) differ with regard to a number of individual difference characteristics. Results from a survey of 827 gay men in relationships indicate that levels of sexual preoccupation, sexual depression, dispositional jealousy, physique anxiety, and attitudes towards monogamy all differ as a function of agreement type, suggesting that adopting a certain type of sexual agreement is associated with having a particular profile of personal characteristics. These findings have implications for professionals with gay male clients negotiating the sexual agreement in their relationship.</p> | |

THURSDAY

THEMATIC SESSION: RESPONSES TO WRONGDOING

STREAM A

Prevention of anti-social behaviour: Genuine self-forgiveness and willingness to change

POINTON, K., WENZEL, M. (Flinders University), & LAWRENCE-WOOD, E. (Adelaide University)

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In this paper we argue that individuals with a history of wrongdoing are more willing to change their behavior to the extent that they engage in genuine self-forgiveness (accepting responsibility yet overcoming its negative implications for self). The present study explored the mechanisms behind a South Australian (Flinders Ranges) wilderness-based intervention program. This 8-day program is designed to improve anti-social behaviour for secondary school students at risk. A pre-test/post-test control group design compared participants with wait-list control groups. The results showed that the program increased participants' willingness to change, and this effect was mediated by an increase in genuine self-forgiveness. Furthermore, there was evidence that the affirmation of values (but not self-affirmation) acts as a mediator in the process of genuinely forgiving oneself.

THEMATIC SESSION: INTRA AND INTERGROUP DYNAMICS

STREAM B

What you say matters as much as who you are: The Intergroup Sensitivity Effect and message content

CHAN, MKH. (The University of Queensland), & JEFFRIES, CH. (University of Southern Queensland)

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The Intergroup Sensitivity Effect (ISE) has shown that ingroup critics are more tolerated than outgroup critics. We propose content of negative messages is a potential moderator to the leeway offered to ingroup critics. Negative feedback that reflects accepted flaws of the group result in the ISE (identity-affirming criticism); feedback that challenges accepted views of the group is rejected (identity-negating criticism), even when it is correct. We present a 2 × 2 between-groups study (N = 106) that manipulated group membership of the speaker (ingroup/outgroup) and message content. We predicted that the ISE would hold in the identity-affirming condition, but no differences should be observed in evaluations of the critic and their message in the identity-negating condition. This prediction was supported. These evaluations were also mediated by perceptions of message accuracy and commitment of the speaker. We discuss the role message content plays in attributions of speakers' motives.

3:50 PM

| THEMATIC SESSION: GENDER AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | STREAM C |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Cute little things: An investigation into the objectification of children HOLLAND, E., & HASLAM, N. (University of Melbourne) e.holland@student.unimelb.edu.au</p> <p>While an abundance of research has documented the damaging effects of objectifying women, the extent to which children are objectified has received little empirical attention. Given the increasing public concern over the objectification and sexualisation of young children in the media, the present study sought to address this gap. 100 undergraduate students viewed a series of female targets that varied in terms of age (adult v. child), facial prominence (high v. low), and clothing type (provocative v. plain). Participants rated each of these targets on measures of mind and moral status. Results indicate main effects of age and clothing type on attributions of mind (agency) and moral status, with children and scantily clad targets attributed the least personhood. Contrary to objectification theory, these findings imply that the phenomenon of objectification is not limited to adults, and that pre-pubescent girls can also be viewed as objects.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR | STREAM D |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Revealed mate preferences suggest that facial attributes, but not intelligence, are used as cues of health and resource provision potential LEE, AJ., DUBBS, SL., KELLY, AJ., VON HIPPEL, W. (University of Queensland), BROOKS, RC. (University of New South Wales), & ZIETSCH, BP. (University of Queensland) anthony.lee@uqconnect.edu.au</p> <p>Avoiding disease and acquiring resources have been recurrent challenges throughout human evolution. These abilities are particularly relevant to mate preferences, as pathogens and resources can both be transferred between mates and to mutual offspring. Based on 679 participants' attractiveness ratings of manipulated online dating profiles, we tested whether pathogen and resource concerns predicted revealed mate preferences for facial attractiveness, facial sexual dimorphism, and intelligence, and also whether these different trait preferences were inter-correlated. Supporting our predictions, pathogen concerns positively predicted both men and women's preferences for facial attractiveness and men's preference for facial femininity, while women's resource concerns negatively predicted their preference for facial masculinity. Unexpectedly, neither pathogen nor resource concerns predicted preference for greater intelligence, and even trended in the opposite direction. Further, preference for intelligence was negatively correlated with preference for facial attractiveness, which was positively correlated with preference for facial sexual dimorphism. These findings suggest that facial attributes are used in mate assessment as cues of health and likelihood of resource provisioning, whereas intelligence may primarily be used as a cue of other, distinct qualities.</p> | |

THURSDAY

THEMATIC SESSION: RESPONSES TO WRONGDOING

STREAM
A

Interventions in schools in cases of bullying

RIGBY, K. (University of South Australia)

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In response to the growing awareness of the problem of bullying in schools, a variety of intervention strategies have been developed to handle cases of peer victimisation. These have included (i) the traditional disciplinary approach (ii) positive behavior support (iii) strengthening the victim (iv) mediation (v) restorative practice (vi) the support group method and (vii) the method of shared concern. This presentation briefly outlines each method of intervention and its rationale, and suggests under what circumstances each may be effective.

4:10 PM

FRIDAY

SYMPOSIUM: DISCOURSE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

STREAM
A

Breast implants, pole dancing and infant-feeding: Complicating female agency in an era of 'post-feminism'

KURZ, TK. (University of Exeter), DONAGHUE, ND., & STUART, AS. (Murdoch University)

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The theorizing of female agency or empowerment in the so-called 'post-feminist' era has become a highly contentious area of debate amongst feminist scholars. At its core, this debate centers around conceptualizations of the concept of 'choice'. Whilst some see the existence and exercising of choices rendering an activity or practice beyond feminist critique, others have suggested that such constructions of 'individual choice' preclude an examination of the cultural conditions that may constrain or facilitate such choices. I critically examine this issue through an analysis of a series of different feminist dilemmas: the rise of 'raunch culture' (e.g., recreational pole dancing), choices around feeding of infants, and cosmetic surgery. Through a discursive analysis of the ways in which 'choice' is constructed in societal discourse around these issues I hope to demonstrate some of the inherent complexities and contradictions that underlie individualistic accounts of female agency.

SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY AND EYEWITNESS EVIDENCE

STREAM
B

Why do eyewitnesses withhold information? The effects of context and audience on grain size choice

REID, N., WEBER, N., & BREWER, N. (Flinders University)

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Eyewitnesses frequently withhold coarse-grained (broad, less precise) information to maximise the informativeness (i.e., fine grained detail) of their memory report. Literature suggests that context and audience affect informativeness and information withholding. Additionally, self-presentation may explain why context and audience affect grain size choice. Context and audience will be manipulated through publicity and authority. Grain size choice and self-presentation will be measured. It is hypothesised that publicity and authority will result in fewer coarse-grained responses compared to privacy and no authority. We will present findings showing that context significantly affects grain size choice, but (contrary to the hypothesis) with fewer coarse-grained responses provided in private. This effect is not explained by self-presentation. Additionally, authority presence is associated with greater self-presentational concerns, however, no difference in grain size responding.

9:00 AM

| THEMATIC SESSION: PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS | STREAM C |
|--|-------------|
| <p>The mating sociometer and attractive others: A double-edged sword in romantic relationships</p> <p>KAVANAGH, PS. (University of South Australia), FLETCHER, GJO. (University of Canterbury, Christchurch NZ), & ELLIS, BJ. (University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA)</p> <p><i>phil.kavanagh@unisa.edu.au</i></p> <p>Eighty-one participants were recruited to test the sensitivity of the mating sociometer (Kavanagh, Robins, & Ellis, 2010) to mate-value feedback in the context of ongoing intimate relationships. Experiences of social rejection-acceptance by attractive opposite-sex confederates were manipulated, and the effects of this manipulation on self-esteem, relationship satisfaction and commitment, and dedication to a current friendship were assessed. The results indicated that social rejection-acceptance by members of the opposite sex altered relationship satisfaction and commitment; that this causal link was amplified by changes in state self-esteem; that these effects were specific to intimate relationships and did not generalize to friendship dedication. Overall, this research supports a domain-specific conceptualization of sociometer theory and extends the findings from Kavanagh et al. (2010) in an important direction.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: INTERGROUP RELATIONS | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>When ethnic deviance is desired: The curious case of the “perpetual foreigner”</p> <p>THAI, M., BARLOW, FK., HORNSEY, MJ., BARLOW, FK., & HORNSEY, MJ. (The University of Queensland)</p> <p><i>michael.thai@uqconnect.edu.au</i></p> <p>Asian peoples in Western nations are often denied their national identity (e.g., they are perceived as not really Australian). In an experiment (N = 269), Asian Australian participants were presented with a Facebook profile of either an Asian or White individual with either stereotypically Asian Australian or White Australian characteristics. We found that participants who believed Asians could permeate White society were more likely to accept a friend request from an Asian person portrayed as stereotypically White, or a White person portrayed as stereotypically Asian. For participants who comparatively perceived an impermeable group boundary, no differences in friendship acceptance were observed. Liking did not follow the same pattern. We thus argue that Asian peoples in Western nations who perceive group boundaries as permeable strategically, and not on the basis of liking, accept people who blur these boundaries as a means of bringing them closer to the national identity.</p> | |

FRIDAY

SYMPOSIUM: DISCOURSE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

STREAM
A

“They’re all tribals”: Essentialism, context and the “sectarian” representation of Sudanese refugees

HANSON-EASEY, SH., & AUGOUSTINOS, MA. (The University of Adelaide)

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The concept of psychological essentialism proposes that belief in inherent group ‘essences’ play an important role in minority-group prejudice. This paper, adopting a critical discursive approach, examines naturally-occurring conversations on talkback radio to show how speakers represented Sudanese refugees as possessing an essentialised ‘sectarian’ or ‘tribal’ nature. However, these categories were deployed for contrary rhetorical ends, and were sometimes hedged as serious threats by constructing sectarian attributes as time-limited, or restricted to conflicts between Sudanese ‘tribes’. We argue that essentialist rhetoric, observed in social practice, is contingent on, and made by intelligible by, interactional and socio-historical contexts. We also contend that a discursive approach could fruitfully augment socio-cognitive characterisations of essentialist ontologies, remaining sensitive to the ever-fluid and nuanced linguistic forms that construct some social groups as ‘different’.

SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY AND EYEWITNESS EVIDENCE

STREAM
B

Cognitive dissonance in the cop shop: The distortion of eyewitness testimony.

SEMMLER, C. (University of Adelaide), BREWER, N. (Flinders University), DOUGLASS, AB. (Bates College), & SCOBIE, C. (University of Adelaide)

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Eyewitness testimony plays an important role in criminal investigations and prosecutions. However, the lack of reliability of this testimony is demonstrated by real world cases of wrongful conviction. Our research explores cognitive dissonance as a distorting influence on eyewitness testimony. In a series of studies, we explore factors thought to increase the experience of dissonance after an eyewitness has made an identification decision, including the severity of the consequences for the suspect and whether the consequences were foreseeable. Our research uses the self-standards model of cognitive dissonance and suggests that when eyewitnesses are made to act in ways inconsistent with their self-standards, they may distort their reports of events to reduce dissonance. These studies indicate that dissonance may produce distorted accounts of important aspects of an eyewitness’ account and serve to further reduce the reliability of their evidence as a basis for conviction.

9:20 AM

| THEMATIC SESSION: PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS | STREAM C |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Do we like to see our self in our therapist?</p> <p>WIINGAARD, SUW., GLEAVES, DG. (Canterbury University), GRASSET, RG. (Canterbury University/Hitlab), & JOHNSTON, LJ. (Canterbury University)</p> <p><i>signe.wiingaard@pg.canterbury.ac.nz</i></p> <hr/> <p>Research suggests we have a positive bias toward people with whom we share a facial resemblance. Such people are seen as more trustworthy, attractive and persuasive. We investigate whether this also is true when participants judge potential therapists with respect to friendliness, professionalism and likability. Participants are presented for a therapy website that displays three therapist photographs: One morphed with themselves (self-morph), one morphed with someone else (other-morph) and one a control condition with no photograph. While there is a strong preference for seeing a photograph of the potential therapist (versus the control) there is no clear preference for self-morph. Instead, preference is moderated by factors such as previous therapy experience (experience associated with preference for other-morph) and the specific therapist. Implications for attractiveness and for the therapeutic relationship are considered.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: INTERGROUP RELATIONS | STREAM D |
|---|-------------|
| <p>The impact of foreign threat on minority groups' tolerance for diversity</p> <p>DAVIES, G. (University of British Columbia), OSBORNE, X. (University of Auckland), & HUTCHINSON, M. (University of British Columbia)</p> <p><i>paul.g.davies@ubc.ca</i></p> <hr/> <p>Perceived foreign threats to one's nation can influence minority groups' endorsement of assimilation and multiculturalism as models of foreign and domestic intergroup relations. For example, priming American minority groups to think about the 9/11 terrorist attacks (i.e., a foreign threat) increase those minority groups' support for assimilation as a model of foreign intergroup relations. In contrast, perceived foreign threats strengthen these same minority groups' endorsement of multiculturalism as a model for domestic intergroup relations. The similarities and disparities in how majority and minority groups respond to foreign threats will be addressed. International differences in this relationship between foreign threat and the citizenry's tolerance for diversity will also be discussed.</p> | |

FRIDAY

SYMPOSIUM: DISCOURSE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

STREAM A

Perceptions of anthropogenic climate change: Beyond dichotomous conceptualizations of concern

CALLAGHAN, PC., & AUGOUSTINOS, MA. (The University of Adelaide)

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An online self-report questionnaire rated University students' perceptions of anthropogenic climate change (ACC) eliciting both quantitative and qualitative responses. Levels of concern for climate change were generally high, however thematic differences were found between faculties. For example, the Science students prioritized the scientific details of climate change, whilst the Humanities and Social Science students highlighted the social and political structures that have caused ACC and stand in the way of mitigating it. Moreover we show that skepticism for the human contribution to climate change can exist within a framework that supports strong environmental values. We posit this is due to the prioritization of different values for different social groups. The present study highlights the importance of probing quantitative data for thematic variation. The possibilities for utilizing these findings to forge stronger support for political action on this issue are discussed.

SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY AND EYEWITNESS EVIDENCE

STREAM B

How a smiling face can cue familiarity and produce a mistaken eyewitness identification

NISHIZAWA, T. (Flinders University), BREWER, N. (FlindersUniversity), & PALMER, M. (University of Tasmania)

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Biased lineups can lead to mistaken eyewitness identification decisions. We investigated whether subtle differences in lineup members' facial expressions can result in a biased lineup. After viewing a mock-crime video, participants viewed a culprit-absent lineup, either containing a smiling (but innocent) suspect (biased) or a suspect with a neutral expression (unbiased) presented amongst foils with neutral expressions. A smiling face has been shown to cause a feeling of familiarity. Thus, it was hypothesized that when presented with a smile, the suspect would appear more familiar, leading to a greater likelihood of being chosen from the lineup. Compared with a suspect with a neutral expression, the presence of a smile led witnesses giving higher familiarity ratings to the suspect and expressing higher levels of confidence that the suspect was in fact the culprit. The implications of these findings are discussed.

| THEMATIC SESSION: PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS | STREAM C |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Empathy, shared fate, and contrast in response to induced social comparisons between romantic partners</p> <p>PINKUS, RT. (University of Western Sydney), WILLIAMS, LA., & WAHNON, T. (The University of New South Wales)</p> <p><i>r.pinkus@uws.edu.au</i></p> <p>Being outperformed typically elicits negative reactions (contrast). However, being outperformed by a romantic partner can elicit positive reactions, in that individuals share their partner's perspective (empathy) and positive outcomes (shared fate). This study builds upon past research, which used hypothetical or retrospective methods, by inducing comparisons between romantic partners in vivo. In this design, couples assigned to a feedback condition are told that one partner has outperformed the other on a mental rotation task (T1); control couples are given no feedback. All couples then work jointly on a puzzle (T2). As predicted, outperformed partners report more empathy and shared fate at T2 (controlling for T1); feedback does not influence contrast. Further, each partner's T1 shared fate interacted (ActorXPartner) to predict T2 shared fate. These findings add to the increasing understanding that people may indeed glean benefits from being outperformed by their romantic partner.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: INTERGROUP RELATIONS | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>The role of collective narcissism and nonattachment in memory of historical injustices</p> <p>SAHDRA, B. (University of Western Sydney)</p> <p><i>b.sahdra@uws.edu.au</i></p> <p>Social groups with a history conflict often argue about how the injustices should be remembered and resolved. This research investigates the role of collective narcissism (CN) and nonattachment (NA) in memory of historical transgressions of ingroup members. CN is defined as a high investment in an unrealistic belief about the ingroup's greatness. NA is defined as lack of clinging to or suppression of reified mental representations; it implies less investment in unrealistic beliefs. When ingroup identity is important to the self, CN predicts reduced recall of ingroup negative events and lower consensus of the recalled events, but NA predicts increased recall and greater consensus of negative events. When reminded of an ingroup transgression, CN predicts greater defensiveness and NA predicts less defensiveness. A better understanding of these factors influencing memory of historical injustices can inform efforts to reduce intergroup conflict and promote reconciliation.</p> | |

FRIDAY

SYMPOSIUM: DISCOURSE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

STREAM A

Announcing problems on a men's counselling helpline: The interactional organisation of institutional responses to narratives

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The literature on men's help-seeking suggests men display a preference for solution-focused interaction. Men's health services routinely orient to this preference, providing assistance in the form of practical advice. However, little research has examined actual interactions between men and health professionals. The present paper analyses interaction on a men's telephone relationship-counselling service. Focusing on men's reasons for calling the helpline, we demonstrate recurring interactional patterns relating to the institutional philosophy of solution-focused counselling. Specifically, callers routinely called the helpline because they wanted to talk. Counsellors, however, displayed regular orientation to the role of advice and information provider, as well as that of listener. The present paper examines interactional disfluencies around reason-for-call talk, and considers the practical consequences for institutional assumptions of male preference for solution-focused healthcare.

SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY AND EYEWITNESS EVIDENCE

STREAM B

Differential effects of confirming post-identification feedback on eyewitness subjective and objective judgments

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Confirming feedback is known to affect eyewitness subjective (confidence, attention, ease of identification) but not objective judgments (time-in-view, distance). To date, only one study has explored these differential feedback effects. Douglass, Brewer, and Semmler (2010) have ruled out the possibility that these are due to response format, the verifiability, and the relative difficulty of making the judgments. We hypothesised that these differential effects occur because confirming feedback contains information that is relevant only to subjective judgments and thus does not provide inferences about time-in-view and distance judgments. To test this, we manipulated feedback type (confirming feedback, confirming-plus-relevant feedback, control) and retention interval (immediate, 1-week delay) variables between-participants. Our results have implications for theories of the post-identification feedback effect.

THEMATIC SESSION: PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

STREAM
C**The effects of reciprocity, type of relationship, and culture on relationship satisfaction**

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Equity Theory (Walster et al., 1978) suggests that perceiving reciprocity leads to higher relationship satisfaction than perceiving inequity. We predicted that South East Asians would show less satisfaction with inequity than European-Australians and that this effect would increase with strangers. 158 Asian and 160 Australian students were randomly assigned to read a scenario from a 3 (over-benefit, equal, under-benefit) X 2 (close friend, stranger) design where money is lent (to self or other) to pay for lunch and is either repaid or not. ANOVAs showed that participants from both cultures reported less desire for future interaction, more negative and less positive emotion, and less trust when there was inequity (overbenefit or underbenefit). Moreover, they reported less desire for future interaction and less trust with strangers as compared to close friends when there was inequity. These findings are consistent with Equity Theory and support its cross-cultural applicability.

FRIDAY

SYMPOSIUM: DISCOURSE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

STREAM
A

How demographic questions about gender and sexuality construct the groups in question: Reflections on attempts to stratify

TREHARNE, GJT. (University of Otago)

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It is common in psychological studies to request gender using the male/female binary. When sexuality is requested, various answer options are used that typically reflect a straight/gay/bisexual grouping. The present analysis is a reflective interrogation of questions used to request gender and sexuality in a series of studies and the attempt to stratify the samples by gender and sexuality. The questions serve to construct gender and sexuality as elements of identity that are fixed. The wording and ordering of answer options appears trivial but denote what is 'normal'. Attempts to stratify the samples by gender and sexuality were only partially successful and amplified the ways in which research is constructive of gender and sexuality by reasserting the positivist epistemology of seeking group differences. Methods of requesting gender and sexuality are important for both quantitative and qualitative research wherein comparative subsamples or a homogeneous targeted sample is required.

THEMATIC SESSION: PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW

STREAM
B

Stereotypes about the race of a perpetrator affect eyewitnesses' memory of a suspect's stereotypicality

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Errors in eyewitness identification are the leading cause of wrongful convictions. Though research shows when these errors are likely to occur, no study to date indicates who eyewitnesses are likely to mistakenly identify. We address this oversight in a set of studies that show that racial stereotypes affect who eyewitnesses misidentify. In Study 1 (n = 39), we show that different crimes evoke distinct stereotypes about a perpetrator's appearance. Study 2 (n = 131) builds on this finding and shows that stereotypes cause eyewitnesses to mistakenly identify suspects in a stereotype-consistent manner—stereotypically Black crimes cause eyewitnesses to remember a suspect as appearing more Afrocentric, whereas stereotypically White crimes cause eyewitnesses to remember a suspect as appearing less-Afrocentric. In Study 3 (n = 42), we replicate these results using different crimes. Together, our findings provide the first demonstration of who eyewitnesses are likely to mistakenly identify.

10:40 AM

| SYMPOSIUM: EMOTIONS AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR | STREAM C |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Pride can make you a sinner or a saint: The influence of pride on intrapersonal, interpersonal, and intergroup processes</p> <p>WILLIAMS, LA. (University of New South Wales) lwilliams@unsw.edu.au</p> <p>This talk presents the findings of a program of research investigating the intrapersonal, interpersonal and intergroup behaviours associated with the experience of the emotion pride. Pride is typically elicited following an event of personal relevance that represents success or goal attainment. Whether pride drives prosocial (saintly) or antisocial (sinful) behaviour depends on the level at which pride is felt (i.e., personal vs. group). Feeling pride at a personal level (i.e., stemming from an achievement attained by the self) motivates goal pursuit intrapersonally and leadership interpersonally. Such findings support the functional role of personal pride in building social esteem. Feeling pride at a group level (i.e., stemming from an achievement attained by one's group), however, increases intergroup aggression in the face of threat. Indeed, the behavioural outcomes of pride are varied and contextually-dependent.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: INTERGROUP CONTACT | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Successful intergroup contact: A qualitative and quantity triangulation analysis to discover the dynamic processes</p> <p>WHITE, FA. (The University of Sydney), BLIUC, A-M. (Monash University), & ABU-RAYYA, HM. (La Trobe University) fiona.white@sydney.edu.au</p> <p>This experiment adopted a qualitative and quantitative triangulation analysis to identify the dynamic processes involved in promoting intergroup harmony. The real groups design involved 102 Muslim and 103 Christian high-school students being allocated to either a nine-week dual identity-electronic contact (DIEC) program that involved two pairs from each group interacting synchronously via the internet, or the control program, where pairs interacted within their religious groups. Participants completed quantitative measures relating to intergroup bias, anxiety, prejudice and outgroup knowledge. Qualitative analysis of the eight internet sessions revealed that DIEC students reported greater cooperation and focus on the common goal than control students. Importantly, the quality of the internet interactions significantly correlated with predicted quantitative measures, and thus, this experiment is one of the first to discover the dynamic processes underlying successful intergroup contact.</p> | |

FRIDAY

SYMPOSIUM: DISCOURSE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

STREAM A

'People smuggling' and 'border security': The representation of asylum seekers as economically undesirable

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This paper argues that asylum seekers are represented as threatening to the sovereignty of the Australian nation-state as a result of the challenge they pose to Australian borders, and therefore to the ability of the government to maintain the homogeneity of the imagined community. In particular, the paper argues that discourses of economic undesirability are used in the representation of asylum seekers in public discourse, and function to justify border protection policies. To assess this claim, the paper examines two incidents of asylum seekers arriving by boat in 2009 that appeared in the news media. The findings indicate that two discourses were particularly prevalent in the coverage of these incidents: a negative representation of people smuggling, and a focus on border security. The paper concludes that these features function to maintain a negative representation of asylum seekers arriving by boat, and provide a frame of reference in which asylum seekers are seen as undesirable.

THEMATIC SESSION: PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW

STREAM B

The effects of salience, non-verbal cues and stereotypes on children's testimony and case outcomes

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Children involved in the court system are often permitted to use various video technologies when giving their evidence. As a result, children's evidence can be presented in a variety of ways which may differentially highlight the salience of the child's social group and related stereotypes, as well as non-verbal cues to deception. The present research sought to investigate the implications of different presentations of children's testimony and how this may affect jurors' use of stereotypical beliefs about children in their ratings of a robbery case. Through a live trial simulation, where the presentation of the child's testimony was manipulated, the relationships between mock jurors' stereotypes, perceptions of the child's testimony, and ratings of the case were examined. The impact of access to visual non-verbal cues was further investigated, with results indicating that while non-verbals did affect case ratings, the relationship was moderated by how typical the child was seen, further indicating that stereotypes do play a role in perceptions of the child's testimony.

11:00 AM

| SYMPOSIUM: EMOTIONS AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR | STREAM C |
|---|-------------|
| <p>How important is mimicry when understanding another's emotional state? VANMAN, E.J., HORIGUCHI, M., PHILIPP, MC. (University of Queensland), & JOHNSTON, L. (University of Canterbury, New Zealand) e.vanman@psy.uq.edu.au</p> <p>The Simulation of Smiles (SIMS) model (Niedenthal et al., 2010) details the conditions that determine whether a smile will be judged as genuine or not. A key variable in this judgment is whether motor mimicry of the smile occurs during viewing. According to the model, when mimicry is not possible, cultural beliefs and stereotypes will be relied on, yielding more error in judgments. In a set of two studies, participants viewed photos of genuine or fake smiles while facial EMG activity was recorded from the muscles used to produce genuine smiles. Study 1 showed that participants did mimic the genuine or fake smiles, and this corresponded to their judgments. However, in Study 2, participants were instructed to inhibit their responses to all smiles, which was confirmed by facial EMG activity. Yet, they were still able to differentiate reliably between genuine and smiles, even in the absence of beliefs or other situational cues. The results challenge some tenets of the SIMS model.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: INTERGROUP CONTACT | STREAM D |
|---|-------------|
| <p>The wallpaper effect: The contact hypothesis fails for minority group members who live in areas with a high proportion of majority group members BARLOW, FK., HORNSEY, MJ., THAI, M. (University of Queensland), SENGUPTA, N., & SIBLEY, CG. (University of Auckland) f.barlow@psy.uq.edu.au</p> <p>Past research has shown that the link between contact and prejudice is consistently less strong for minority group members than it is for majority group members (see Tropp & Pettigrew, 2005). In the present paper we sought to elucidate this asymmetry. In Study 1, Asian Australians (N=273) who lived in minority-dense neighborhoods and had friendships with White Australians displayed less prejudice towards them. This relationship, however, was weak or non-existent when they lived in predominantly White neighborhoods. In Study 2 we replicated this pattern in New Zealand using data from a Māori sample (N=997). Finally, in Study 3 we extended our model to show that friendship and negative contact with White Americans only predicted Black Americans' (N=219) attitudes towards White Americans when Black Americans lived in minority-dense neighborhoods. We conclude neighborhood diversity must be taken into account when looking at the effects of contact on minority group members' attitudes.</p> | |

FRIDAY

SYMPOSIUM: DISCOURSE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

STREAM
A

It shouldn't stick out from your bikini at the beach': Gender, pubic hair, and pubic hair removal

BRAUN, VB., TRICKLEBANK, GT. (The University of Auckland), & CLARKE, VC. (University of the West of England)

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There appears to be a trend towards more extreme pubic hair removal for western women, and men appear also to be increasingly removing some pubic hair. In order to understand the meanings associated with pubic hair, and its removal, we used a qualitative survey. A convenience sample of 67 New Zealanders (50 women, 16 men, mean age 29) completed the survey. Thematic analysis identified five, sometimes highly gendered, themes: 1) pubic hair removal is an individual choice (within limits); 2) pubic hair is, and should be, private; 3) pubic hair is, and should be, removed to be attractive; 4) pubic hair is not dirty, but having less is cleaner; and 5) pubic hair interferes with sex. 'Personal choice,' the ostensible ultimate trump card, was limited by 'attractiveness', 'cleanliness', and 'interference with sex', and the idea of unacceptable public exposure of pubic hair. Further research is needed to understand the experienced benefits, risks and health implications of pubic hair removal.

11:20 AM

| SYMPOSIUM: EMOTIONS AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR | STREAM C |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Don't dwell on it: The impact of rumination on emotion sensitivity JOHNSTON, L., CARTER, J., & MCLELLAN, T. (University of Canterbury, New Zealand) lucy.johnston@canterbury.ac.nz</p> <p>The relationship between level of depressive symptoms, ruminative response style and sensitivity to facial expressions of emotion was investigated amongst female university students. Participants were able to distinguish between facial expressions (of happiness and sadness) that were and were not associated with experience of a corresponding affective state. For sadness, there was a negative relationship between rumination and emotion sensitivity, and a positive relationship between rumination and bias. Results are discussed in terms of the influence of individual differences on sensitivity to the emotional state of interaction partners.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: INTERGROUP CONTACT | STREAM D |
|---|-------------|
| <p>The effect of appraisal of outgroup knowledge on anticipated stress for intergroup interactions AYDOGAN, A F., & GONSALKORALE, K. (University of Sydney) adem.aydogan@sydney.edu.au</p> <p>Negative expectations for interactions involving outgroup members can create a psychological barrier that leads to avoidance. According to the Stress and Coping Framework, an intergroup interaction is appraised as a threat when the demands of the interaction are perceived as exceeding one's resources. The aim of the present study was to investigate whether stress expectancies of dominant group members for an upcoming interaction with a minority group member can be varied by manipulating appraisals of resources (outgroup knowledge) relevant to the interaction. Anglo Australian students received a hard and an easy knowledge test on Muslims. Participants then rated their level of knowledge of Muslims and their stress expectancy for the interaction. When the partner was a Muslim, knowledge tests affected stress expectancy, such that participants who appraised their knowledge of Muslims as higher felt less stressed than those who appraised their knowledge as lower. Knowledge tests did not have an effect when the partner was an Anglo Australian, as expected. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.</p> | |

FRIDAY

SYMPOSIUM: DISCOURSE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

STREAM
A

‘200 years of white affirmative action’: Recognition of white privilege in discussions of race discrimination

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Much discursive research has focused on how racism is accomplished through text and talk, examining how majority group members justify or mitigate prejudice and discrimination. This research instead looks at the use of arguments acknowledging white privilege within the context of discussions of a particular act ruled as discriminatory to majority group members. Data is taken from 300 online comments about a US court case where white firefighters were found to be discriminated against because a test that was deemed racially biased in their favour was disregarded by their employer. The focus here is on the particular usage of acknowledging white privilege in order to define discrimination as due inequality of outcomes (rather than inequality of process). The availability of such an argument to members provides a way of building ‘anti-racist’ rhetoric that has practical implications for the mitigation of racism within the community.

