



## **Society of Australasian Social Psychologists**

42<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference, April 2013  
Cairns, Australia



## **WELCOME**

The annual conference of the Society of Australasian Social Psychologists (SASP) has a long history dating back over 30 years, in recent years attracting between 130 and 170 delegates. It is the most popular avenue for the dissemination of current social psychological research within Australasia, and attracts pre-eminent national and international researchers. The conference is also characterised by a strong postgraduate student representation. Presentations and posters cover a diverse range of social psychological research topics (ranging from intra-psychic process, interpersonal processes, intra-group process, and intergroup processes) and methodologies (experimental, quasi-experimental, survey, qualitative, and discourse). Our research is concerned both with basic psychological processes and areas of applied social psychological research, such as psychology and the law, health, relationships, and organisational psychology. In 2013 the conference is being hosted by James Cook University.

## **USING THIS CONFERENCE PROGRAM**

To help you find the presentation you are most interested in, you can either search for specific speakers in the Index at the end of the program, or by checking the program overview, which is presented on a day-by-day basis over the next couple of pages. This overview also includes the titles of symposia. For more detailed information, you can read the full abstracts of each presentation and symposium in the pages that follow the overview. These are presented in chronological order. On any given two-page spread, you can check which four presentations will be on.

<b>THURSDAY APRIL 11</b>		
8:00am-1:00pm	<b>Registration</b>	
8:30-9:30am	<b>Postgraduate Workshop 1 (Ballroom)</b>	
	<b>Pathways beyond Graduation</b>	
	Presenter: Professor Ernest Hunter	
9:30-10:30am	<b>Postgraduate Workshop 2 (Ballroom)</b>	
	<b>“Partnering with people, not stereotypes”: It’s not rocket science!</b>	
	Presenter: Dr. Jeff Nelson	
10:30am	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
11:00-12:00pm	<b>Postgraduate Workshop 3 (Ballroom)</b>	
	<b>Writing for Publication</b>	
	Presenter: Professor Paul R. Amato	
12:00pm – 1:00pm	<b>Welcome and Opening of Conference (Harbour Room)</b>	
1:00pm – 2:00pm	<b>Lunch (Bushfire)</b>	
	<b>Outstanding Postgraduate Presentations (Ballroom) Chair: Williams</b>	
2:00pm	Aydogan, A	
2:20pm	Coughlin, A-M	
2:40pm	Hall, L	
3:00pm	Mcintyre, J	
3:20pm	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
3:40pm	Smyth, L	
4:00pm	Stuart, A	
5:00pm	<b>Presentation of the Winners of the SASP Outstanding Postgraduate Award and SASP Early Career Award</b>	
5:20-6:30pm	<b>Presentation of the TURNER MEDAL (Ballroom)</b> <b>Recipient: Professor Marilyn Brewer</b> Lecture: Ingroup favouritism and outgroup indifference: Loving ingroups does not mean hating outgroups	



## FRIDAY APRIL 12

Stream Room	Stream A Tradewinds Room	Stream B Islander Room	Stream C Harbour Room	Stream D Gallery Room	Stream E Marlin Room
	Engagement and communication  <b>Chair:</b> Iyer	Identity, control, & self-regulation  <b>Chair:</b> Hunter	Sexism and heterosexism  <b>Chair:</b> Wenzel	Group processes  <b>Chair:</b> Hornsey	
9:00 am	Peterson, C	Chu, E	Barlow, FK	Owumalam, CK	
9:20 am	Charman, R	Casey, AJ	Hosking, W	Berndsen, MB	
9:40 am	Cowan, D	Schofield, TS	Cheung, J	Perry, R	
10:00 am	Honorato, BA	Walter, Z	Bratanova, BB	Jurva, K	
10:20 am	Leviston, ZL	Stork-Brett, K	Hastie, B	Techakesari, P	
10:40 am	<b>Coffee Break</b>				
	<b>Innovations in measurement</b>  <b>Chair:</b> McGarty	<b>Symposium</b> <i>Improving well-being through social identity</i> <b>Chair:</b> Cruwys	<b>Ostracism and stigma</b>  <b>Chair:</b> Gardner	<b>Relationships and trust</b>  <b>Chair:</b> Vanman	<b>Snapshot session</b> (details on following page)
11:00 am	Lynd-Stevenson, RM	Cruwys, T	Stone, M	Williams, LA	
11:20 am	Wood, JK	Webb, H	Godwin, A	La Macchia, ST	
11:40 am	Pietersma, S	McNeill, K	Iannuzzelli, R	Tobin, SJ	
12:00 pm	Niland, P	Steffens, N	Sloan, LR	Alperin, AA	

Friday April 12	Stream D Gallery Room	Snapshot Session
<b>11:00am</b>	Elevated self-esteem and its predictors one year after a 10-day developmental sailing voyage HUNTER, JA., HAYHURST, J., KAFKA, S., & BOYES, M.	
<b>11:05am</b>	On the edge of the flock: An exploration of family black sheep among an Indian and an Australian sample ANDERSON, MA., & CASE, TI.	
<b>11:10am</b>	Exploring the assumption of primitive social categories in social perception ANDERSON, JR., & KAUFMANN, LM.	
<b>11:15am</b>	Memory-based and data-driven processing in individual contexts NGUYEN, A., SKORICH, D., & MAVOR, K.	
<b>11:20am</b>	What your email address says about you... WILSON, MS.	
<b>11:25am</b>	Consumption and exercise stereotypes: Which gets under our skin? LEACH, L., OCCHIPINTI, S., & VANMAN, E.	
<b>11:30am</b>	Consistent evidence for an efficient measure of preference for consistency: validation and application of the single-item need for consistency scale (SIN-C) NICHOLS, AL., & WEBSTER, GD.	
<b>11:35am</b>	Alcohol and marijuana use by young adults when at work: An evaluation of the theory of planned behaviour PIDD, K. & LYND-STEVENSON, R.	
<b>11:40am</b>	Question time	

### Snapshot Session

Please note the format of the Snapshot presentations:

1. Presentations should be no longer than 3 minutes (absolute maximum of 4 minutes)
2. In addition to the title slide you are allowed two powerpoint slides
3. There will be two minutes for maybe a couple of questions following your presentation
4. An extra five minutes has been set aside for any further questions from the audience prior to the coffee break.