11:40 AM

| SYMPOSIUM: EMOTIONS AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR | STREAM C |
|--|-------------|
| <p>A multiple systems model of angry rumination DENSON, TF. (University of New South Wales) <i>t.denson@unsw.edu.au</i></p> <p>Angry rumination is perseverative thinking about a personally meaningful anger-inducing event and is a risk factor for aggression. This talk presents a new model for understanding the diverse effects of angry rumination across five levels of analysis: cognitive, neurobiological, affective, executive control, and behavioural. Angry rumination relies on neural regions associated with self-referential processing, social cognition, emotion regulation, and arousal. The type of rumination adopted at the cognitive level moderates angry affect, neurobiological activation, which influences executive control and aggression. Angry rumination temporarily reduces self-control, which increases aggression. The talk identifies gaps in our knowledge, suggests a functional account of angry rumination, and proposes future research directions based on hypotheses derived from the model.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: INTERGROUP CONTACT | STREAM D |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Ostracism and interethnic conflict: The effects of ostracism and inclusion on cognitions and behaviours toward Indian International students GODWIN, A., VAN DOMMELEN, AVD., ZADRO, LZ., GONSALKORALE, KG. (University of Sydney), & DEVINE, PD. (University of Madison-Wisconsin) <i>agod2462@uni.sydney.edu.au</i></p> <p>Despite trends toward social inclusion and acceptance in multicultural nations such as Australia minority group members often report feeling ostracised by majority group members. In other instances, it is majority group members who feel that they are being targeted by minority members, which in turn has led to hostility and further exclusionary acts. The current study examined the role of ostracism in promoting interethnic aggression—specifically, aggression by majority members against Indian international students. The findings suggest that ostracism—induced by the O-Cam paradigm (Goodacre & Zadro, 2010)—does not lead to greater aggression toward ostracising minority members. Rather, it was observed that brief periods of inclusion can foster a more positive outlook toward outgroup members. Implications for using the O-Cam paradigm as a means of fostering positive intergroup contact are discussed.</p> | |

FRIDAY

SYMPOSIUM: DISCOURSE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

STREAM A

Doom doomy doom doom: Talking about the apocalypse

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Thanks to movies such as '2012' (based on the idea that the Mayan calendar ends on December 21st, 2012) doomsaying is likely to be a theme for much of this year. At the same time, despite the historical ubiquity of apocalyptic vision, end-of-world predictions have received little (I mean really little) attention from psychology. I will describe an analysis of internet-based discussions about the 2012 'prophecy' and some of the 2011 failed predictions, focussing on themes of religion/faith (both supporting and opposing prophecy), patternicity (the making of connections between otherwise disparate 'evidence' to support specific prophecy), and the management of issues of credibility.

THEMATIC SESSION: BELIEF SYSTEMS

STREAM B

Dead and alive: Beliefs in contradictory conspiracy theories

DOUGLAS, KM., WOOD, M., & SUTTON, RM. (University of Kent)

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Conspiracy theories can form a monological belief system: a self-sustaining worldview comprised of a network of mutually supportive beliefs. The present research shows that even endorsement of mutually incompatible conspiracy theories are positively correlated. In Study 1 (n = 137), the more participants believed that Princess Diana faked her own death, the more they believed that she was murdered. In Study 2 (n = 102), the more participants believed that Osama Bin Laden was already dead when U.S. special forces raided his compound in Pakistan, the more they believed he is still alive. Hierarchical regression models showed that mutually incompatible conspiracy theories are positively associated because both are associated with the view that the authorities are engaged in a cover-up (Study 2). The monological nature of conspiracy belief appears to be driven not by conspiracy theories directly supporting one another, but by broader beliefs supporting conspiracy theories in general.

1:20 PM

| SYMPOSIUM: PROCESSING OUR OWN TRANSGRESSIONS | STREAM C |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Authentic versus narcissistic self-forgiveness: The role of humility EGAN, LA., & TODOROV, N. (Macquarie University) luke.egan@mq.edu.au</p> <p>Self-forgiveness has been associated with both adaptive/prosocial and maladaptive/antisocial behaviour. This inconsistency may be resolved by distinguishing between (a) those who accept responsibility and experience remorse for the transgressions they have committed, and (b) those who justify and excuse their misdeeds, without accepting responsibility. The former individuals may be described as granting themselves authentic self-forgiveness, the latter as granting themselves narcissistic self-forgiveness. Importantly, researchers have begun to explore self-forgiveness in relation to constructs such as egotism, narcissism, and humility. The present paper offers a theoretical model of how humility is related to both forms of self-forgiveness, and a discussion of the mechanisms by which these relationships may operate. Survey data (N = 355) are presented in support of the present model, and it is argued that humility may be one of the key predictors of self-forgiveness.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: COLLECTIVE ACTION | STREAM D |
|---|-------------|
| <p>You're either with us or against us!: The moral rift between activists and their constituents O'BRIEN, K J. (Australian National University), JEFFRIES, CH. (University of Queensland), ZAAL, M P. (Leiden University), & SAAB, R. (University of Cardiff) kerry.obrien@anu.edu.au</p> <p>Collective action is often seen as necessary for achieving social change and research has identified the adoption of a politicised collective identity as the strongest known predictor of individuals' willingness to engage in collective action. However, as politicised identities have a strong moral component, the adoption of such identities can potentially lead to a moral rift between activists and those they seek to persuade and recruit to their cause; outcomes which would be counterproductive for the achievement of social change. In two studies we found that people who strongly identify with an activist movement (feminists) have strong moral feelings about the cause and experience negative emotions to those who do not agree with the activist cause (study 1) and even those who agree with the cause but do not actively support it (study 2).</p> | |

FRIDAY

SYMPOSIUM: DISCOURSE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

STREAM A

Gender, parenting and careers: Postgraduate accounts of academia

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Despite positive shifts in recent decades, women remain under-represented in almost all academic levels at universities internationally. Furthermore, previous evidence has suggested that women move out of the university system in increasing numbers as they progress from postgraduate study to an academic career. The current study aimed to explore both male and female postgraduate students' accounts of their current study and future career plans. Drawing on a discursive analysis, this paper examines talk recorded in a series of focus groups with postgraduate students about career choices, academia, parenting and gender. In particular, we explore the ways in which an academic career was constructed as unappealing to both women and men, but specifically for women who are, or may become, mothers. Possible implications for understandings of gender, motherhood, and equity are also considered.

THEMATIC SESSION: BELIEF SYSTEMS

STREAM B

The effectiveness of analogy for communicating information about climate change

GUY, S., KASHIMA, Y. (Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne), & WALKER, I. (Social and Behavioural Sciences Group, Division of Ecosystem)

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Despite the large body of evidence about the link between increasing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing global temperatures, governments and individuals are slow to respond to the threat of climate change. The reasons for this are complex, however, one line of evidence suggests that an individual's cultural worldview constrains beliefs about climate change (Kahan, Braman, Gastil, Slovic, & Mertz, 2007) such that new information that does not fit the worldview is disregarded. This research investigates the effect of analogy on beliefs about climate change and finds evidence that contrasts with the above 'cultural cognition' view of climate change beliefs. Results of an experimental population study show that analogy has a moderating effect on cultural worldviews and climate change beliefs such that relationships between worldviews and beliefs are weakened after exposure to the analogy. This finding has implications for the communication of climate change information.

1:40 PM

| SYMPOSIUM: PROCESSING OUR OWN TRANSGRESSIONS | STREAM C |
|---|-------------|
| <p>The psychological immune response to transgressions WOODYATT, L., & WENZEL, M. (Flinders University) <i>lydia.woodyatt@flinders.edu.au</i></p> <p>Acknowledging responsibility for wrongdoing by an offender is key to restorative processes. However responsibility can increase the associated threat of social exclusion. This study explores whether pseudo self-forgiveness functions as a defensive psychological immune response to minimize the threat to belonging after a transgression. The study follows participants (N = 76) over the 11 days after an interpersonal transgression. Linear Mixed Modelling revealed acceptance by others moderated the relationship between responsibility and pseudo self-forgiveness, reducing defensive processing in cases of high responsibility. Victim's forgiveness was negatively, and hostile responses positively, related to pseudo self-forgiveness. Respectful confrontation by a third party was negatively associated with pseudo self-forgiveness. Results support previous studies which suggest need for belonging is a key variable for restorative processing of transgressions.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: COLLECTIVE ACTION | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Morality vs. norms: The power of moral outrage to overcome normative barriers to political action MCDONALD, RI., COOKE, AN. (University of Queensland), PHAN, LL. (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam), & MILSOM, L. (Australian National University) <i>r.mcdonald6@uq.edu.au</i></p> <p>Many social injustices may be tolerated or perpetuated because of a public perception of approval for the action. Previous research has demonstrated that people who believe their position on an issue is moral will behave in a counter-normative manner, but has not addressed the power of invoking moral outrage as a persuasive tool to overcome social norms supportive of injustice. The present studies seek to examine scenarios in which an act of ongoing discrimination or injustice is able to be viewed as both widely approved, as well as morally objectionable. We employed a 2 (moral outrage vs. morally neutral) X 2 (norm of approval vs. disapproval) design. Of most interest was the condition in which the injustice was widely approved, and simultaneously framed as morally outrageous. We hypothesised that under these conditions, the use of moral outrage as a persuasive tool would overcome normative barriers to political action. Results support this prediction and suggest the potential of morality appeals in encouraging participation in political action.</p> | |

FRIDAY

SYMPOSIUM: DISCOURSE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

STREAM A

Talking racism in Aotearoa: Prejudice and its effects among the indigenous people of New Zealand and their partners

PACK, S.J., TUFFIN, K. (Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand), & LYONS, A.C. (Massey University, Wellington, New Zealand)

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Does racism against Maori take place in Aotearoa today? What are its effects, and what are the solutions? This discourse analytic study aims to contribute to current conceptual and theoretical understandings of racism by holding a mirror to studies based on perpetrator text or talk. It explores twenty-one individual interviews given by Maori recipients of racist behaviour, and five by their non-Maori partners. A social constructionist epistemology is employed to allow the participants' embodied perceptions of racism to be constructed although differing from those of the dominant culture. The findings indicate that although some earlier blatant racism now exists as subtle or modern racism, blatant interpersonal racism remains extant in some areas of the public domain, and exerts a negative influence. The effects of ethnophaulisms, marginalization and lowered expectations are examined, and the participants' suggestions for solutions contrasted with those in the literature.

THEMATIC SESSION: BELIEF SYSTEMS

STREAM B

Reducing biological conceptions of race disrupts 'other-race' bias

MALLAN, K.M. (Queensland University of Technology), BASTIAN, B., & SMITH, J. (The University of Queensland)

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Beliefs about the biological basis of social categories such as race, coined genetic essentialism, influence the manner in which we view members of such groups. We investigated whether activation of genetic essentialist beliefs about race could modify race bias effects associated with the categorization and implicit evaluation of same- and other-race faces. Caucasian participants read one of two versions of a news article quoting a scientific report on the accuracy with which an individuals' racial group membership can be predicted from limited genetic information. Participants who read the strong biological conception prime reported more strongly essentialist views of race, showed an other-race effect in a sorting categorization task (Exp 1) and evaluated other-race faces negatively in an affective priming task (Exp 2). Results are consistent with the notion that genetic essentialist beliefs influence basic social categorization and evaluation processes.

2:00 PM

| SYMPOSIUM: PROCESSING OUR OWN TRANSGRESSIONS | STREAM C |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Feelings of shame and uncertainty following allegation of transgression HARRIS, N. (Australian National University) nathan.harris@anu.edu.au</p> <p>Understandings of shame tend to characterise the emotion as a response to social disapproval, where disapproval causes an emotional response because it signals lost social bonds and threatens social rejection. An alternative approach suggests that an important impact of social disapproval is as a form of social validation that creates uncertainty about the individuals interpretation of the behaviour, influencing the target of disapproval to perceive their behaviour as shameful. This paper reports an exploratory study that examines the shame-related emotions that occur in a sample of 156 parents who were interviewed after being investigated by an Australian child protection agency. The relationship between disapproval, uncertainty, and shame is explored and shows that two distinct shame emotions are associated with greater feelings of uncertainty.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: COLLECTIVE ACTION | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Bystander groups and collective action SAERI, AK., IYER, A., & LOUIS, WR. (The University of Queensland) a.saeri@uq.edu.au</p> <p>Current collective action (CA) research focuses on disadvantaged and advantaged groups' responses to injustice. But work on bystander groups, neither victimised by nor responsible for the disadvantage, has just begun. Models of CA predict action intentions from groups' appraisals of the injustice itself. But the type of CA may inform how groups appraise the injustice, and their intentions to take further action. Bystander groups in particular are mostly likely to encounter injustice only after hearing about CA taken in response. In our study, participants read a scenario in which either their own (victimised group) or a similar university (bystander group) planned to raise fees unjustly, and that students had taken normative (e.g., petition) or disruptive (e.g., blockade) CA against the injustice. Results show that victimised but not bystander participants reported greater intentions to take future action after reading that disruptive CA had been taken, compared with normative CA.</p> | |

FRIDAY

SYMPOSIUM: DISCOURSE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

STREAM A

Discourse and social interaction: 25 years of Discursive Psychology

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Discussant

THEMATIC SESSION: BELIEF SYSTEMS

STREAM B

An experimental study into religion as attachment in a Hindu population

RAJESWARAN, P., & INNES, JM. (Australian College of Applied Psychology)

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Attachment Theory provides a model to understand the development of religious beliefs, where God can function as a nurturing parent-like figure. This study extends previous work, using subliminal activation of implicit attachment schemata, with an age-diverse sample of Hindu religious believers. Stimuli were designed to arouse threats of separation from the primary attachment figure (the mother). Irrespective of individual attachment style, primed participants expressed a greater need to seek proximity to God compared with controls. Participants with more insecure attachment histories increased in religiosity following subliminal activation, compared with controls. The findings suggest that Hindu populations may utilise more compensatory means of turning to God following experiences with insensitive caregivers. Comparisons will be made with previous research using the experimental paradigm with samples of different religious faiths.