Lunch					
12:20 pm	<b>Symposium</b> Dehumanisation and objectification: New directions in perceiving humanness <b>Chairs:</b> Loughnan, Eyssel, & Haslam	<b>Symposium</b> Regulating positive emotions for personal and social benefit <b>Chair:</b> Greenaway <b>Discussant:</b> Denson	Happiness and satisfaction  <b>Chair:</b> Louis	Social support  <b>Chair:</b> Haslam	
1:20 pm	Holland, E	Parker, SL	De Vries, M	Hodgins, J	
1:40 pm	Stratemeyer, M	Kalokerinos, EK	Bastian, B	Pinkus, RT	
2:00 pm	Loughnan, S	Greenaway, K	Platow, MJ	Brayley, N	
2:20 pm	Eyssel, F	Discussant	Teymoori, A	Moore, SM	
2:40 pm	Coffee Break				
	Intergroup relations  <b>Chair:</b> Platow	Sexual violence and aggression  <b>Chair:</b> McKimmie	Negative emotions and conflict  <b>Chair:</b> Loughnan	Impression formation  <b>Chair:</b> Kashima, Y	
3:00 pm	Wenzel, M	McKimmie, B	Louis, WR	Lim, L	
3:20 pm	White, FA	Starfelt, LC	McGarty, C	Wood, MW	
3:40 pm	Hunter, JA	Wilson, MS	Okimoto, TG	Gonsalkorale, K	
4:00 pm	Rubin, M	Anderson, JR	Anderson, S	Sutton, KA	
4:30 pm	AGM (Ballroom) 4:30-6:00pm				
Postgraduate Dinner					

# SATURDAY APRIL 13

Stream Room	Stream A Tradewinds Room	Stream B Islander Room	Stream C Harbour Room	Stream D Gallery Room
8:30 am-11:00 am	Registration			
	<b>Symposium</b> Valence asymmetries in intergroup relations: Bringing the pendulum of intergroup contact research back to the centre <b>Chair:</b> Paolini <b>Discussant:</b> Reynolds	<b>Symposium</b> The social psychology of climate change <b>Chairs:</b> Fielding & Hornsey	<b>Symposium Intergroup</b> health communication: The approach of language and social psychology <b>Chairs:</b> Watson & Gallois	Behaviour and identity <b>Chair:</b> Occhipinti
9:00 am	Gritten, O	Hornsey, MJ	Gallois, C	Moloney, G
9:20 am	Turnbull, SAJ	Rossen, I	Teh, JL	Bagot, KL
9:40 am	Paolini, S	Fielding, K	Ferndale, D	Masser, B
10:00 am	Graf, S	Gardner, J	Watson, BM	Bluic, A-M
10:20 am	Discussant	Kashima, Y		Hayley, A
10:40 am	Coffee Break			
	Exclusion and structure <b>Chair:</b> Gonsalkorale	Symposium continues	Helping behaviour <b>Chair:</b> Vartanian	Attitudes and decision making <b>Chair:</b> Masser
11:00 am	Adams, SMA	McDonald, RI	Faulkner, NJ	Judge, M
11:20 am	Koudenburg, N	Bain, P	Rubcic, M	Marques, M
11:40 am	Radke, HRM		Woodyatt, L	Baguley, CM
12:00 am	Van Dommelen, A		Saeri, AK	Watt, SE

12:20 pm Lunch				
	Emerging perspectives on immigration and multiculturalism <b>Chairs:</b> Osborne & Yogeeshwaran	Stereotyping <b>Chair:</b> Fielding	Morality <b>Chair:</b> Bain	Emotions and the self <b>Chair:</b> Pinkus
1:20 pm	Jetten, J	Thai, M	Watkins, HM	Harmon-Jones, E
1:40 pm	Mols, F	Leach, L	Occhipinti, S	Harmon-Jones, C
2:00 pm	Yogeeshwaran, K	Nichols, AL	Ampuni, SA	Tapp, C
2:20 pm	Martinovic, B	Hayward, LE	Sahdra, BK	Murphy, SC
2:40 pm	Coffee Break			
	Symposium continues	Aggression <b>Chair:</b> Harmon-Jones, C	Social Influence <b>Chair:</b> Rubin	Gender and Relationships <b>Chair:</b> Hastie
3:00 pm	Iyer, A	Hinsz, VB	Klas, AK	Grace, DM
3:20 pm	Osborne, D	Tear, MJ	Spanos, S	Lee, AJ
3:40 pm		Kelly, AJ	Vartanian, LR	Anderson, RC
4:15 pm	<b>Keynote Address: Professor Paul R. Amato (Ballroom)</b> <i>Intimate Relationships and Personal Well-Being</i>			
7:00 pm	Conference dinner (Ballroom)			

## IMPROVING WELLBEING THROUGH SOCIAL IDENTITY

STREAM  
B**Symposium title: Improving wellbeing through social identity**

Convenors: CRUWYS, T. (University of Queensland)  
[t.cruwys@uq.edu.au](mailto:t.cruwys@uq.edu.au)

Social relationships powerfully shape health outcomes, and this has been an increasing focus for social-psychological research. In particular, social identity theorising has been used to account for health phenomena as diverse as stress, recovery from trauma, and disordered eating. In this symposium, four empirical papers are presented demonstrating the utility of the social identity approach in the health domain. These papers contribute to our understanding in three ways: first, in the diversity of their samples – from medical students, to smokers, to sufferers of depression, second, in the concrete health outcomes that are shown to be influenced by social processes, and third, in advancing our theoretical understanding of why such health impacts occur. We further discuss the implications of this “social cure” for researchers and practitioners alike.

**Presentations****Social group memberships alleviate depression symptoms, prevent depression relapse, and protect against future depression**

CRUWYS, T., DINGLE, GA., HASLAM, C., HASLAM, SA., JETTEN, J., & MORTON, TA. (University of Queensland)

**Plain cigarette packaging, brand identity and smoking behaviour**

WEBB, H. (Australian National University), CRUWYS, T. (University of Queensland), FRAIN, A., HOFFMAN, P., LIM, L., LIN, H., MCNEILL, K., O'BRIEN, K., SKORICH, D., & SMYTH, L. (Australian National University)

**Identity, self structure and wellbeing in medical students**

MCNEILL, K., MAVOR, K., KERR, A., O'REILLY, E., & ANDERSON, K. (Australian National University)

**Don't ask what the group can do for you, ask what you can do for your group: Predicting people's willingness to provide social support to in-group members**

STEFFENS, NK., HASLAM, SA., & YATES, M. (University of Queensland)

**DEHUMANIZATION AND OBJECTIFICATION: NEW DIRECTIONS IN PERCEIVING HUMANNESS.**
**STREAM  
A**
**Symposium title: Dehumanization and Objectification: New directions in perceiving humanness.**

Convenors: LOUGHNAN, SL. (University of Melbourne), EYSSEL, FE. (University of Bielefeld), & HASLAM, NH. (University of Melbourne)  
[sloughnan@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:sloughnan@unimelb.edu.au)

This symposium will focus on new directions in perceiving humanness. Moving beyond replicating basic dehumanization and objectification findings, this symposium provides new approaches to attributing mind, humanity, and moral standing. Elise Holland will examine the role of body weight, showing that overweight individuals were viewed as more agentic, worthy of moral concern, and less visually objectified. Michelle Stratemeyer will examine the association between power and objectification, showing that although power the instrumental objectification of others, this does not necessarily entail dehumanization. Steve Loughnan will report self- and other-objectification findings from a seven nation cross-cultural study, showing that objectification is primarily a Western phenomenon. Friederike Eyszel will discuss the role of effectance motivations in the desire to understand others in reducing dehumanization.