2:20 PM

| SYMPOSIUM: PROCESSING OUR OWN TRANSGRESSIONS | STREAM C |
|---|-------------|
| <p>The role of perspective taking in processing a transgression in violent offenders</p> <p>GERACE, A. (Flinders University), DAY, A. (Deakin University), MOHR, P. (University of Adelaide), HOWELLS, K. (Nottingham University), & LIM, L. (Deakin University)</p> <p>adam.gerace@flinders.edu.au</p> <p>A lack of empathic responsiveness is identified as an antecedent to aggression and violent crime, and many prison programs aim to increase victim empathy. However, the role empathy deficits play in anger arousal in violent offenders has been under investigated. In this study, the extent to which empathy (perspective taking, empathic concern, personal distress) predicted anger response to an interpersonal provocation in violent offender and non-offender participants is investigated. Both groups were put in the role of victim, and asked to report their responses to the event. The relationship between perspective taking and anger was apparent for both groups; however, the idea that an inability to perspective take is a particular characteristic of offenders was not supported. The notion that different empathic processes might be responsible for individual offenders' transgressions is discussed, as well as the usefulness of empathy and forgiveness components in offender rehabilitation.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: COLLECTIVE ACTION | STREAM D |
|---|-------------|
| <p>From action research to union action: Changing social contexts and discourses of Cambodian women who go on strike, seek day care, and find their community and global voices.</p> <p>LUBEK, I. (University of Guelph, Canada and SPHCM, UNSW, Australia), ENNIS, N., GHABRIAL, M., BADALI, J., GREEN, M., SALMON, W., POLLOCK, G., SULIMA, E. (University of Guelph, Canada), KROS, S., & HAV, H. (Provincial AIDS Office and Provincial Health Department, S)</p> <p>ilubek@uoguelph.ca</p> <p>International researchers/interns assist Cambodian NGO 'SiRCHESI' with Lewinian Action Research health programs for HIV/AIDS among international brand beer-sellers. In 2006, 26 women, drinking 4-8 beers nightly, left their toxic workplaces and joined a monitored 24-month Hotel Apprentice Program (HAP) at guaranteed living wages. Their social discourse and behaviour are evaluated through quarterly interviews. Current beer-sellers (N=1416) in entertainment milieus are also regularly surveyed. HAP workers demonstrate higher self-esteem, job satisfaction and lower health risks. 'Family' activities dominate HAP discourse -- co-worker marriages, maternity leaves, children and day care needs. Beer-sellers' "talk" focuses on dangerous work environments. Some Carlsberg/Cambrew sellers found their voice collectively during the CFSWF union-led strike in 2011. Their public discourse in the local and international press resulted in a settlement of \$320 for for 600 sellers, representing half a year's pay.</p> | |

FRIDAY

THEMATIC SESSION: POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

STREAM
A

Challenging the construct validity of right-wing authoritarianism (RWA)

MAVOR, KI. (Australian National University), LOUIS, WR. (University of Queensland), SIBLEY, CG. (University of Auckland), & WILSON, MS. (Victoria University of Wellington)

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We challenge the common use of the RWA construct (Altemeyer, 1996) in attitude research. Altemeyer has argued that the concept and measure of RWA are uni-dimensional, and the measure is typically used as a unitary variable predicting a wide range of social attitudes and prejudices. Recently, researchers developed new scales that more explicitly attempt to capture three underlying dimensions (e.g., Funke, 2005; Duckitt, Bizumic, Krauss & Heled, 2010). Our recent work argues that the traditional RWA scale can also be measured as three factors (Mavor, Louis & Sibley, 2010), and that failure to distinguish the factors can lead to misleading results in regression and SEM analyses (Mavor, Macleod, Boal & Louis, 2009). Taking this work further, we find ourselves fundamentally questioning the construct validity of RWA. Pattern of correlations of the three components and external criterion variables undermines the convergent and discriminant validity of the RWA construct.

SYMPOSIUM: IDENTITY, COGNITION AND WELL-BEING

STREAM
B

When the age is in, the wit is out': Dementia (mis)diagnosis depends on age-related self-categorization and deficit expectations

HASLAM, SA., HASLAM, C., & MORTON, TA. (University of Exeter)

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A study examined the combined effects of age-based self-categorization and aging expectations on cognitive performance in a clinical context. The study's 2 X 2 design manipulated older adults' salient self-categorization as Younger or Older, as well as expectations that aging involves a specific memory decline versus generalized cognitive decline. Memory and general ability tests typically used in dementia screening were then administered. As predicted, self-categorization as Older dramatically reduced performance, but the measure on which this effect was revealed depended on aging expectations. Participants who self-categorized as Older and expected memory to decline, performed worse on memory tests. Conversely, participants who self-categorized as Older and expected widespread cognitive decline, performed worse on the general ability test. The implications for the latter group were profound as 70% met the diagnostic criterion for dementia, compared to 14% in other conditions.

3:00 PM

| THEMATIC SESSION: FORGIVENESS AND MORAL REPAIR | STREAM C |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Punishment makes the heart grow fonder STRELAN, P. (UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE), & VAN PROOIJEN, JW. (VU UNIVERSITY, NETHERLANDS) peter.strelan@adelaide.edu.au</p> <p>Retributive justice and forgiveness are understandably viewed as competitive responses. However, we argue that retributive justice is able to facilitate forgiveness because it restores to victims desirable psychological properties that encourage victims to move on from their negative experience. We provide evidence to support the hypothesis that victims who first punish transgressors for an offence are more likely to forgive than those who unable to punish. Data from three studies are presented, where punishment is primed; where it is done in a hypothetical situation; and where it recalled as an actual experience from one's past. We also provide evidence suggesting that it is the getting of justice that prompts a more forgiving attitude.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: STIGMA | STREAM D |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Undermined or bolstered by offers of help? Understanding beneficiary responses to equal opportunity programs IYER, A., & STEWART, E. (University of Queensland) a.iyer@uq.edu.au</p> <p>Equal opportunity programs (EOPs) aim to increase the representation of women in organisations. Scholars argue that EOPs have unintended negative consequences because they imply that beneficiaries cannot succeed on their own merit. But little is known about the psychological processes that underlie this effect: do EOPs have a negative impact because beneficiaries accept the stereotype of incompetence or because they reject this stereotype? This study presented working women with an EOP that communicated expectations of either low or high beneficiary competence. Compared to the High Competence EOP, the Low Competence EOP resulted in increased perceived insult; decreased perceived self-competence; and increased feelings of anger. Path analyses revealed that perceived insult was positively associated with anger, whereas perceived self-competence was negatively associated with anxiety. Anger (and not anxiety) predicted support broader attitudes toward the organisation.</p> | |

FRIDAY

THEMATIC SESSION: POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

STREAM A

Authoritarianism and political sophistication and response to political advertisements in an Australian election

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Advertisements to support and attack political parties are a feature of Australian elections, but their effectiveness in persuading electors is moot. Individual differences among electors has to be considered in predicting impact. This study reports on the influence of adverts, designed to elicit positive or negative voter reactions in the 2011 New South Wales State election, on the intention to vote. Measures of political sophistication and of authoritarianism were made in a sample of internet participants prior to response to the adverts.

Authoritarianism was a major predictor of perceived effectiveness, with high authoritarians responsive to adverts created by the Liberal Party highlighting the threat of the opposition, but not those designed to generate enthusiasm about the party. Morality as a sub factor of authoritarianism emerged as a strong predictor of effectiveness. Implications are drawn for the future use of political advertisements in Australia.

SYMPOSIUM: IDENTITY, COGNITION AND WELL-BEING

STREAM B

Nature does not make us smarter or more caring, but reflected identities do

MORTON, TA. (University of Exeter), VAN DER BLES, A-M. (University of Groningen), & HASLAM, SA. (University of Exeter)

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Previous research suggests that exposure to nature can restore cognitive resources and activate positive individual aspirations. The present research considers whether these effects arise from nature per se, or from the degree to which (natural) environments reflect salient identities. A series of studies demonstrate that manipulating the content of a single identity, or the salience of alternative identities alters the ways in which people respond to natural environments. Exposure to natural environments only increased the strength of intrinsic over extrinsic aspirations, and only restored cognitive capacity, when participants were influenced to perceive nature as more central to their identity, or when the specific nature was connected to a salient identity. Together these studies suggest that the benefits of exposure to nature do not result from nature itself but from our social and psychological relationships with it and that these are shaped by identity.

3:20 PM

| THEMATIC SESSION: FORGIVENESS AND MORAL REPAIR | STREAM C |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Using a bogus pipeline to improve convergence between implicit and explicit measures of forgiveness</p> <p>GOLDRING, J. (Charles Sturt University) jgoldring@csu.edu.au</p> <p>Two main accounts have been proposed for the commonly low convergence between implicit and explicit measures: (1) they tap fundamentally different processes and should therefore not be expected to greatly converge, and (2) they tap the same process, and diverge only because of factors such as self-presentation. A bogus pipeline approach was used to examine the impact of self-presentation on convergence between implicit and explicit measures of forgiveness. Participants completed a Forgiveness IAT and were then informed that (a) the IAT is very accurate at predicting "true" attitudes (bogus pipeline), or (b) given no information. They were then asked to recall a personally-experienced transgression and self-report levels of forgiveness. Implicit and explicit forgiveness converged strongly ($r = .51$, $p = .012$) in the bogus pipeline condition, but failed to converge when no information was provided. Implications for both forgiveness and implicit measurement literatures will be discussed.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: STIGMA | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Consequences of weight stigma in everyday life: A daily diary study</p> <p>VARTANIAN, LR. (The University of New South Wales), PINKUS, RT. (University of Western Sydney), & SMYTH, JM. (The Pennsylvania State University) lvartanian@psy.unsw.edu.au</p> <p>Cross-sectional correlational studies have shown that experiences with weight-based stigmatisation are associated with decreased motivation to diet and exercise. The present study assessed the motivational consequences of experiencing weight stigma in everyday life. 46 overweight and obese adults from the community (mean age = 28.39 years; mean BMI = 30.52) took part in a 2-week daily diary study in which they reported on their experiences with weight stigma. Participants reported an average of 10.15 episodes of weight stigma over the 2 weeks of the study. Multilevel modelling analyses revealed that the more episodes of weight stigma participants experienced on a given day, the less motivated they were to diet ($B = -0.10$, $SE = 0.04$, $p = .009$), exercise ($B = -0.12$, $SE = 0.05$, $p = .02$), and lose weight ($B = -0.14$, $SE = 0.05$, $p = .006$). These findings provide further evidence that weight stigma experiences can have negative consequences for diet, exercise, and healthy weight management.</p> | |

FRIDAY

THEMATIC SESSION: POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

STREAM A

Perceptions of Terrorism in the Australian Context

CALTABIANO, NJ., & TOMIC, K. (James Cook University)

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Post September 11 events continue to shape the public's concerns about terrorist activities. The current web-based survey presents findings on the 'perceptions of terrorism' among 320 Australian citizens. The impact of terrorism on public reaction, measured by the Perceptions of Terrorism Questionnaire and the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales, reveal that Australians residing in metropolitan and inner-regional centres feel more personally threatened than citizens in regional and remote Australia. Correlational results indicate perceived threat and fear are associated with anxiety and stress. The findings suggest that levels of fear, threat, impact of terrorism-related alerts, and anger/lack of tolerance vary according to demographic variability. Differences in reports of anger/lack of tolerance are found for gender, level of education, and religious affiliation. Findings indicate the need for promotion of social cohesion among the Australian community.

SYMPOSIUM: IDENTITY, COGNITION AND WELL-BEING

STREAM B

Declining autobiographical memory and the loss of identity: Effects on well-being

JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland), HASLAM, C., & HASLAM, SA. (University of Exeter)

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A study investigated the impact of cognitive deterioration and identity loss on well-being in older adults with dementia. We predicted that in addition to the negative effects that decline in cognitive ability has on dementia sufferers' well-being, there are also independent negative effects of identity loss. Participants were care residents with mild dementia, severe dementia, and an age-matched community comparison group. Predictably, autobiographical memory and cognitive performance decreased linearly as a function of care level. Life satisfaction was lower for the standard care group with mild dementia than for the community sample, but, unexpectedly, life satisfaction was as high for the severe dementia group as for the community group. A similar U-shaped pattern was found in ratings of personal identity strength, and this mediated the life satisfaction effect. We conclude that loss of memory serves to compromise well-being primarily because it is associated with loss of identity.

| THEMATIC SESSION: FORGIVENESS AND MORAL REPAIR | STREAM C |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Third-party communications and victim forgiveness WENZEL, M., & COUGHLIN, A-M. (Flinders University) <i>Michael.Wenzel@flinders.edu.au</i></p> <p>Whether hearing a judge's verdict, seeking counselling or confiding in friends – victims often attend to third-parties and their advice in the aftermath of a transgression, yet the effects of third-party responses are not well understood. The present paper argues that third-party responses can affect the perceptions of value consensus, which is a pathway to forgiveness. Two studies (one using a scenario, the other an experimental recall paradigm) showed that a third-party's acknowledgement of wrongdoing, in particular when paired with unforgiving sentiments, led to greater perceived value consensus with the third-party, which in turn was positively related to forgiveness. On the other hand a third-party expressing forgiving sentiments (while acknowledging the wrongdoing) increased perceived consensus with the offender, which in turn was also positively related to forgiveness. The paradoxical effects of a third-party's unforgiveness on a victim's forgiveness are discussed.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: STIGMA | STREAM D |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Singlehood phenomenon: Understanding professional Malay Muslim women who have not married SAILI, JS. (Curtin University, WA) <i>jamsaili@yahoo.com</i></p> <p>Anak dara tua (andartu) or anak dara lanjut usia (andalusia) are terms used in Malay culture to designate a woman's unmarried status which mean old virgin or old maiden. Our language further functions to enhance stigma in that population as they are being referred to as tak laku (not sellable) or jual mahal (playing hard). The majority of researchers have failed to consider the role culture and religion might play for single women in quality of life, social status and lifestyle that take precedence over the common experience women share. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 25 professional Malay Muslim women who have not married, this paper highlights some of the societal stigma, problems and pressures single Malay women experience when they are not married. Negative and positive consequences of this 'problematic' status in Malay's culture are also examined. I argued that the meanings of singlehood among women are personally constructed through one life's experiences that are situated within and reinforced by important social contexts, such as one's religious faith and culture.</p> | |

SYMPOSIUM: IDENTITY, COGNITION AND WELL-BEING

STREAM
B

Self-categorization and post-stroke rehabilitation: The role of the group and the mirroring system

REYNOLDS, KJ., BATALHA, L. (Australian National University), HASLAM, C., HASLAM, A. (University of Exeter), CUNNINGTON, R. (University of Queensland), & CAREY, L. (University of Melbourne)

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Research to date has shown that humans have a mirroring system that activates when observing others performing particular actions and gestures. There is also evidence that the self-other categorical relationship can affect the operation of the system with more activation for ingroup compared to outgroup members. In light of such work there have been calls for further integration between social, cognitive and neuro-science with a focus on the self, social identity, and social influence — not least with research on the mirroring system. In this presentation possible paths for integration will be outlined. In addition, we will describe a planned trial designed to investigate social identity processes in the rehabilitation of stroke patients.

4:00 PM

THEMATIC SESSION: FORGIVENESS AND MORAL REPAIR**STREAM
C****Why confess? Guilt and trust in motivating confession**

YAP, C., & WENZEL, M. (Flinders University)

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Whereas in criminal domains confessions are assumed to be primarily instrumentally driven, we assume that another motivation be due to offenders' moral concerns and the alleviation of guilt. This research investigates the effects of feelings of wrongdoing on the motivation to confess and whether trust moderates this process. We expected that participants who felt guilty would be more likely to confess, but only to someone they trusted, not a distrusted person. Using an experimental approach, participants were led to believe they broke a camera when left alone in a room; levels of wrongdoing and trust in the experimenter were manipulated. We found that participants were significantly more likely to confess if they trusted their experimenter. This effect was irrespective of wrongdoing conditions, as well as levels of explicit or implicit guilt. The discussion will focus on why trust might affect offender's willingness to confess.