**Presentations**

**Worth the Weight: The Objectification of Overweight versus Thin Targets'**  
 HOLLAND, EH. (University of Melbourne)

**Power corrupts: the effects of social power on instrumental objectification**  
 STRATEMEYER, MS., & HASLAM, NH. (University of Melbourne)

**Sexual Objectification is Common in Western, but not non-Western Nations: A Seven Nation Study of Sexual Objectification**  
 LOUGHNAN, SL. (University of Melbourne)

**Anthropomorphism and dehumanization  $\perp$  integrating two perspectives**  
 EYSSEL, FE., KUCHENBRANDT, DK., & SCHIFFHAUER, BS. (University of Bielefeld)

## REGULATING POSITIVE EMOTIONS FOR PERSONAL AND SOCIAL BENEFIT

STREAM  
B**Symposium title: Regulating Positive Emotions for Personal and Social Benefit**

Convenors: GREENAWAY, KH. (University of Queensland)

[k.greenaway@psy.uq.edu.au](mailto:k.greenaway@psy.uq.edu.au)

Research on emotion regulation typically focuses on how people manage the experience and expression of negative emotions. This symposium brings together research on how people regulate and reinterpret positive emotions to benefit themselves and their relationships. Parker presents the results of a positive reappraisal intervention to manage stress during a complex work task. Kalokerinos reveals that up-regulating positive emotions results in health benefits among older adults. Considering the alternative, Greenaway demonstrates that down-regulating positive emotions can have social benefits when one has outperformed another person. The research in this symposium therefore considers how regulating positive emotions can lead to functional outcomes in the work, health, and social domain.

**Presentations****Positive reappraisal improves heart rate variability during stressful work.**

PARKER, SL. (University of Queensland), NEWTON, C. (Queensland University of Technology), &amp; JIMMIESON, N. (University of Queensland)

**The role of the ageing positivity effect in physical health**

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

**Emotion suppression is good for your reputation and relationships**

GREENAWAY, KH., KALOKERINOS, EK. (University of Queensland), PEDDER, DJ. (Australian Catholic University), &amp; MARGETTS3, E. (The University of Melbourne)

**Discussant**

DENSON, T. (The University of New South Wales)



**VALENCE ASYMMETRIES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS: BRINGING THE  
PENDULUM OF INTERGROUP CONTACT RESEARCH BACK TO THE  
CENTRE**

**STREAM  
A**

**Symposium title: Valence asymmetries in intergroup relations: Bringing the pendulum of intergroup contact research back to the centre**

Convenors: PAOLINI, S. (the University of Newcastle)

*Stefania.Paolini@newcastle.edu.au*

Due to a focus on prejudice reduction, social psychological analyses of intergroup contact have shied away from negative contact and negative-positive contact comparisons. These analyses provide a more positive report for contact than related disciplines; one that disagrees with global trends of intergroup conflict. This symposium showcases Australian-led research on valence asymmetries aiming to redress these research disconnects. Gritten et al., introduce a SCT-inspired model of valence asymmetries in categorization and attitudes. Gritten, Turnbull and associates report experimental evidence of aversive conditioning shaping social categorization. Data by Paolini et al. show that valence asymmetries are moderated by the person's pre-existing attitudes and past contact. Finally Graf and associates demonstrate that prevalence and prominence of positive and negative outgroup experiences need considering together for a fuller understanding of valence asymmetries in intergroup relations.

**Presentations**

**An introduction and initial evidence for the effects of aversive learning on social categorization**

GRITTEN, O., PAOLINI, S., GRIFFIN, AS., HARRIS, NC., & TURNBULL, SAJ. (the University of Newcastle, Australia)

**Evidence for implicit prototypicality shifts that are (partly) independent of affect**

TURNBULL, SAJ., GRIFFIN, AS., PAOLINI, S. (the University of Newcastle), NEUMANN, DL. (Griffith University), HARRIS, NC., & GRITTEN, O. (the University of Newcastle)

**Testing a person x situation model of category salience**

PAOLINI, S. (the University of Newcastle), HARWOOD, J. (University of Arizona, USA), RUBIN, M. (the University of Newcastle), HUSNU, S. (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus), JOYCE, N. (University of Arizona, USA), & HEWSTONE, M. (University of Oxford, UK)

**Prevalence of positive and prominence of negative contact maintain outgroup attitudes stable**

GRAF, S. (Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic), PAOLINI, S., & RUBIN, M. (the University of Newcastle)

**Discussant**

REYNOLDS, K. (The Australian National University)

## THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

STREAM  
B**Symposium title: The social psychology of climate change**

Convenors: FIELDING, KS., & HORNSEY, MJ. (The University of Queensland)  
*k.fielding@uq.edu.au*

The recognition that human activity is a major contributor to climate change means that social psychology can play a significant role in addressing this issue. Social psychologists can help us to understand climate change attitudes and beliefs, illuminate the motivation for environmentally damaging behaviours, and identify strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change. In this symposium, eight presentations showcase the breadth of social psychological approaches to climate change. The speakers present theoretical perspectives and data that identify the psychological foundations of climate change beliefs, the ways in which these beliefs can influence actions, and how messages about climate change can be framed to encourage more positive actions. The talks highlight the key role of social psychological variables including self-regulation, temporal focus, responsibility framing, goal congruence, self-determination of motivation, morality and cognitive biases.

**Presentations****Promoting pro-environmental behaviour among climate skeptics**

HORNSEY, MJ., FIELDING, KS., & BAIN, P. (The University of Queensland)

**Moral foundations theory and climate change scepticism: Can moral intuitions help to explain partisan differences in climate change beliefs?**

ROSSEN, I., LAWRENCE, C., DUNLOP, P., & LEWANDOWSKY, S. (UWA)

**Greening the workplace: goal congruence as a barrier to addressing climate change in organisations**

FIELDING, KS. (The University of Queensland), RUSSELL, SV. (Griffith University), PENNY, C. (The University of Queensland), & EVANS, A. (Griffith University)

**Psychology versus economics in the climate change arena.**

GARDNER, J. (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation)

**Learning how to self-regulate for climate**

KASHIMA, Y., SEWELL, D., RAYNER, P., LITTLE, D., & KAROLY, D. (University of Melbourne)

**Responsibility for climate change as a threat to national identity**

MCDONALD, RI. (University of New South Wales)

**Acting on climate change to create a better society: Effects of temporal framing and action orientation on climate change action intentions.**

BAIN, P., NICOLSON, G., & HORNSEY, MJ. (The University of Queensland)

**INTERGROUP HEALTH COMMUNICATION: THE APPROACH OF LANGUAGE AND  
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**
**STREAM  
C**
**Symposium title: Intergroup health communication: The approach of  
language and social psychology**

Convenors: WATSON, BM., & GALLOIS, C. (The University of Queensland)  
*bernadette@uq.edu.au*

Language and social psychology (LASP) has existed as a sub-field of social psychology since the 1950s, putting a special emphasis on language dynamics in intergroup contexts; its peak body is now the International Association of Language and Social Psychology. There is a rich history of research in the health sector, including the impact of stigma on language, intergroup issues (doctor-patient communication, organisational communication in health), and communication accommodation where there is communication disability. This symposium presents four studies that illustrate the diversity within LASP contexts in health, as well as the theoretical and methodological unity.