SATURDAY

SYMPOSIUM: AFFECTIVE PROCESSES: BEHAVIOURAL AND NEURAL

STREAM A

Advances in embodiment and emotive neuroscience research

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Embodiment in psychological research and theory refers to the idea that the body plays a crucial role in emotive, motivational, and cognitive processes. Data are presented demonstrating that manipulated postures and facial expressions influence physiological activity related to approach motivation or the inclination to move toward a stimulus. Experiment 1 suggests that different motivational postures influence startle eyeblink and LPP responses to appetitive stimuli. Experiment 2 presents preliminary evidence that positive facial expressions differing in approach motivation influence asymmetric frontal cortical activity. Together with other work, these results suggest that bodily manipulations of positive emotions differing in approach motivation have different physiological consequences.

THEMATIC SESSION: AWARENESS, PERCEPTION AND CONTROL

STREAM B

Physical pain enables sensory awareness

BASTIAN, B., JETTEN, J., & HORNSEY, MJ. (The University of Queensland)

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Pain may be an aversive experience however it also possesses a number of other psychological qualities. We will present the findings from three studies demonstrating that the experience of physical pain increases sensory awareness. Specifically, we focus on the domain of taste sensation. In Study 1 we demonstrate that pain increases the enjoyment and pleasure derived from pleasant tastes (chocolate). In Study 2 we demonstrate that this is due to the increased intensity of the taste experience close to the offset of painful stimulation. Moreover we show that pain increases the intensity of all tastes and not just sweet tastes. In Study 3 we demonstrate that these effects are not simply related to taste perception, but that people are actually more sensitive to different tastes and therefore more accurate in their ability to differentiate between flavours. Our findings are consistent with previous work showing that pain demands attention, but go beyond this work by highlighting the benefits that this function of pain may produce. Mild-pain, it seems, may be a short-cut to mindful-awareness and sensory engagement.

9:00 AM

| THEMATIC SESSION: INTRAGROUP COOPERATION | STREAM C |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Social psychological predictors of volunteering and collective action during a natural disaster</p> <p>RADKE, HRM., BARLOW, FK., GREENAWAY, KH., HORNSEY, MJ., & LOUIS, WR. (University of Queensland)</p> <p><i>helena.radke@uqconnect.edu.au</i></p> <p>Following wide-spread flooding across much of Queensland, 20 000 houses were inundated by the Brisbane River when it peaked on the 13th of January, 2011. When the water resided some 55 000 volunteers assisted with the clean-up. The present study aims to examine the social psychological predictors of volunteering and collective action during the 2011 Brisbane floods. Participants (N=130) completed an online questionnaire that measured the degree to which they identified as a Queenslanders, demographic variables, and their attitudes towards volunteering, as well as the actual time and money they donated to helping out flood victims. Results indicated that in line with past research, the degree to which participants identified as Queenslanders strongly predicted how much they said that they would be willing to volunteer their time. Identification, however, was unrelated to how much time they had actually volunteered to date. The implications of this research will be discussed.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION | STREAM D |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Exploring the relationship between social identification, perceived norms and learning approach</p> <p>SMYTH, LF., MAVOR, KI., PLATOW, MJ. (Australian National University), & REYNOLDS, KJ. (Australian National University)</p> <p><i>Lillian.Smyth@anu.edu.au</i></p> <p>The current study aims to use the self-categorization theory concept of referent informational influence to explore and expand on current theories of learning approaches in a tertiary education setting. It investigates the relationship between social identification with students' field of study, the perceived meaning of that identity and the type of learning approach taken to the relevant studies. Students across a range of disciplines were asked questions relating to their level of identification with their discipline and their university, what they perceive the educational norms to be for their particular field of study and what their own learning practices were. In line with an emerging body of work in educational psychology, results reinforce the importance of considering social identification and perceived norms in predicting educational behaviour.</p> | |

SATURDAY

SYMPOSIUM: AFFECTIVE PROCESSES: BEHAVIOURAL AND NEURAL

STREAM A

Probing responses to anger-evoking interpersonal insults with transcranial direct current stimulation

HARMON-JONES, EHJ. (University of New South Wales), KELLEY, NJK. (Texas A&M University), & HORTENSIUS, RH. (Tilburg University)

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Much research has revealed that the left and right frontal cortices are asymmetrically involved in motivational direction, with the left frontal cortex being involved in approach and the right frontal cortex being involved in withdrawal. Along these lines, approach-motivated anger responses are related to greater left frontal cortical activity. Two experiments are presented that extend this past work by manipulating rather than measuring asymmetric frontal cortical activity. In the first, transcranial direct current stimulation of the left frontal cortex causes angry feelings to be more predictive of behavioural aggression, compared to right frontal and sham stimulation. In the second, stimulation of the right frontal cortex causes more rumination following the insult, compared to left frontal and sham stimulation. Discussion focuses on the approach vs. withdrawal/inhibited responses to anger evocations.

THEMATIC SESSION: AWARENESS, PERCEPTION AND CONTROL

STREAM B

Threat and social cognition about food: The effects of spatial priming and social threat

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Willams and Bargh (2008) found that priming of threat as nearby (vs. far away) resulted in people judging unhealthy food to have significantly more calories. The present study sought to extend these findings to social dimensions of threat. With a female sample, social threat condition was manipulated by the presence of an attractive female confederate. The 104 participants were assigned to a high/low social threat and a distance/closeness spatial prime condition. Participants were asked to estimate the weights and the number of calories in five healthy and five unhealthy foods after completion of the priming inductions. Results indicated that spatial priming of threat as nearby resulted in overestimation of calories in food. An interaction between social threat and food type was found for weight estimates – participants underestimated the weights of the healthy foods only. Theories of embodied cognition were used to explain the results.

9:20 AM

| THEMATIC SESSION: INTRAGROUP COOPERATION | STREAM C |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Parochial altruism and the kinship script: The effect of the kinship script and culture on reactions to threat in inter-group conflict.</p> <p>ABOU ABDALLAH, MAA., & KASHIMA, YK. (University of Melbourne) mariaaaa@student.unimelb.edu.au</p> <p>Parochial altruism is a form of altruism that involves a high amount of intended in-group benefit, self-sacrifice, and the infliction of harm on those not part of the in-group. Computer simulation research suggests that parochial altruism may have evolved in humans to enhance chances of group survival during inter-group conflict (Choi & Bowles, 2007). Research on kin altruism and gene selection theory give reason to hypothesize that parochially altruistic responses are most likely to be elicited when (1) the in-group concerned is one's family and (2) a relatively high level of threat is being posed by the out-group. In order to investigate this, 36 hypothetical scenarios were constructed to test a 3 (Character Relationship: Kinship, Friendship, Acquaintanceship) x 2 (Threat Level; Low, High) design. In addition, the possible impact of culture (specifically, the phenomena of culture of honour and Familism) on the endorsement, justification, and perceived likelihood of parochial altruism in inter-group conflicts is preliminarily explored. Results show that participants believed parochially altruistic reactions are most likely to occur when there is a high threat, and when the characters in the scenarios are kin, followed by friends and acquaintances. This effect was largely robust across most of the different situations and storylines described in the scenarios. The impact of culture of honour and Familism are also discussed.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION | STREAM D |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Communality, agency and ambition: Perceptions of ambition and gender stereotypes</p> <p>HALL, L.J., & DONAGHUE, N. (Murdoch University) L.Hall@murdoch.edu.au</p> <p>Ambition, a trait which is arguably the precursor for leadership, is often viewed differently in men and women. Role congruence theory explains that women's roles and leaders roles encompass different expectations, and are then perceived to be incompatible. However it seems that if women can exhibit both agency and communality, otherwise known as androgyny, they may then be seen as holding the appropriate traits for both a woman and a leader, and their ambition to progress within a company may be perceived more positively. To test this hypothesis, questionnaires were used to assess university students' perceptions of ambitious characters. Participants were presented with scenarios that included an ambitious man or woman, who was described as either agentic, communal, androgynous or as simply ambitious (neutral condition). Findings are discussed in light of role congruence theory, strategies women may use, and the potential consequences of these strategies.</p> | |

SATURDAY

SYMPOSIUM: AFFECTIVE PROCESSES: BEHAVIOURAL AND NEURAL

STREAM A

Musical behavior produces affiliation through happiness

HARMON-JONES, CHJ. (University of New South Wales), & SCHMEICHEL, BJS. (Texas A&M University)

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The current research tests the idea that musical behavior produces affiliation. Previous research showed that engaging in synchronous behavior produces affiliation compared to asynchronous behavior. Musical behavior often involves synchrony. We hypothesized that engaging in behavior that is more musical would produce greater affiliation than engaging in behavior that is less musical. In one study, participants reported that they perceived a more complex rhythm as more musical than a simple rhythm. In a second study, small groups of participants were assigned to play either the more or less musical rhythm. Participants in the more musical condition reported greater happiness and feelings of affiliation for their groups. Happiness mediated the effect of musicality on affiliation. Thus, one function of musical behavior may be to increase affiliation in groups of individuals. Furthermore, the resulting affiliation may be produced via an affective process, increased happiness.

THEMATIC SESSION: AWARENESS, PERCEPTION AND CONTROL

STREAM B

Implicit motivated self-perception: Evidence for the accessibility explanation of motivated self-concept change.

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Motivated self-perception (MSP) enables individuals to perceive themselves in terms of characteristics that are desirable. Evidence for MSP includes greater reporting of the desirable characteristic congruent autobiographical memories, preference for desirable characteristic congruent social feedback, and liking for others who provide such feedback. However, research has relied on self-reported self-perception. The current study explores evidence for implicit MSP. Using the standard MSP paradigm, the desirability of introversion (I) or extraversion (E) was manipulated. Consistent with predictions, participants recalled more desirable characteristic (i.e., I or E) congruent autobiographical memories, and demonstrated significantly stronger implicit self-desirable characteristic associations. This finding suggests that MSP is not merely a reporting bias, but affects the accessibility of the aspects of the self that are consistent with desirable characteristic.

| THEMATIC SESSION: INTRAGROUP COOPERATION | STREAM C |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Gossip and the evolution of group cooperation</p> <p>PETERS, KO., FONSECA, MA. (University of Exeter), & KASHIMA, Y. (University of Melbourne)</p> <p>k.o.peters@exeter.ac.uk</p> <p>Gossip — talk about absent social actors — has traditionally been regarded as trivial or ‘cheap’ talk by social scientists. However, this view is undergoing a transformation. In particular, it has been suggested that because gossip improves people’s understanding of the individuals around them it may play a vital role in helping them to manage the threats posed by cheaters and free riders. Consequently, gossip may account for the generally high levels of cooperation that are observed in human communities. However, the evidence for this claim is very limited. We report the results of an experiment investigating the role of morality and competence gossip in ingroup cooperation. 146 participants played a repeated two-player social dilemma game in networks of 6 people. Player payoffs were a function of each player’s competence (task performance) and morality (cooperation), and after each round, participants were or were not given the opportunity to share gossip about their partner’s morality and competence with other network members. Findings support claims that gossip may be integral to ingroup cooperation.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION | STREAM D |
|---|-------------|
| <p>“It will not always be this way”: Cognitive alternatives improve well-being in contexts of segregation</p> <p>ZHANG TRUFFET, A., JETTEN, J., IYER, A. (The University of Queensland), & CUI, L. (East China Normal University)</p> <p>a.truffet@uq.edu.au</p> <p>In the context of school segregation in China, we propose that disadvantaged group members’ well-being should improve when they consider the prospect of a better future for the group (i.e., perceived cognitive alternatives to the lower status position; Tajfel, 1978). A pilot study established that country workers’ children who were educated with city children (i.e., in integrated schools) reported higher psychological well-being than country workers’ children who were educated separately (i.e., in segregated schools). Study 1 showed that well-being among country workers’ children was predicted by perceived cognitive alternatives, but not by contact with city children. Study 2 experimentally manipulated cognitive alternatives, showing that well-being was enhanced when perceived alternatives were high rather than low. Contact with city children again did not predict well-being. Our results indicate that intergroup contact provides only limited insights in understanding the psychological impact of desegregation. Other processes also play an important role in such contexts. In particular, we show for the first time that the way we perceive the future affects how we perceive current disadvantages. For minority group members, being able to see that there are alternatives to the current status quo and that dreams for a better group future might become realities buffered minority group members’ self-esteem and well-being.</p> | |

SATURDAY

SYMPOSIUM: AFFECTIVE PROCESSES: BEHAVIOURAL AND NEURAL

STREAM A

Religion as Xanax? An emotive neuroscience approach to understanding how religion reduces distress

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Religious belief has been shown to offer substantial benefits to its adherents, including improved well-being and health. Here, we suggest that these benefits might accrue, at least in part, because religious beliefs create meaning and buffer the distress associated with disruptions to meaning, thus leading to decreases in distress. We further propose that religion's palliative attributes can be measured at the level of the brain, specifically in the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), which produces a 'distress signal' upon the occurrence of error and dissonance. Using an emotive neuroscience approach, our results suggest that religion is associated with and in fact decreases activation in the ACC; that this decrease is related to religion's ability to buffer bodily states of distress; and that religion might have these effects because it provides a sense of order and meaning. These results suggest that the need to manage anxiety may provide a proximate motivation for religion.

THEMATIC SESSION: AWARENESS, PERCEPTION AND CONTROL

STREAM B

Direct and indirect attempts to increase secondary control among causally uncertain individuals

TOBIN, SJ., & GEORGE, M. (University of Queensland)

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People have two options for maintaining a sense of control and autonomy. They can influence outcomes to suit their desires (primary control) and accept existing outcomes and adjust their desires accordingly (secondary control). Uncertainty about the causes of events is a major threat to primary control, but the negative psychological outcomes can be offset by a sense of secondary control (Tobin & Raymundo, 2010). However, little is known about how contextual factors influence secondary control. I will present the results of one study which shows that direct attempts to increase secondary control can backfire for causally uncertain individuals, creating even higher levels of anxiety. I will then present data from another study that examines affect valence and activation level as precursors of secondary control. This study shows that indirect strategies that create a positive affective state are best for facilitating secondary control when individuals are high in causal uncertainty.

10:00 AM

| THEMATIC SESSION: INTRAGROUP COOPERATION | STREAM C |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Mateship is what people choose to do, it's not what they are forced to do': On the importance of autonomy and social identity in group-based helping.</p> <p>GODDARD, A., & THOMAS, E. (Murdoch University)</p> <p>alice.goddard@live.com.au</p> <p>The recent influx of natural disasters within Australia and abroad has lead to Government efforts to generate aid for recovery (e.g. the Queensland flood levy). The current research considers the distinction between institutional-based helping (helping delivered through institutions like governments) and generosity-based giving (helping delivered through community donations) and demonstrates that these are differentially related to psychological outcomes. Drawing upon social identity and self-determination theories, we propose that people derive satisfaction with their group memberships from group-based helping that is seen as autonomously motivated as opposed to deriving from statutory obligation. In an experimental study (N=118), we demonstrate that autonomy plays an important role in the extent to which helping is connected to satisfaction with the Australian social identity. Results are discussed with regards to theoretical and practical implications for Australia's aid efforts.</p> | |

| THEMATIC SESSION: PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>The influence of perceived cultural distance and previous experience on international students' expectation of cross-cultural adjustment</p> <p>TAN, S., LIU, S., & JETTEN, J. (The University of Queensland)</p> <p>suann.tan@uqconnect.edu.au</p> <p>Cross-cultural transition creates opportunities for intercultural learning as well as possibilities of stress, anxiety, and social difficulty. Individuals relocating to a new cultural environment have some expectations of what things would be like in the new country and how they plan to deal with potential challenges. This paper reports on a study that examines the antecedents of expectations of intercultural adjustment to a host society. Informed by the acculturation theory, the relationship between perceived cultural distance, previous experience and expectations is investigated. Data is collected from 300 international students, pre-arrival to The University of Queensland in Australia. Findings shed light on how perceived cultural distance and previous experience can shape expectations of intercultural adjustment. In addition, this study has implications for the international education industry in regard to improving pre-arrival programs that facilitate cross-cultural transition.</p> | |

SATURDAY

SYMPOSIUM: INSTIGATING COLLECTIVE CHANGE

STREAM A

How do groups come to pursue potentially illegal radical solutions over legal political pathways? Politicization, radicalization and the role of small group interaction

THOMAS, EF., MCGARTY, C. (Murdoch University), & LOUIS, WR. (The University of Queensland)

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While social psychology has recently witnessed a burgeoning interest in the predictors of collective action generally, little research has considered the mechanisms through which participants come to endorse particular strategies for action. How do groups come to pursue potentially illegal radical solutions (referred to as radicalization) over legal political pathways (a process of politicization)? Research from the terrorism literature and social psychology of identity suggests a pivotal role for social interaction and the current research offers the first empirical test of this truism. Results (N = 123) suggest that it is through interaction that social actors develop a sense of grievance and politicized identity. Moreover, where there is a lack of efficacy in political process, group interaction acts to catalyze the development of more radical ideology and strategy.

THEMATIC SESSION: EMOTIONS

STREAM B

What is the association between appraisals and emotions?

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Appraisal theories of emotion have a long history, and the importance of cognitive appraisal as a component of emotion is widely acknowledged. Despite the abundance of theory and research in this area, most appraisal theories are oddly silent on a significant matter: how are appraisals and emotions related? Appraisal research generally shows some association between appraisals and emotions but the nature of that relationship is frequently unclear. Drawing upon the literature on concepts and categorisation, I explain three ways in which appraisals and emotions may be related: a classical view, a probabilistic view, and a hybrid view. Data from studies on the appraisal basis of intergroup emotions are used to exemplify these different views. The implications of each of these alternative views are discussed, as well as the possibility that no one of these views is universally applicable, but rather that the way in which appraisals and emotions are related may differ between different emotions.

10:40 AM

| THEMATIC SESSION: ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR | STREAM C |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Using comparison group information to overcome conflicting norms and promote pro-environmental behaviour</p> <p>FIELDING, KS., SMITH, N., & LOUIS, WR. (University of Queensland)</p> <p><i>k.fielding@uq.edu.au</i></p> <p>The present study investigated whether comparison group information can help to overcome the demotivating effects of conflicting injunctive and descriptive norms, a situation common in the environmental domain. University of Queensland (UQ) students were presented with information that a majority of UQ students approve of and engage in energy conservation (norm alignment) or a majority approve of but do not engage in energy conservation (norm conflict). Participants in the comparison group condition received information that a majority of QUT students approve of and engage in energy conservation. Consistent with hypotheses, participants in the norm conflict condition engaged in more objective energy conservation behaviour when they received comparison group information than when they did not and this pattern was also evident on pro-environmental intentions for participants with low pro-environmental attitudes.</p> | |

| SNAPSHOT SESSION 1 | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>(for abstracts, see the next section)</p> | |

SATURDAY

SYMPOSIUM: INSTIGATING COLLECTIVE CHANGE

STREAM A

When norms collide: The impact of descriptive and injunctive norms on responses to an anti-drinking campaign

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In two experiments we test the effects of exposure to an anti -drinking campaign and exposure to either an anti- drinking injunctive norm (IN; Experiment 1) or descriptive norm (DN; Experiment 2) on binge drinking intentions. Experiment 1 shows that the campaign is associated with higher, not lower, intentions to binge drink, an effect exacerbated by exposure to the IN. This effect arises because the combination of campaign and IN leads people to infer that binge drinking is more common, and these descriptive norm perceptions mediate the effects on intentions. In contrast, Experiment 2 shows that the addition of an anti- drinking DN improves the behaviour change campaign: the combination of the campaign and the DN lowers intentions to engage in binge drinking. Taken together, these experiments demonstrate the power of descriptive norms – either explicit or inferred – on intentions and highlight the need to understand the interplay of injunctive and descriptive norms on behaviour.

THEMATIC SESSION: EMOTIONS

STREAM B

Situation-specific empathy for positive and negative scenarios

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Contemporary definitions of empathy suggest that it is a state which is dependent on past experiences, learning and, situational characteristics. The current research aimed to explore the impact of situationally specific characteristics on empathic responding and to develop a measure of it in both positive and negative situations. The measure developed used short vignettes where participants rated their subjective level of empathy for the vignette's protagonist. The results showed that the measure was able to predict empathy for both positive and negative outcomes as well as differences in response in individualistic, relational, and collective situations. In addition, significant differences found between the types of scenarios that elicit positive and negative emotions were also of interest. These results show positive situations elicit slightly higher empathy scores compared to the negative scenarios.

11:00 AM

| THEMATIC SESSION: ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR | STREAM C |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Negative ingroup history reminders increase “green” purchasing, but how long does it last?</p> <p>PENSINI, PM., CALTABIANO, NJ., & SLUGOSKI, BR. (James Cook University) pamela.pensini@my.jcu.edu.au</p> <p>Understanding factors influencing ecological behaviour is a necessary step to moving toward a sustainable society. This study investigated the role negative ingroup history reminders and ingroup identification can have on two instances of ecological behaviour (N=94). Results showed that those reminded of the negative relationship between their group and the environment spent more money on, and purchased more green products in an online shopping scenario than a control group exposed to a neutral history reminder. Subsequent ecological behaviour was determined by the amount of green products purchased and the mode of identification with the ingroup, such that purchasing green items decreased subsequent ecological behaviour in those who glorify their ingroup (the licensing effect), while the reverse was true for those with a critical attachment to their ingroup in that it increased behaviour (the foot-in-the-door effect). Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.</p> | |

| SNAPSHOT SESSION 1 | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>(for abstracts, see the next section)</p> | |

SATURDAY

SYMPOSIUM: INSTIGATING COLLECTIVE CHANGE

STREAM A

Ego depletion and norms: Understanding effects from unhealthy eating to political optimism

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Participants in four experiments are exposed to ego-depletion (or not) and orthogonally to normative messages aimed at promoting healthy eating (Experiment 1); sun protection (Experiment 2); Accommodating vs Assertive styles of interpersonal conflict (Experiment 3); and support for policy change to address gender discrimination (Experiments 4a and 4b). Ego-depletion and harmful descriptive norms undermine healthy eating intentions and behaviour, but did not interact. Positive ingroup norms promote sun protection relative to outgroup norms or a control condition, but ego-depletion eliminates the normative effect. In contrast, in the conflict styles study, ego-depletion heightens the impact of norms on both aggressive intentions and behaviour. The gender discrimination Experiment 4a produces a fourth pattern of results: Activists' normative behaviour (collective action) leads to a backlash effect among ego-depleted participants, with no effect upon non-depleted participants.

THEMATIC SESSION: EMOTIONS

STREAM B

Integrating multiple perspectives on schadenfreude: Combining self-esteem, pain of inferiority, envy and resentment, with sympathy and perceived deservingness

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Schadenfreude, or pleasure in another person's misfortune, has been linked to a cognitive appraisal that other deserves the misfortune. In the present study we develop a structural model that links schadenfreude to global self-esteem, pain of inferiority, hostile and benign envy, resentment, perceived deservingness, and sympathy. We also examine the effects of ingroup/outgroup membership on schadenfreude and test for invariance of our structural model between these two conditions. Participants (n=170) responded to a hypothetical scenario that manipulated ingroup/outgroup membership and perceived deservingness in relation to other's initial success and subsequent failure. Results supported a structural model that showed invariance. They also showed that more schadenfreude was reported when the outgroup member failed and more sympathy and anger when the ingroup member failed. These results provide an integrated structural approach to the analysis of schadenfreude.

11:20 AM

| THEMATIC SESSION: ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR | STREAM C |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Measured need support: Impacts on internalised motivation and pro-environmental engagement</p> <p>COOKE, A N., FIELDING, K S., & LOUIS, W R. (The University of Queensland) a.cooke@psy.uq.edu.au</p> <p>Correlational research framed by Self-determination theory shows that autonomy and relatedness for pro-environmental behaviour predicts internalised motivation for and higher levels of self-reported pro-environmental behaviour. The current study extends this previous research by testing the impact of situational need support on motivation and objective behaviour. Psychology students completed a carbon footprint activity and reported their perceived need (autonomy, competence and relatedness) support in relation to the activity. They then engaged in an environmental promotion activity, making a poster about environmental behaviour for their household. Preliminary results show that autonomy and relatedness predicted poster engagement, measured as time spent, number of colours, drawings and length of text in the poster, and these effects were directly, and indirectly, mediated by self-reported effort and intrinsic motivation.</p> | |

| SNAPSHOT SESSION 1 | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>(for abstracts, see the next section)</p> | |

SATURDAY

SYMPOSIUM: INSTIGATING COLLECTIVE CHANGE

STREAM
A

Leadership as a contest for influence: Mobilizing the collective for change

SUBASIC, E., REYNOLDS, KJ. (Australian National University), HART, PT. (Utrecht University), REICHER, SD. (St Andrews University), HASLAM, SA. (University of Exeter), & MOHAMED, MS. (Australian National University)

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Social psychology has a fragmented approach to understanding leadership and social change. Leadership dynamics are mostly studied in intragroup contexts, the focus being on a single leader and their relationship with a single group of followers. In social change contexts, however, there are multiple and at times conflicted subgroups as well as competing visions for (or against) social change in intergroup relations. This talk starts from the premise that leadership is a contest for influence where existing leaders and those vying for leadership seek to redefine followers' understandings of intergroup relations. We present findings that illustrate key aspects of mobilizing collective efforts for change in contexts where there are multiple leadership alternatives vying for influence and follower support. The implications of the findings for understanding the intersection of leadership and intergroup relations are discussed.

THEMATIC SESSION: EMOTIONS

STREAM
B

Claiming value in negotiations: The effect of anger, hormones and negotiation role

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Past research has primarily explored one-sided angry negotiations using computer-simulated partners and has yielded conflicting findings. We aimed to clarify when anger may lead to greater individual gain and examined the role of trait testosterone in value claiming. To manipulate angry and neutral affect, participants (N=160) wrote about an anger provoking or ordinary negotiation experience. Participants negotiated a job contract with the roles candidate and recruiter. Participants in the anger condition claimed more negotiation points than participants in the control. During the negotiation, participants in the anger condition reported expressing and perceived partners as expressing greater anger. A significant role by testosterone interaction revealed that candidates claimed more points when they were high in testosterone compared to low in testosterone. Testosterone had no effect on recruiter points. Hormones may play a greater role in value claiming for lower powered positions.

11:40 AM

| THEMATIC SESSION: ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR | STREAM C |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Attitude-behaviour consistency: The role of attitude specificity in the prediction of pro-environmental habits</p> <p>SCARCEBROOK, K., & CRITCHLEY, C. (Swinburne University of Technology) kscarcebrook@swin.edu.au</p> <p>This study examined the importance of attitude specificity and Stage of Change (SOC) in the prediction of pro-environmental behaviour (PEB). Respondents completed a self-report measure of PEB. A newly constructed questionnaire designed to tap affectively based attitudes towards PEB was used to predict both habitual and non-habitual PEB. Attitude specificity was found to be an important factor in the explaining PEB. As hypothesised, the newly constructed affective measure of attitude toward the behaviour was more important in explaining habitual behaviours ($r = .69$) than an established measure of environmental attitude ($r = .34$); and a better predictor of habitual than non-habitual behaviours ($r = .23$). SOC was not significantly associated with the attitude-behaviour relationship. Future research examining the attitude-behaviour link in relation to environmental behaviour should consider the need to extend its conceptualisation of attitude beyond the value-expectancy/cognitive model.</p> | |

| SNAPSHOT SESSION 1 | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>(for abstracts, see the next section)</p> | |

SATURDAY

SYMPOSIUM: PERSPECTIVE, IDENTITY, SOCIAL CHANGE

STREAM A

The role of a 'pro-European integration' identity in predicting acculturation strategies and intentions to participate in collective action in Romania and France

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The relationships between identification with relevant social categories and groups (i.e., Romanian national category, European category, and a pro-European integration opinion-based group), preference for different acculturation strategies, and intentions to engage in collective action are explored in the context of Romania's integration in the European community. In 2 studies involving Romanian nationals conducted in Romania (N = 203) and France (N = 100) the hypothesis that preference for integration as an acculturation strategy, and intentions to engage in pro-integration collective behaviours are better predicted by opinion-based group identification than Romanian or European identification is tested. Initial analyses indicate that indeed identification with a pro-integration opinion-based group is the strongest predictor of integration strategies and intentions to engage in collective action to support Romania's European integration.

THEMATIC SESSION: SOCIAL COGNITION

STREAM B

Fluid movement reduces categorical thought

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People often think categorically about others, but such categorical processing is not inevitable. The authors hypothesize a mechanism that underlies this ability to minimize categorical thinking. Drawing from findings in embodied cognition and metaphor the authors hypothesize that undergoing the bodily experience of fluidity would lead to fluid thinking. Across four studies making fluid arm movement reduces categorical thinking in general (Study 1) and enhances cognitive flexibility (Study 2). Fluid movement also reduces categorical thought about race, leading to more fluid lay theories about race (Study 3), and this increases personal concern for existing racial inequities (Study 4). Alternative mechanisms such as enhanced mood and motivation are examined. These results suggest that social-cognitive processing can be influenced by certain types of physical movement, and implications for social categorization and embodied cognition are discussed.

1:20 PM

| THEMATIC SESSION: PREJUDICE AND GENDER | STREAM C |
|--|-------------|
| <p>All the pregnant ladies: Why thou shalt not take drink, cheese, abortions, or epidurals</p> <p>SUTTON, RM., MURPHY, AO., & DOUGLAS, KM. (University of Kent, UK) r.sutton@kent.ac.uk</p> <p>Feminist scholars argue that sexist ideology is designed to control a highly valued and limited resource: women's reproductive capacity. We suggest that in particular, benevolent sexism (Glick & Fiske, 1996) is concerned with the facilitation of conventionally safe motherhood, whereas hostile sexism is concerned with the punishment of alternatives. As predicted, benevolent sexism was associated with proscriptive attitudes toward pregnancy (expressed some weeks later). These ranged from refusal to serve pregnant women alcohol or soft cheese (Study 1, n = 160), to opposition to abortion (Study 2, n = 140), and opposition to artificial pain relief during childbirth (Study 3, n = 250). Hostile sexism was unrelated to these outcomes, but did predict willingness to punish pregnant women who flout conventional proscriptions (Study 4, n = 128). Mediators and moderators of the ancient, intimate and problematic relationship between sexism and reproductive practices are discussed.</p> | |

| SNAPSHOT SESSION 2 | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>(for abstracts, see the next section)</p> | |

SATURDAY

SYMPOSIUM: PERSPECTIVE, IDENTITY, SOCIAL CHANGE

STREAM
A

“I’m not an activist, but...” When the identity is rejected by people who want to do activism

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It is commonly understood that despite participating in collective action, often people do not want to explicitly identify themselves as activists. The implications of this activist identity rejection, however, have not been systemically investigated in social psychological research. In this paper I review literature that provides a starting point for understanding this issue, and point out some unanswered questions. Apart from the need for researchers to carefully consider the explicit use of the activist label, it is also suggested that we should give consideration to people’s anticipations of what being an activist entails, as a potential barrier to further participation. Utilising the concept of “anticipatory socialisation” (Merton, 1968), I provide some preliminary data that demonstrates people’s anticipations and ambivalence towards the prospect of being a member of a collective action organisation. This is then tied in with theory on social identity formation.