**Presentations**
**Visualising conversations between care home staff and residents with  
dementia**

GALLOIS, C., BAKER, R., ANGUS, D., SMITH-CONWAY, ER. (The University of Queensland), BAKER, KS. (Stanford University), SMITH, A., WILES, J., & CHENERY, HJ. (The University of Queensland)

**Actual and perceived depression explanatory models in patients and doctors  
as a predictor of communicative effectiveness and treatment satisfaction**

TEH, JL. (The University of Queensland)

**Discourses of deafness: How are deaf health inequalities shaped by  
language**

FERNDAL, D. (The University of Queensland)

**The WISE maternity care training program: Applying communication  
accommodation theory**

WATSON, BM., SMITH, A., HEATLEY, M., & GALLOIS, C. (The University of Queensland)

## EMERGING PERSPECTIVES ON IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURALISM

STREAM  
A**Symposium title: Emerging perspectives on immigration and multiculturalism**

Convenors: OSBORNE, D. (University of Auckland), & YOGESWARAN, K. (KUMAR)

[d.osborne@auckland.ac.nz](mailto:d.osborne@auckland.ac.nz)

This symposium presents new work on attitudes toward immigration and multiculturalism. Jetten begins by demonstrating that, contrary to popular belief, prosperity can actually *worsen* intergroup relations. Mols further highlights the hidden effects of wealth by showing that successful right-wing leaders create 'us vs. them' narratives during prosperous times which, in turn, help them win elections. Building on the role of frames, Yogeeswaran demonstrates that abstract construals of multiculturalism reduce intergroup bias, while concrete construals do the opposite. Martinovic then shows that changing the salience of an ingroup's position in the sequence of migration affects peoples' beliefs about entitlement and future immigration policies. Both Iyer and Osborne conclude by taking the targets' perspective and examining women's and foreigners' (respectively) responses to multiculturalism. Together, these papers provide a nuanced approach towards immigration and multiculturalism.

**Presentations****When economic prosperity hardens attitudes towards minorities**

JETTEN, J., MOLS, F. (University of Queensland), SPEARS, R., & POSTMES, T. (University of Groningen)

**Explaining the appeal of extreme right parties in times of economic prosperity**

MOLS, F., & JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland)

**The devil's in the details: Abstract versus concrete construals of multiculturalism differentially impact intergroup relations**

YOGESWARAN, K. (University of Canterbury), & DASGUPTA, N. (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

**We were here first' versus 'another group was here before us': How different accounts of ingroup's primo-occupancy of a country affect ingroup members' autochthony beliefs and the related rejection of new immigrants**

MARTINOVIC, B. (Utrecht University (ERCOMER)), JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland), & VERKUYTEN, M. (Utrecht University (ERCOMER))

**When are efforts to increase multiculturalism perceived to be helpful?**

IYER, A., & STEWART, E. (University of Queensland)

**Nationalism among immigrants? RWA (but not SDO) exerts cross-lagged effects on levels of nationalism among foreign-born New Zealanders**

OSBORNE, D., & SIBLEY, CG. (University of Auckland)



## THURSDAY

### PAPER: OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE PRESENTATIONS

14:00 - 14:20

#### **How to reduce avoidance of intergroup contact? The role of cognitive appraisals.**

AYDOGAN, AF, & GONSALKORALE, K (University of Sydney)

[adem.aydogan@sydney.edu.au](mailto:adem.aydogan@sydney.edu.au)

Although intergroup contact is one of the most effective ways of reducing prejudice, negative expectancies about interacting with outgroup members often create a barrier to intergroup contact. In the current study we investigated cognitive appraisals by which negative expectancies may arise. Specifically, we examined whether Anglo Australians' overappraisal of their knowledge about Muslims would reduce their negative expectancies about an (ostensible) upcoming interaction with a Muslim Australian. 104 Anglo Australians completed a test that gave positive feedback either on their knowledge of Muslims (overappraisal) or their general knowledge (control). As predicted, Anglo Australians who overappraised their knowledge of Muslims had a lower threat appraisal and expected to feel less anxious when interacting with a Muslim Australian compared to those who were in the control condition. Although overappraisal of knowledge about Muslims did not have a direct effect on desire to avoid the interaction, it had a mediated effect through anxiety expectancy.

### PAPER: OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE PRESENTATIONS

14:20 - 14:40

#### **The effects of concrete versus abstract thinking on forgiveness**

COUGHLIN, AMB, & WENZEL, M (Flinders University)

[Anne-Marie.Coughlin@flinders.edu.au](mailto:Anne-Marie.Coughlin@flinders.edu.au)

Prior research has found that forgiveness increases over time and a decline in rumination accounts for this. Can it be that one can forgive without thinking about the offence? Is it possible that there are more productive forms of thinking than rumination? Based on construal level theory, we propose that when victims are temporally closer to the offence, their thinking involves concrete construals that focus on the details of the incident (re-experiencing), which tend to impede forgiveness. Over time, with greater temporal distance, more abstract construals are activated that include contextual features and holistic meaning; such thinking tends to enhance forgiveness. In a prospective study, participants (N = 115) noted when they experienced an interpersonal offence and then completed surveys over five time points. Results show that participants' willingness to forgive the offender increased over time to the extent that they engaged in abstract thinking or reduced concrete thinking.

**PAPER: OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE PRESENTATIONS****14:40 - 15:00****The who and why of ambition: When do negative perceptions arise, and how can they be ameliorated?**

HALL, LJ, &amp; DONAGHUE, N (Murdoch University)

[L.Hall@murdoch.edu.au](mailto:L.Hall@murdoch.edu.au)

Ambition is a trait that is often perceived negatively, as ruthless or selfish. In order to gain a better understanding of ambition, a combination of qualitative and quantitative research examines these perceptions. Experimental manipulations indicate that ambition is perceived more negatively than contentment with one's position, while a discursive analysis of newspaper constructions of Julia Gillard suggests that perceptions of ambition are more complicated, and depend upon who is expressing, and how they express, that ambition. In order to untangle these findings, further experimental manipulations test whether particular strategies affect perceptions of ambition. Findings suggest that communal traits, and to a lesser extent collective goals, can ameliorate some of the negative perceptions of ambition. A particular combination does not seem to be more useful for men or for women, suggesting that how, rather than who, may be more important in the expression of ambition.

**PAPER: OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE PRESENTATIONS****15:00 - 15:20****A social enhancement model of ego depletion**

MCINTYRE, JC, BARLOW, F K, &amp; VON HIPPEL, W (University of Queensland)

[j.mcintyre3@uq.edu.au](mailto:j.mcintyre3@uq.edu.au)

Self-control allows people to achieve long-term goals and inhibit inappropriate behaviour. However, self-control exertion is also associated with strong feelings of mental effort and performance deficits on subsequent tasks. This phenomenon, known as ego depletion, appears to be psychological rather than physical. If self-control is A) beneficial and B) physically unlimited, the question of why ego depletion occurs warrants scientific investigation. We suggest that the rapid and temporary depletion of self-control resources may be adaptive. We propose that periods of poor self-control following self-control exertion assist in mate acquisition by facilitating behaviours that benefit social interactions and signal desirable qualities in a mate or ally, without foregoing long-term self-control abilities that are necessary for goal attainment. We review a broad range of empirical findings that support a social enhancement model of ego depletion, and provide predictions for future research.

## THURSDAY

### PAPER: OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE PRESENTATIONS

15:40 - 16:00

#### **Learning approach and course experience: social identity in education**

SMYTH, L, & MAVOR, KI (Australian National University)

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The current series of studies focus on the contribution social identity processes can make to understanding of educational and social norms among students. It explores norms in a university context, with regard to general activity, particular fields of study and specific course-based cohorts. Studies examine the ways in which, personal factors, context factors and social factors impact on course-specific behaviours and also broader learning-approaches. Findings suggest that the ways in which students approach learning tasks and assessment, their evaluation of the course, intention to continue study and academic outcomes are all influenced by their social identification and the norms they perceive, as well as by alignment between the two. Ultimately, these ideas come together in an intervention for early-year courses, whereby students are expected to come to identify strongly with their relevant discipline and consensualize on norms that encourage deep learning strategies.

### PAPER: OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE PRESENTATIONS

16:00 - 16:20

#### **Managing multiple identity conflict in collective action through expressions of individuality**

STUART, A, THOMAS, EF, & DONAGHUE, N (Murdoch University)

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Despite substantial research on the role of social identity in collective action, relatively less research has considered the role of multiple identities. This gap was addressed from two angles: how multiple identities are rhetorically managed by people engaged in collective action, and how collective action sympathisers anticipate the integration of social identity into the self. Mixed methods were used - themes were generated from qualitative data, and tested with quantitative methods. It was found that activists can manage controversial aspects of their social identities by emphasising their ability to act as individuals. Many even distinguished themselves from other activists. In the anticipation of social identity formation, sympathisers were concerned that participating in collective action might result in misrepresentation or loss of self. The discussion focuses on the complexity of the integration of personal and social identities when there is strong ideological content.



**AWARD: OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE PRESENTATIONS****17:00 - 17:20****Presentation of Winners of SASP Outstanding Postgraduate Award Early Career Award****AWARD: PRESENTATION OF THE TURNER MEDAL****17:20 - 18:30****Ingroup favouritism and outgroup indifference: Loving ingroups does not mean hating outgroups**

BREWER, MB (University of New South Wales)

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I have long argued that ingroup identification and positivity toward ingroup members ('ingroup love') is both primary and distinct from derogation and antagonism toward outgroups ('outgroup hate'). In this presentation I will review findings from recent research in neuroscience, social developmental psychology, and experimental games that support the idea that ingroup bias is primarily positivity toward one ~~fs~~ ingroup ("us") accompanied by (relative) indifference toward others ("not us"). Differentiated attitudes toward specific outgroups develop as a function of perceived relationships to the ingroup and ingroup welfare, but this is a secondary effect of ingroup attachment. Ingroup positivity in the absence of outgroup hostility, however, is not socially benign. Preferential treatment of ingroups is an often subtle and unrecognized form of discrimination

*Marilynn Brewer received her doctoral degree from Northwestern University in the U.S. in 1968 and over the course of her academic career has been a member of the faculty of Psychology at University of California, Santa Barbara, University of California, Los Angeles, and Ohio State University. She is now Professor Emeritus from the Ohio State University and currently a Visiting Professor of Psychology at University of New South Wales. Her primary areas of research are the study of social identity, collective decision making, and intergroup relations and she is the author of numerous research articles and books in these areas. Among other honours she has received for her research contributions, Dr. Brewer was recipient of the 1996 Lewin Award from Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, the 1993 Donald T. Campbell award for Distinguished Contributions to Social Psychology from the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, and the 2003 Distinguished Scientist award from the Society of Experimental Social Psychology. In 2004 she was elected as a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and in 2007 she received the Distinguished Scientific Contribution award from the American Psychological Association.*