THEMATIC SESSION: SOCIAL COGNITION

STREAM
B

Transference as an outcome of self-categorization processes

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The transference effect is known in social psychology as the use of knowledge relating to significant others when forming impressions of new people. This phenomenon has seen consistent attention over the last 20 years and that research has emphasised the chronic accessibility of significant other representations. Our contribution is to propose a reconceptualization of the transference effect as an instantiation of the social categorization model detailed in self-categorization theory. Following self-categorization theory, our proposed approach challenges the position that significant other information is stored in comparably static mental representations, and that the transference effect is a special case of social perception. We report data that supports related hypotheses. Specifically we show that both the extent of transference and the nature of the transferred content are sensitive to the context in which the newly encountered person is encountered. Statistical analyses also reflect advances in signal detection, further enriching this area of study.

1:40 PM

| THEMATIC SESSION: PREJUDICE AND GENDER | STREAM C |
|---|-------------|
| <p>A meta-analytic perspective of gender differences in prejudice DOZO, ND., VANMAN, EV., & IYER, AI. (University of Queensland) <i>n.dozo@uq.edu.au</i></p> <p>The psychological study of prejudice has largely focused on how groups derogate on another and shown how easy it can be to create an 'us versus them' mentality. It is this basic view that has allowed us to make such distinctions in research; however, it is the individuals of a group who maintain and perpetuate differences that can lead to prejudice. Current theories propose that racism and ethnocentrism should be viewed as a gendered phenomenon, yet no systematic review of the literature has been conducted. I have reviewed and conducted a meta-analysis of over 200 studies (current N = 74,405 participants) investigating the relationship between gender and prejudice. Across all measures of prejudice toward different groups (e.g. other races, homosexuals), a small but significant effect size was found such that men demonstrated more prejudice than women. The effects are further broken down for each moderating factor and have implications for the generalisability of group context findings.</p> | |

| SNAPSHOT SESSION 2 | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>(for abstracts, see the next section)</p> | |

SATURDAY

SYMPOSIUM: PERSPECTIVE, IDENTITY, SOCIAL CHANGE

STREAM
A

Perspective taking and opinions about forms of reparation for victims of historical harm

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We investigated how perspective taking affects opinions about reparations for victims of historical harm. In two studies we showed that when non-Indigenous Australians took the perspective of an Indigenous Australian this increased perceived entitlement to, and decreased anger towards, monetary compensation. Moreover, perceived entitlement mediated the relationship between anger about monetary compensation and perspective taking. Study 2 demonstrated the mutual influence of emotions and perceived entitlement. However, self-image shame was the only emotion that predicted support for reparation when an Indigenous Australian perspective was adopted. Taking the perspective of people who have experienced harm can bolster a commitment to positive social change in relation to a pressing social issue.

THEMATIC SESSION: SOCIAL COGNITION

STREAM
B

Cross-culturally exploring the better-than-average effect

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These four studies seek to address methodological issues in the better-than-average effect (BTAE) literature, explore the explanatory value of self-enhancement across comparison groups and methodologies, and to test the BTAE cross-culturally. In studies 1 (N=1099) and 3 (N=28), American and Saudi students, respectively, assessed themselves against four comparison groups using a within-subjects design. In studies 2 (N=634) and 4 (N=146), American and Saudi students, respectively, made similar comparisons using a between-subjects design. Studies 1 and 2 showed significant differences across comparison groups, with higher self-evaluations when the comparison group was small in size and 'psychologically close' (e.g. the people sitting in this classroom). Studies 3 and 4 showed no differences across comparison groups. Overall, self-enhancement did a poor job of explaining the results. Cultural differences, while minimal, will be discussed.

2:00 PM

| THEMATIC SESSION: PREJUDICE AND GENDER | STREAM C |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Who is in?: Definition of the gender in-group also depends on sexual orientation</p> <p>ANDERSON, JR., & KAUFMANN, LM. (Australian Catholic University)</p> <p>joel.anderson@acu.edu.au</p> <p>The current study explores in-group bias differences in women as a function of sexual orientation. The sample comprised 24 heterosexual (Mage = 22.62, SDage = 3.45) and 24 homosexual (Mage = 25.27, SDage = 6.70) women. Participants completed a homophobia Go/No-Go Association Task designed to measure implicit attitudes to men and women as a function of their sexual orientation (e.g., straight or gay). Results revealed a three-way interaction between target's gender, target's sexual orientation, and participants' sexual orientation. Specifically, for heterosexual targets, all participants demonstrated the expected pattern of results (i.e., female=positive; male=negative). However, for homosexual targets, straight female participants elicited a reversed pattern. Specifically, lesbian participants demonstrated a consistent in-group bias towards all females (regardless of target's sexual orientation) while heterosexual women demonstrate in-group treatment only to other heterosexual women.</p> | |

| SNAPSHOT SESSION 2 | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>(for abstracts, see the next section)</p> | |

SATURDAY

SYMPOSIUM: PERSPECTIVE, IDENTITY, SOCIAL CHANGE

STREAM
A

New technologies and new identities for overcoming fierce repression

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Commentaries on the North African uprisings have focused on the role of new technologies such as social media and the dissemination of discontent. Critics of these analyses have argued that the role of the new technologies have been overstated because the reach of these technologies was low and the discontent and awareness of corruption was widespread. By analogy to the events in Northern Germany in the 1520s I show that new technologies can promote social change where these facilitate the formation of new social identities that can effectively contest active repression. This occurs where the technologies enable action and identity formation through covert communication and new forms of social organization. Strikingly similar processes can be seen to be at work in North Africa in the 21st century. The paper concludes by pointing to the power of social psychological treatments of surprising events and the importance of historical comparisons.

THEMATIC SESSION: SOCIAL COGNITION

STREAM
B

Let's not race to call it race: Ethnic differences in global precedence as culture and mindset

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The present research investigates apparent East-West differences in global precedence, the priority of attention given to the global features of a visual percept relative to its local features, using a standard procedure (a composite-letter task). In Experiment 1, default global precedence was significantly higher in Chinese participants than in Chinese Australians, with Caucasian Australians appearing to be in between. In Experiment 2, global precedence did not occur overall or differ between groups following priming of individualist and collectivist mindsets. In Experiment 3, global precedence re-appeared when participants were instructed to attend more to the global level, but not when they were instructed to attend more to the local level, with no group differences. Results show global precedence to be a malleable phenomenon, and suggest that ethno-cultural differences in default global precedence are due to modes of situated cognition, not race.

2:20 PM

| THEMATIC SESSION: PREJUDICE AND GENDER | STREAM C |
|---|-------------|
| <p>Does religiosity predict sexual prejudice? A test in the US and Thailand TECHAKESARI, P., BARLOW, FK., & HORNSEY, MJ. (University of Queensland) <i>pirathat.techakesari@uqconnect.edu.au</i></p> <p>For over 50 years researchers have found that Christian identification is positively correlated with prejudice towards homosexuals (Spilka, Hood, Hunsberger, & Gorsuch, 2003; Whitley, 2009). However, it is still unclear whether there is something innately sexually prejudiced about religiosity, or whether the norms and ideologies associated with Christianity are instead the important factors in creating and maintaining sexual prejudice. Therefore, the present study looked at different religious identifications (Christian vs. Buddhist) as predictors of anti-gay, lesbian and transsexual (LGT) attitudes. Data were collected from the United States (N = 211), a highly religious Christian nation, and Thailand (N = 158), a highly religious Buddhist nation. In line with predictions, results indicated that Christian identification predicted negative attitudes towards LGT people, whereas Buddhist identification did not. In both countries, however, ideological opposition to equality predicted negativity towards LGT people. Our results suggest that the expression of sexual prejudice, rather than being innately linked with religiosity, depends on norms and social factors surrounding religions.</p> | |

| SNAPSHOT SESSION 2 | STREAM D |
|--|-------------|
| <p>(for abstracts, see the next section)</p> | |

SATURDAY

SYMPOSIUM: ON THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF MARGINALIZING RACISM

STREAM
A

“We’re in, but not all the way”: Cognitive framing as an explanation of marginalizing racism

PLATOW, M J., CARRON-ARTHUR, B., SMITHSON, M J. (The Australian National University), & GRACE, D M. (The University of Canberra)

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This study examined whether the expression of marginalizing racism would be affected by explicit inclusion and exclusion frames. White Australians judged 24 hypothetical targets from either an inclusive frame (i.e., “Who should be included?”) or exclusive frame (i.e., “Who should be excluded?”). Overall, significantly fewer targets were included in the former than the latter frame. Moreover, different stereotypical characteristics of the category Australia (e.g., ethnicity, country of birth, occupation) served as the basis of decisions within each frame. Finally, the extent to which these provided meaningful justification for either inclusion or exclusion was moderated by the relative instrumental power those included would ultimately have in their decision-making capacities. This suggests that the variable employment of descriptive content of a social category can lead to variable inclusion of group members, thus providing one possible explanation underlying marginalising racism.

THEMATIC SESSION: ECONOMIC BEHAVIOUR AND MOTIVATION

STREAM
B

The relationship between cultural authenticity preferences and magical beliefs

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Research has demonstrated that the cultural/ethnic authenticity of a producer acts as an important determinant of consumer preferences (Doonan, 2005). Cultural authenticity refers to the ethnic congruency between product and producer e.g. Brazilian coffee producers and Chinese acupuncturists. Previously, a link between cultural authenticity preferences and magical beliefs was found (Slugoski & Doonan, 2006). The present study replicates this finding while providing further insights regarding the exact role that magical beliefs have on cultural authenticity preferences. Interestingly, scores on the magical beliefs scale (MBS) are significantly correlated with preferences but not perceived expertise. Using past research and confirmatory factor analysis, two MBS factors are investigated in detail; the law of similarity and the law of contagion.

THEMATIC SESSION: PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR**STREAM
C****Mortality salience effects on organ donation intentions**

HALLORAN, MJ. (LaTrobe University)

Previous research has found that people generally hold positive attitudes toward organ donation although the actual rate of donation is considerably low. Terror Management research has shown thinking about OD increases mortality salience whereby people are less willing to donate organs, supposedly because they are responding with an egoistic defence. The aim of this study was to replicate this effect and to test if MS under these conditions also leads to the standard cultural worldview defence. The study employed a 2 (Donate: Organ, Money) \times 2 (Essay: Pro, Anti) experimental design where participants evaluated the author of an essay, portraying Australian culture positively or negatively, and then reported their donation intentions. The findings provide some insight into the social psychological processes that appear to moderate organ donation.

SATURDAY

SYMPOSIUM: ON THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF MARGINALIZING RACISM

STREAM A

Measuring implicit associations to identify the influence of audience group membership on social categorisations

HOFFMANN, P., PLATOW, M J., SMITHSON, M J. (The Australian National University), & GRACE, D M. (The University of Canberra)

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The current study examined whether motives to manage others' impressions would serve as the basis for the expression of marginalizing racism. Audience group membership was manipulated to test the prediction that an in-group audience would increase exclusion of targets from the in-group, while an out-group audience would decrease exclusion. Using an IAT procedure, results indicated that implicit associations of white faces with the category Australia decreased when audience was ethnically Asian but of Australian nationality (i.e., mixed out-group) relative to white Australian (in-group), and increased when the audience was ethnically Asian and of Chinese nationality (out-group), relative to a white Chinese (i.e., mixed in-group). Audience is, thus, clearly one contextual variable that influences social categorisation processes, with direct implications for the marginalisation of targets from groups.

THEMATIC SESSION: ECONOMIC BEHAVIOUR AND MOTIVATION

STREAM B

Payment incentive and advice giving motivation

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Although many advisors provide advice to clients that are in their clients' best interests, some may have other motivations. If there is a monetary incentive, advisors may be disposed to encourage their client to take the advice regardless of the potential shortcomings. This study investigates whether giving advisors different payment incentives (flat-fee; performance based; commission based) effects their motivations and subsequent behaviours. In this experiment the advice is focussed on a popular and tradable product – estimates of prices of used mobile phones. The results demonstrate that different payment incentives influence advisors' motivations when constructing their advice and their subsequent behaviours when giving the advice, but are not always consistent with a-priori predictions. The results are discussed in light of theories of motivation and in relation to financial advice giving.

THEMATIC SESSION: PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

STREAM
C**A test of three interventions to promote people's communication of their consent for organ donation**

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Joining an organ donor registry and having a discussion with family increases the likelihood that family will consent to organ donation. This study explores the effectiveness of three intervention conditions compared to a control condition in increasing discussion and registration of the organ donation decision. Australian residents (N = 1116) were randomly allocated to complete an online survey representing either a motivational intervention (strengthening attitude, subjective norm, efficacy, moral norm, and identity), volitional intervention (strengthening the translation of intentions to action using action/implementation intentions and coping plans), a combined motivational and volitional intervention, or a control condition. Results show that participants who form specific action (when, where and how) and coping (listing potential obstacles and how these may be overcome) plans self-report significantly higher rates of joining the organ donor registry, but not family discussion.

SATURDAY

SYMPOSIUM: ON THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF MARGINALIZING RACISM

STREAM A

Words that matter: How specific language use affects essentialist beliefs

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An important component of essentialist thinking is that of immutability, or stability. Words used to describe a person, or group of people, can also imply stability through the use of nouns rather than verbs and, further, through the use of action verbs as opposed to state verbs. Two studies will be presented that examined the impact of using nouns or verbs when describing novel groups. Study 1 investigated the use of nouns or verbs on both physical descriptions of, and preferences held by, the two novel groups. Study 2 extended this work to include descriptions of either the group, as a whole, or an individual group member. Results will be discussed with reference to both the use of language on essentialist thinking and the implications for discriminatory beliefs and practices.

THEMATIC SESSION: ECONOMIC BEHAVIOUR AND MOTIVATION

STREAM B

Media exposure, motivation, materialism and psychological well-being: Findings and implications for future research

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This study explored the relationship between media exposure, intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, materialism and subsequent psychological well-being. Participants (N = 340) completed an online questionnaire exploring these variables. Corroborating with existing research, a greater orientation towards extrinsic goals (i.e., being motivated by money and material goods) was associated with greater levels of materialism than intrinsic motivation (i.e., striving for personal growth, affiliation with others etc). Furthermore, higher levels of materialism were significantly associated with lower well-being. Results also indicated that online and commercial media exposure were significantly associated with extrinsic motivation. Due to other variables providing greater variance than media exposure alone however, it appears that these are correlational rather than causative relationships. Future research in this area needs to consider thinking styles and perceived realism of media content.

THEMATIC SESSION: PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

STREAM
C**The priming effect of video games: The sensitivity of prosocial measures to the characteristics of contemporary video games**

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In this paper we describe the current state of the literature devoted to understanding the effect video games have on prosocial behaviour. According to General Learning Model (GLM) video games impact behaviour through their influence over a person's current internal state, represented by changes in cognitive, affective, and arousal variables. Researchers have recently demonstrated that playing video games with prosocial content increases a variety of helping and prosocial behaviours, and is mediated by salient cognitions. We attempted to replicate the prosocial game effect on prosocial behaviour, described by Greitemeyer and Osswald (2010, study 1). We extended this work by including a measure of desire to affiliate with a group (another form of prosociality) and by using contemporary video games compared to the older games that are typically used in this research. Contrary to expectation, our replication failed to show that playing a prosocial video game increases prosocial behaviour. We argue that the characteristics of modern games differ considerably from older games, and this can explain our failure to replicate. Regardless, because video games are constantly changing their form and content, future research in this field should endeavor to use contemporary games where possible.