PAPER	STREAM A
<b>Nonverbal communication and empathy in children with autism or typical development</b>	
PETERSON, C, SLAUGHTER, V (University of Queensland), & BROWNELL, C (University of Pittsburgh)	
<p>Children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) are socially awkward and aloof, low in empathy and poor at reading emotion from facial expression. However little is known of their skills at reading body language (whole body posture without face cues). Nor has previous research examined links between behavioural empathy and nonverbal communication in children with autism or, indeed, in non-autistic (typically developing) children. We explore this in 45 children aged 5 to 12 years (mean age = 9), 30 of whom have ASD while 15 are without disabilities, matched by age. Compared with nondisabled peers, autistic children are poor at (a) empathy, (b) body language and (c) reading affect in the eyes. All three variables correlate significantly for the sample as a whole, but not for the ASD group separately. Implications for theories of autism, nonverbal communication and social-cognition are considered.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM B
<b>Investigating cultural identification for individuals of varying bicultural experience</b>	
CHU, EC, & WHITE, FAW (University of Sydney) <a href="mailto:echu4483@uni.sydney.edu.au">echu4483@uni.sydney.edu.au</a>	
<p>Biculturalism, the identification with two cultures (typically one's ethnic and national identities), is becoming a global phenomenon. Technology and increased migration have meant that individuals participate in multicultural societies and increasingly self-define in complex ways. Whilst past research has examined the impact of perceived discrimination on cultural identification, the main focus has been on samples with a single cultural identity. Less is known about the impact on bicultural identities. Understanding biculturalism and the modern complexities of cultural self-definition may ultimately provide the key for improving intergroup relations. However, there is a need to explore the effectiveness of different operationalisations of biculturalism. The issues with measurement and operationalisation are discussed and new methods of measurement will be explored in this study.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Somewhere under the rainbow: Positive and negative contact with heterosexual men and women as predictors of Lesbian women's and Gay Men's health, wellbeing, and collective action intentions</b></p> <p>BARLOW, FK, TECHAKESARI, P, STORK-BRETT, K, &amp; DANE, S (University of Queensland)</p> <p><a href="mailto:f.barlow@psy.uq.edu.au">f.barlow@psy.uq.edu.au</a></p> <p>Minority group perspectives are often overlooked by contact theorists, who frequently focus instead on prejudice reduction from a majority group perspective (Dixon et al., 2012). Further, almost no work has looked at how contact with Straight men and women is associated with Gay and Lesbian attitudes and experiences. In the present paper Gay men (N=190) and Lesbian women (N=159) were asked about their contact experiences with Straight men and women, as well as life experience and collective action intentions. For both Lesbian women and Gay men positive contact with Straight men predicted high self-esteem, while negative contact with Straight men predicted increased intentions to engage in collective action for Gay rights, as well as increased political conservatism and fear of physical assault. Contact with Straight women was comparatively unimportant although positive contact with Straight women predicted reduced intentions to engage in collective action. Implications are discussed.</p>	
PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>What happens when kettle calls pot black? Reactions to criticisms from (dis)similar outgroups.</b></p> <p>OWUAMALAM, CK (University of Nottingham)</p> <p><a href="mailto:Chuma.Owuamalam@nottingham.edu.my">Chuma.Owuamalam@nottingham.edu.my</a></p> <p>This research extends the intergroup sensitivity effect to contexts in which the outgroup is either similar or dissimilar to the ingroup. According to the intergroup sensitivity effect, group members generally tolerate criticisms more from those who are similar to them (e.g., ingroup members) than those who are not presumably because they are trusted to act in good faith. By the same token, one might also expect tolerance of criticisms from outgroups that are perceived to be similar to the ingroup at some level. At the same time, members might expect also similar outgroups to reciprocate the trust bestowed on them (at least relative to dissimilar outgroups) via positivity (but not negativity) towards the ingroup. Two experiments will examine these competing assumptions and discussion will focus on the relevance of findings in the context of peace negotiations.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM A
<p><b>Empathy in online social interaction</b></p> <p>CHARMAN, R, ZINKIEWICZ, L, &amp; GOULD, E (Deakin University)</p> <p><a href="mailto:rcharman@deakin.edu.au">rcharman@deakin.edu.au</a></p> <p>To date, research into the field of online text-based social interaction has commonly focused on the distinction between positive and negative emotional states, typically in relation to workplace related communication, with little research looking into specific emotions such as empathy and how it is experienced in response to online interaction (Preece &amp; Ghozati, 1999). The current study, which forms part of a PhD, examines the impact of an empathic response to online text based stimuli upon executive functioning and working memory, which research shows are generally negatively affected by genuinely-felt emotion (Decety &amp; Lamm, 2006; Lippincott et al., 2005). It also studies the extent to which a person's ability to experience empathy impacts on the expression of nurturing language in an online environment; and aims to determine if there is a significant impact of impression management on the ability to express a genuine empathic response.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM B
<p><b>The 'authentic is better' heuristic: a cognitive shortcut for evaluating culturally relevant products</b></p> <p>CASEY, AJ (James Cook University)</p> <p><a href="mailto:adrian.casey@my.jcu.edu.au">adrian.casey@my.jcu.edu.au</a></p> <p>Producer cultural authenticity refers to the ethnic congruency between product and producer e.g. Italian pizza chefs and Chinese acupuncturists. Some sources have suggested that authenticity is codeword for quality and that consumers may process authentically produced products under an authentic is better heuristic. The current study investigates this notion by determining whether consumers evaluate culturally authentic products as more favourable under conditions of heuristic processing. Following the framework provided by the Elaboration Likelihood Model (Petty &amp; Cacioppo, 1986), individuals rely more on heuristics when they are too distracted to pay attention to issue relevant information. Results of the current study show that when evaluating product quality and price, distracted participants relied on the authenticity cue whereas non-distracted participants relied on product/producer related information.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Gay men and body image: Questioning assumptions of the importance of physical appearance and pressure from the gay scene</b></p> <p>HOSKING, W (Victoria University), &amp; LYONS, A (La Trobe University)</p> <p><i>warwick.hosking@vu.edu.au</i></p>	
<p>For more than a decade, studies have reported body image disturbances and associated poor mental health among gay men. These findings have often been attributed to gay men's preoccupation with their physical appearance, fuelled by supposed pressure from the gay media and community (or the gay scene) to conform to an unrealistic body ideal. Findings from a 2012 national survey of over 900 Australian gay men aged 18-39 challenge this notion. Satisfaction with and importance of physical appearance had little to no impact on a variety of mental wellbeing outcomes; indices of gay identity were not associated with negative body attitudes once controlling for BMI and body ideal discrepancies; and men who reported greater connectedness with the gay community generally reported more positive mental health and body image. These findings suggest that the stereotype of gay men experiencing poor body image and mental health through pressure from the gay scene is possibly a myth.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>An outgroup becomes part of self: The impact of perspective taking and apology on anger in an intergroup conflict</b></p> <p>BERNDSEN, MB (Flinders University), &amp; MCGARTY, CMG (Murdoch University)</p>	
<p>Apologies may achieve restorative effects by bringing in-groups and out-groups closer together. If they do then the effect of witnessing an in-group apology is similar to that of taking an out-group perspective. European Australian participants watch a video showing an attack by a European Australian in-group (majority) on a Middle Eastern Australian out-group (minority). In Study 1 both taking the minority perspective and witnessing a majority apology result in relatively increased connection with the minority. Moreover, anger at the majority increases and this appears to be mediated by the decreased boundaries between the self and the majority. Study 2, however, suggests that perspective taking and apology produce their effects through different mechanisms depending on whether majority members endorse the apology. The results have implications for reducing intergroup conflicts in contemporary societies.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM A
<b>Motivated Empathy: The Mechanics of the Empathic Gaze</b> COWAN, DG, VANMAN, EJ, & NIELSEN, M (University of Queensland) <a href="mailto:d.cowan@psy.uq.edu.au">d.cowan@psy.uq.edu.au</a>	
<p>Successful human social interactions frequently rely on appropriate interpersonal empathy and eye-to-eye communication. Here we report a previously unseen relationship between trait empathy and eye-gaze patterns to affective facial features. Fifty-nine healthy adult participants had their eyes tracked while watching a three minute long emotional and neutral video. The video stimuli portrayed only the head and shoulders of an actor recounting a fictional personal event. Analyses revealed that the greater participants' trait emotional empathy, the more they fixated on the eye-region of the actor in the emotionally laden stimuli. This relationship was not evident in the neutral condition. Our findings raise the possibility that facial stimuli embodying higher emotional intensity promote increased attention to affective regions of the face for those with higher emotional empathy.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM B
<b>Self-control training reduces the involuntary orienting of attention</b> SCHOFIELD, TS, & DENSON, TD (University of New South Wales) <a href="mailto:t.schofield@unsw.edu.au">t.schofield@unsw.edu.au</a>	
<p>Self-control is typically considered a conscious and effortful internal process underpinned by a limited resource. Despite knowing what happens to behavior when the availability of this resource is weakened or enhanced, little is known about how bolstering this resource may influence earlier, external, attentive processes such as orienting to environmental stimuli. Participants completed 2 weeks of non-dominant hand self-control training or hand monitoring exercises and then completed two visual search tasks. In the first task, some stimuli appeared with a sudden onset that typically causes an involuntary capturing of external attention. Less involuntary attentional capture was experienced by those in the self-control training condition. The second task required participants to shield their active goals from others goals, but was unaffected by self-control training. These findings suggest that self-control may have earlier attentional effects than previously thought.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Dynamics of racism and heterosexism: Double threat? Double dilemma?</b>  CHEUNG, J, JONES, L, &amp; OCCHIPINTI, S (Griffith University)  <a href="mailto:jennifer.cheung@griffithuni.edu.au">jennifer.cheung@griffithuni.edu.au</a></p> <p>Little is known about the interactive effects of target and participant ethnicity on perceptions of gay men and lesbians and whether for potential racial and/or sexual prejudice. In the study, 139 Anglo-Australian and 79 Chinese participants' perceptions of gay men and lesbians of different ethnicity (Anglo-Australian, Chinese, Iraqi and British) were measured through the use of qualitative (free response task to generate stereotypes/attributes) and quantitative (ratings) methods. There is evidence to suggest that Anglo-Australian target groups are the prototypical images of the superordinate groups (i.e., gay men and lesbians). The ethnicity of the target groups appears to play an influential role in social judgment, shown by the low ratings of Iraqi gay male targets. Being a homosexual member of an already disliked ethnic group may elicit negative racial stereotypes that may ultimately lead to a double stigmatisation of their homosexual and ethnic statuses.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Dual (social and economic) dimensions of political policy support</b>  PERRY, R (University of Melbourne), &amp; SIBLEY, C (University of Auckland)  <a href="mailto:ryan.perry@unimelb.edu.au">ryan.perry@unimelb.edu.au</a></p> <p>As opposed to a unidimensional liberal-conservative structure of political orientation, policy attitudes should consist of at least two independent dimensions: social versus economic. A dual-process model of motivated social cognition suggests that Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA) should predict support for social policies and Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) should predict support for economic policies. The hypothesized model provided a reasonable fit in a large national probability sample of New Zealanders (N = 6,886). Policy attitudes are predicted by RWA and SDO in much the same way as more generalized intergroup attitudes and prejudice.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM A
<b>An Australian study of religion, school attendance and risk of harm from substance use</b>	
HONORATO, BA (James Cook University) <i>bronwyn.honorato@jcu.edu.au</i>	
<p>Previous research has consistently demonstrated religion as a protective factor against the misuse of tobacco, alcohol and cannabis. Few studies have included religious school attendance as a variable, therefore Australian university students (n=141) were surveyed to determine if any differences existed between their school attendance (religious or non-religious) and risk of harm from current use of tobacco, alcohol and cannabis. No differences were detected for school type and risk of harm, however other religious variables were found to possibly offer protection against risk of harm, including religious beliefs and church attendance. Further research using a longitudinal design and random sample of Australian individuals is recommended to detect any protective influence of religion on substance use within the general population.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM B
<b>The impact of self-categorisation as 'homeless' on well-being</b>	
WALTER, Z, DINGLE, G, & JETTEN, J (University of Queensland) <i>zoe.walter@uqconnect.edu.au</i>	
<p>Homelessness is more than a matter of whether one has access to housing. The way homelessness is experienced also depends on how an individual perceives their housing status and whether they accept the 'homeless' label as an accurate representation of their situation and themselves. It is therefore possible that a person's self-categorisation as homeless is not congruent with how a person is classified by others and by services. We examined the way that rejecting, accepting, or ambivalence about self-categorisation as homeless affects well-being and service use. Qualitative and quantitative data were collected among 120 residents of The Salvation Army homeless accommodation services. Results reveal that people who reject the 'homeless' label report higher life satisfaction and personal wellbeing than people who accept the label, independent of the duration of their homelessness. I will discuss the theoretical and practical implications of these findings.</p>	



PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>The role of socio-economic factors as antecedents of sexism</b>  BRATANOVA, BB (University of Melbourne)  <a href="mailto:b.bratanova@mbs.edu">b.bratanova@mbs.edu</a></p> <p>The prevalence of sexist attitudes and behaviours within a society has many negative consequences: it contributes to female underemployment and perpetuates gender inequality. While much is known about the social and psychological factors leading to sexism, its socio-economic antecedents are still underexamined. I used international data to examine what factors explain differences in level of sexism across societies. I regressed sexism onto measures of national wealth, income inequality, and their interaction, as well as indicators commonly linked to overall prejudice, such as education, religiosity, democracy, and unemployment rates. A significant interaction between national wealth and inequality emerged, revealing that sexism decreases as national wealth increases; after a certain level of wealth is achieved, however, inequality becomes a more important predictor, with more unequal societies marked by higher levels of sexism. Democracy was the only other significant predictor of sexism, while education, religiosity, and unemployment were not. Implications for policies aimed at reducing levels of sexism within a society are discussed.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Potential ethnic migrants' accounts of migration</b>  JURVA, K (University of Helsinki)  <a href="mailto:katrina.jurva@helsinki.fi">katrina.jurva@helsinki.fi</a></p> <p>Very little is known about the pre-migration stage of the migration process and how people make sense of, and orient towards, a planned move to another country. In this paper, a discursive psychological approach is taken to investigate how potential ethnic migrants account for their future migration and how these accounts are discursively structured. Two focus groups were held with people with Finnish roots who intend to move to Finland. The results indicate that displaying a preference for the destination country and making ethnic identity claims are two ways in which potential ethnic migrants can account for their migration as a natural or inevitable step. Further, constructing the move as a shared experience that participants would have in common can serve to legitimate the act.</p>	

**What is everyone else thinking? Pluralistic ignorance and false consensus about climate change opinions**

LEVISTON, ZL (CSIRO; Curtin University), WALKER, IW (CSIRO), & MORWINSKI, SM (Dresden University of Technology)

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Political and media debate on the existence and causes of climate change has become increasingly factious in Australia, often based on competing claims about what most citizens really think. There are several well-established phenomena about how people perceive the prevalence of opinions, including the false consensus effect (a tendency to overestimate how common one's own opinion is) and pluralistic ignorance (where most people privately reject an opinion, but assume incorrectly that many accept it). We investigated these biases in people's opinions about climate change. In two surveys conducted 12 months apart (N = 5,036; N = 5,030), respondents were asked their own opinion about the nature of climate change, and then asked to estimate levels of opinion among the general population. We demonstrate that opinions about climate change are subject to strong false consensus effects, that people grossly overestimate climate change denial, and that people with high false consensus bias are less likely to change their opinions. The results support the notion that false consensus and pluralistic ignorance serve a social support function for unfavourable opinions.