SNAPSHOT PRESENTATIONS

SNAPSHOT SESSION 1

Anger is seeing 'not green': Evidence for a potential physiological basis to seeing red when angry

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Metaphors link the experience of anger to 'seeing red', and initial evidence suggests that when anger concepts are activated people do see more red (Fetterman et al., 2011). The effect goes beyond a merely semantic relationship, as experimental anger manipulations also resulted in participants seeing more red. The present research examines whether this effect may have a physiological underpinning by testing its conformance to the physiology-based opponent-processes theory of color. The opponent-processes theory of color suggests that perception of red and green (and blue and yellow) are antagonistic to one another. Thus, if anger physiologically makes people see more red, then it must also make them see less green. On trials where anger (vs. fear or sadness) concepts were activated participants perceived shades of purple (red-blue) as more red (Experiment 1), and shades of cyan (green-blue) as less green (Experiment 2). Thus there may be a physiological basis to seeing red when angry.

The role of regulatory focus on risky and conservative decision choice by individuals in complex situations

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In a two part study, the first investigated the propositions of regulatory focus theory in regard to preference for either risky or conservative decision choice in complex situations. Findings indicate that the choice of a risky or conservative alternative varied as a function of regulatory focus whereby promotion-focused individuals take more risks than those who are prevention-focused (N=30). The first study also examined whether this regulatory focus effect is limited to situations that are ambiguous whereby conditions are neither good nor bad (N=90) and found no evidence. The second study moved on to investigate the propositions of regulatory fit effects. Findings indicate that when regulatory fit is experienced, those who are promotion-focused make the most risky decisions and those who are prevention-focused make most conservative decisions (N=60). However, no differences are found in levels of confidence in decision making regardless of whether regulatory fit is experienced.

Heuristic and systematic processing in judgements about prostate cancer risk: The tempting fate and rusty car heuristics

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Verbal protocol analysis was applied to judgements about prostate cancer risk and early detection screening to explore how judgements were guided by heuristic and systematic processing strategies. Eight-two men responded to questions about their prostate cancer risk and screening decisions and responses were coded according to the use of heuristic strategies (e.g., representativeness, availability) and in terms of systematic strategies (e.g.,

information seeking). Heuristic strategies dominated judgements and support for two new heuristic strategies are discussed: tempting fate heuristic (reduction in risk of getting cancer through the act of screening; by not screening one is "tempting fate"); and the rusty car heuristic (screening can be used to prevent, control, or limit the development of prostate cancer; the analogy is such that cutting rust from a car as soon as it appears prevents the rust from taking over the car).

**Does category membership affect essentialist beliefs on social categories?
A replication study in two different social contexts**

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The study presented is a replication of Haslam, Rothschild, and Ernst's (2000) experiment on essentialism in social categories in two different social contexts: the multicultural social context of London and the more conservative environment of Sardinia. The study (London N= 123; females N=88; Sardinia N=87, females N=47) was aimed at investigating how the social environment influences essentialist beliefs on social categories. Thirty-six categories were rated on nine measures of essentialism, and an additional measure of self-categorization was introduced to the original study in order to investigate whether individual membership in a social category affects beliefs in the essentialism of that category. In Haslam et al. (2000) the two dimensions of Natural Kind and Entitativity were individuated and described as critical concepts in the understanding of Essentialism. The present study broadly confirmed this finding, but with stronger evidence for the Natural Kind dimension than for Entitativity. Belonging to a social category led to increased beliefs in its Naturalness, but no change in its Entitativity.

Implicit racism in Australia

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Implicit racial attitudes can be assessed as the implicit associations between racial targets and good/pleasant and bad/unpleasant attributes (e.g., Nosek & Banaji, 2001). Implicit racism can be defined as a stronger racial-negative than racial-positive implicit association. The current study used two- and four-block Go/No Go Association Tasks (GNATs) to examine implicit racism in Australia. There was little difference between positive and negative implicit associations towards Aboriginal Australians. However, negative implicit associations towards Aboriginal Australians were significantly stronger than those towards Caucasian Australians. These findings suggest that implicit racism may rely on comparisons between races, rather than on the implicit associations for a single racial category.

Increasing self-esteem and decreasing gender prejudice following a 10-day developmental voyage

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Empirical evidence shows that educational experiences in the context of the outdoors lead to elevated self-esteem. Although elevated self-esteem is assumed to promote beneficial outcomes, recent evidence suggests that elevated self-esteem may also facilitate negative outcomes (e.g., increased prejudice). The current research was conducted in order to examine whether one type of outdoor educational experience - a 10-day developmental voyage - could elevate adolescents self-esteem without also elevating gender prejudice. Two studies are reported. Study one revealed that adolescents who undertook the voyage manifested elevated self-esteem and decreased gender prejudice. Study two replicated these findings

and further demonstrated that these effects were maintained 4 to 5 months following the voyage. Together these results indicate that taking part in a 10-day developmental voyage – can lead to an elevation in self-esteem, and a decrease in gender prejudice that is maintained over time.

Belonging, intergenerational connection and wellbeing in the lives of young changemakers in New Zealand

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Research highlights the benefits of youth engagement in citizenship for their own wellbeing and that of civil society. However the paths to these benefits are not well understood. Two studies are reported. Findings from study one indicate a link between wellbeing, school climate and community belonging. When entered into a regression school climate and belonging explain 48% of the variance in wellbeing and make unique contributions. Study two explores these variables in greater depth in the context of a five-day young changemakers event. Wellbeing increased from the first (T1) to last (T2) day of the event. Although school climate, community belonging, and intergenerational connection (IGC) were correlated to wellbeing at T2, a sense of IGC at T2 was the only variable to make a unique contribution, even when controlling for wellbeing at T1. Together, IGC and wellbeing at T1 explained 65% of the variance of wellbeing at T2. Implications of the value of connection for youth are discussed.

Love through ostracism-coloured glasses: Gender differences in the effects of social exclusion on attraction

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Does being ostracized lead to an increased desire to seek out romantic partners? And does this desire differ as a function of gender and perceived desirability? In three experiments, participants were either ostracized or included. In Experiment 1 and 2 participants were then asked to rate a set of opposite-sex photographs on: a) their desire to affiliate romantically with the opposite-sex individuals photographed; and b) their own perceived romantic desirability. In Experiment 3, participants rated photographs with personal descriptions indicating the social status of the potential partner. Ostracized males, compared to included males, reported a significantly greater desire to romantically affiliate with targets, yet only showed enhanced perceptions of their own romantic desirability when they had been the target of an actual ostracism episode. In contrast, ostracism did not affect the romantic affiliation of females.

Trippin' down memory lane: an experimental study of the moderating role of identity-discontinuity and family cultural background on nostalgia

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This is the first experiment to extend Davis' (1979) Discontinuity Hypothesis of nostalgia into the arena of cultural differences. Participants of Eastern (n=58) or Western (n=59) cultural background were allocated to a discontinuity or continuity condition. Here, participants either read an article that conveyed high or low disconnect from previous high-school social identities. Lay-definitions and degree of nostalgia experienced were also analysed. As predicted, perceiving disconnection from a valued past identity triggered nostalgia for Westerners but not Easterners for whom connection to the past triggered nostalgia. Easterners also reported more negative lay-definitions of nostalgia compared to Westerners. Results suggest that Davis' (1979) focus on disconnection as a trigger of nostalgia may not capture the nature of nostalgia for individuals from Eastern cultures. Findings highlight the importance of examining cultural-level moderators in future nostalgia research.

E-survey challenges: Methodological advances and implications

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This project compares data gathered from two online survey dissemination channels (1) in-house panels (commonly used in marketing) and (2) online solicitation for voluntary participation (common in psychology). Backdrop is a PhD study using an internet survey to examine New Zealanders' preferences for energy-saving light bulbs. Marketing researchers often prefer to collect data using consumer panels managed by research agency, with the assumption that such panels, being real consumers, provide representative and realistic consumer responses. Meanwhile, in psychology, solicitation for online participation via email and social networking are common. Many websites (especially in the North Hemisphere) are dedicated to facilitate internet research. Since researchers often rely on one data collection modes, each method's validity and reliability are often assumed. As this study falls within the boundaries of both disciplines, the researchers are able to incorporate both data collection channels. We expect data generated by both methods to be similar, justifying their uses in respective disciplines. Challenges and implications will be discussed.

SNAPSHOT SESSION 2

Can forgiveness be impulsive? It depends on what you mean by “impulsive”

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Forgiveness is typically framed as a controlled process, with research indicating that those with greater self-control have an easier time forgiving (Balliet, Li, & Joireman, 2011). Following from this, one might expect impulsivity to be negatively associated with forgiveness, but this hypothesis is yet to be directly examined (until now). Participants completed measures of trait self-control, two types of trait impulsivity (functional and dysfunctional), and forgiveness-related responses to a recalled (autobiographical) transgression. Correlations between self-control and forgiveness were consistent with previous work. The relationship between impulsivity and forgiveness depended on the type of impulsivity: dysfunctional impulsivity predicted post-transgression revenge ($r=-.26$) but not benevolence, whereas functional impulsivity predicted benevolence ($r=.27$) but not revenge. I explain these findings by highlighting some key differences between the two types of impulsivity.

On the defensiveness of pseudo self-forgiveness

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Pseudo self-forgiveness (PSF) after committing a wrong refers to the defence of a positive self through denial of wrongdoing or responsibility. However, how can we demonstrate that PSF is indeed a defensive response to a sense of guilt and self-esteem (SE) threat if measures of guilt and SE could already be distorted through that same self-defence? One option is the use of implicit measures, which are presumably less controllable and less subject to motivated biases. In the present study participants were asked to recall an incident of wrongdoing; guilt and self-esteem were measured implicitly and explicitly. Results showed that for participants with low implicit SE, implicit guilt was positively related to explicit self-esteem. Similarly, for participants with high levels of PSF, implicit guilt was positively related to explicit self-esteem. The results suggest that explicit measures of SE were used to defensively reassert a positive self, as an act of PSF.

Can ordeal scotchguard the soul?

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Popular culture abounds with stories of those, such as earthquake survivors, who have had heroism bestowed upon them by virtue of having inexplicably survived a potential catastrophe. The present study, that is currently underway, examines the effects of having undergone an ordeal on perceptions of moral character. Participants are presented with vignettes depicting a target actors having suffered through an ordeal or not and are asked to judge actors on the dimension of moral character and to assess their moral standing after having committed an unrelated transgression. It is predicted that the prior experience of an ordeal will both enhance one’s moral standing and will license later misdeeds in some circumstances—thereby scotchguarding the soul. Results will be discussed in terms of recent findings in moral psychology and embodied social cognition.

Moral cleansing or social proximity? In search of a robust theory of helping

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This study investigated whether moral cleansing is as robust an explanation for prosociality as kin selection and reciprocal altruism. Using helping intention as a measure, the effect of participants' morally-valenced recalled behaviour was compared to the effect of their social proximity to a helping target. Overall, 514 Australian participants (89.1% female) completed the online experiment. Results demonstrated a consistent main effect of social proximity on helping intention across three helping scenarios, supporting evolutionary social psychological (ESP) explanations for helping. However, recalled immoral behaviour did not result in moral cleansing via increased helping intention. It was concluded that ESP explanations for helping is more robust than the moral self-regulation hypothesis. Participants' failure to engage in moral cleansing, despite the use of appropriate manipulations, is discussed relative to previous studies doubting the replicability of moral cleansing effects.

Making meaning through altruistic behaviour: A narrative study with people from refugee backgrounds in South Australia

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When studying meaning making following trauma, researchers often focus on cognitive changes which reduce dissonance between survivors' global beliefs and their negative situational appraisals. Recent studies however indicate that people also engage in numerous small acts that collectively bring meaning to their lives. According to the Altruism Born of Suffering model (Staub & Vollhardt, 2008) trauma and suffering can lead to altruism, via psychological processes including perspective-taking, empathy, and reciprocity norms. Facilitating social experiences include therapy, caring relationships, social support and altruistic role models. Using a qualitative narrative method we explored how some people from refugee communities (Sierra Leoneans and Burundians) make meaning, to what extent altruistic behaviours are important in that process, and whether the moderators and mediators identified in the ABS model are relevant for them. Methodological issues are also described.

Gender traits and body image

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This study investigates the relationship between gender traits and body image among 221 men and 288 women (aged 18-82 years). Gender schema theory proposes that men and women, who describe themselves as displaying typical gender traits, tend to be concerned about their body image and dissatisfied with it. Multiple regression analyses of the data reveal that positive masculine traits are significant predictors of both men's and women's concern with their physical fitness, and of their satisfaction with both their appearance and their fitness. Negative feminine traits are also a significant predictor of both men's and women's concern with their appearance, and of women's dissatisfaction with their appearance.

Sexism and unhealthy eating behaviour of men

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The present study investigates the relationship between sexism, endorsement of a traditional gender-ideology and eating behaviour among 44 males. It is hypothesised that (1) Males high in benevolent sexism display unhealthy food behaviour; (2) This effect will be mediated by endorsement of a traditional gender- role ideology; (3) On the basis of prior joint-food system literature, the relationships in H1 and H2 will be moderated by cohabiting relationship status. Within the sample, ambivalent sexism significantly predicted unhealthy eating behaviour. Further, this relationship is mediated by endorsement of a traditional gender ideology relative to men (Thompson & Pleck, 1986) but not women (McHugh & Frieze, 1997). In addition the relationship between healthy eating behaviour and ambivalent sexism is moderated by cohabiting status. However, the relationship between unhealthy eating behaviour and ambivalent sexism is not significantly moderated by cohabiting status.

Meat is murder: An analysis of last meal requests of Death Row executes

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In 'The Sexual Politics of Meat', Carol Adams argues that meat consumption and the human use of animals is, if not the root of all evil, then certainly part of a syndrome of subordination and oppression. We examine the idea that dietary behaviour and unpleasantness are associated through analysis of the last meal requests and execution offences of 400 American Death Row inmates executed since 2002. The expectation that red meat choices would characterise executees convicted for crimes with sexual elements (because red meat consumption has been shown elsewhere to be associated with dominance, and sex crimes are frequently considered to be prototypical crimes of power) was not supported. But... Meal type was associated with other aspects of execution crime.

Intergroup Conflict, Tolerance, and Retaliation: The Role of Moral Emotions

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Intergroup research shows that the behavioral impact of cognitive evaluations of other groups is often mediated by emotions. Where previous research focused on anger and fear, we emphasize the role of other-condemning, moral emotions (contempt, disgust and anger). The purpose of the present research is to show that the impact of (negative) stereotypes on the extent to which people wish to avoid, dispel or even retaliate against the outgroup is mediated by these moral emotions. To do so we focused on a real group in a conflict (Israel). As conflicts between groups are inherently related to the perception of threat posed by the other group, we expect threat to also play a major role. Threat itself will have a direct influence on behavior, but is also related to prejudice and the other-condemning emotions. We argue that other-condemning, moral emotions often amplify intergroup conflict. Moreover they have a direct impact on behavior over and above that of negative attitudes and stereotypes.

Messages of hope increase support for social change

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We investigated the effects of emotional appeals by disadvantaged groups on support for social change among advantaged group members. We contrasted hope and fear about the future as two emotional appeals that disadvantaged groups can make to enlist support. A message of hope was successful in increasing support for social change, but only when expressed in a way that included the advantaged group in a superordinate frame. A message of hope for the future of the disadvantaged group alone failed to increase support for social change among advantaged group members. This effect was mediated by increased perceptions of advantaged group efficacy, suggesting that hope makes people feel capable of acting to change the status quo and for this reason motivates support for social change. The findings of this research have important theoretical and social implications, and introduce hope as an exciting new direction for researchers interested in effecting social change.

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