**What are little (Aspergian) girls made of? Transgenderism in Autism Spectrum Disorder**

STORK-BRETT, K, BARLOW, FK, & BARLOW, MJ (University of Queensland)

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While previous research has linked Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) with being transgender, no one has tried to explain this relationship. The current study explored gender and transgender identity, as well as sexual orientation in an international sample of 712 females and 432 males. For women, and, to a lesser extent, for men, the higher their score on the Autism Spectrum Questionnaire (AQ), the less they identified with their respective gender group. For women, but not men, greater autistic traits also predicted more transgender identification (i.e., feeling like a man trapped in a woman's body). Neither sex, however, reported greater homosexuality as a function of AQ scores. We discuss the practical and theoretical implications, including how these findings fit with the Male Brain Hypothesis and whether they speak to a traditional gender identity disorder, or a broader difficulty with identifying with social groups.

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Real sexism and misogyny': (Re)Defining sexism in the Australian Parliament</b></p> <p>HASTIE, B (University of South Australia), EVERY, D (Central Queensland University), &amp; AUGOUSTINOS, M (University of Adelaide)</p> <p><a href="mailto:brianne.hastie@unisa.edu.au">brianne.hastie@unisa.edu.au</a></p> <p>Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard's 'sexism and misogyny' speech has been heralded as ground breaking in exposing the ongoing experiences of prejudice and discrimination within women's lives. Opponents of Gillard, both within the parliament and the media, questioned the definition of sexism and misogyny used. Using a critical discursive approach, we examine how 'sexism' and 'misogyny' were defined within the speech by Gillard, and the competing definitions of the Leader of the Opposition, Tony Abbott, and his Deputy, Julie Bishop. We also consider the impact of these speeches on subsequent uses of these terms within parliamentary discourse. Showing how concepts such as sexism and misogyny can be multiply defined demonstrates why making accusations of sexism is so difficult. The use of such accusations in subsequent political speech as laughable, serves attempts to instantiate neoliberal ideology, and the notion of the post-feminist era, to repair the rupture to continued gender inequality that the speech represented.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Intergroup Contact Theory: Investigating the mediating role of intergroup anxiety in non-WEIRD samples</b></p> <p>TECHAKESARI, P, BARLOW, FK, HORNSEY, MJ, SUNG, B, &amp; THAI, M (University of Queensland)</p> <p><a href="mailto:p.techakesari@uq.edu.au">p.techakesari@uq.edu.au</a></p> <p>Contact theory, originally proposed by Allport (1954), has thoroughly been investigated in over 500 empirical studies (Pettigrew &amp; Tropp, 2006). The theory, however, has primarily previously been tested using Western, Educated, Industrialised, Rich and Democratic (WEIRD) samples (Henrich, 2010; Henry, 2009). Thus far, few empirical studies have examined whether the contact-prejudice relationship is cross-culturally uniform. To address this gap in the literature, we examined intergroup contact as a predictor of attitudes towards minority group members in three distinct cultural contexts. Specifically, data were collected from community samples in the U.S. (N = 207), Hong-Kong (N = 145), and Thailand (N = 161). Target outgroups were racial, regional, and religious, respectively. Results revealed that intergroup anxiety mediated the effects of both positive and negative contact on prejudice relationship in all three nations. Theoretical implications and future directions are discussed.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM A
<p><b>Problems when using Campbell's typology to conduct causal research: The development of an alternative typology</b></p> <p>LYND-STEVENSON, RM (Flinders University)</p> <p><i>Robert.Lynd-Stevenson@flinders.edu.au</i></p>	
<p>Lynd-Stevenson (2007; Review of General Psychology) argues that the traditional paradigm for causal research permeates the social sciences. Good examples of the traditional paradigm are the concepts of internal and external validity originally developed by Donald Campbell to judge the merits of research methods to evaluate causal hypotheses. The use of Campbell's typology over time will result in a tendency, however, to accumulate theories that fail to satisfy a fundamental goal of causal research. The unified paradigm for causal research provides the foundations for an alternative typology (i.e., insular validity, osmotic validity, universal validity) that overcomes the problems associated with Campbell's typology. Practical examples are drawn from social psychology and are used to demonstrate the benefits of adopting the alternative typology when conducting causal research.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: IMPROVING WELL-BEING THROUGH SOCIAL IDENTITY	STREAM B
<p><b>Social group memberships alleviate depression symptoms, prevent depression relapse, and protect against future depression</b></p> <p>CRUWYS, T, DINGLE, GA, HASLAM, C, HASLAM, SA, JETTEN, J, &amp; MORTON, TA (University of Queensland)</p> <p><i>t.cruwys@uq.edu.au</i></p>	
<p>Existing evidence suggests that a lack of social connectedness is strongly related to depression and can protect against future depression. However, few studies speak to the potential benefits of social connectedness among persons already depressed or compare data from depressed and non-depressed samples. We use population data to demonstrate that the number of groups a person belongs to predicts subsequent depression (such that fewer groups predicts more depression). Social groups are a far stronger predictor of subsequent depression for individuals who are depressed than for those who are not. These analyses control for initial group memberships, severity of initial depression, age, gender, socioeconomic status, subjective health, relationships status and ethnicity, and were tested across 2 years (N=6188) and across 8 years (N=4671). This evidence suggests that formal membership of social groups is both protective against developing depression and curative of depression.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Australian parents with psychosis: testing double-stigma, expectancy violation, and black sheep effects</b></p> <p>STONE, M, CAMPBELL, L, &amp; PAOLINI, S (University of Newcastle)</p> <p><a href="mailto:melanie.stone@uon.edu.au">melanie.stone@uon.edu.au</a></p> <p>Stigma of mental illness is well documented (Rusch, Angermeyer, &amp; Corrigan, 2005). Because of gender stereotyping, parents with mental illness may experience additional stigma associated with their parenting ability (Boursnell, 2007; Nicholson et al., 1999). This paper presents the results of interviews with parents from the second Australian national survey of psychosis. The impact of gender on stigma, access to children, parenting support and perceived parenting competence is explored. Results suggest that the majority of parents report experiencing stigma due to their mental illness and a substantial number reports stigma associated with gender stereotypes regarding parenting. Despite considerable challenges, most parents identify parenthood as an important part of their identity, and as a positive factor to encourage better management of mental illness. Results are interpreted with reference to the double stigma, expectancy violation theory, and black sheep literatures.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>When upward comparisons aren't so bad: identifying moderators of comparison responses in close relationships</b></p> <p>WILLIAMS, LA (University of New South Wales), &amp; PINKUS, RT (University of Western Sydney)</p> <p><a href="mailto:lwilliams@unsw.edu.au">lwilliams@unsw.edu.au</a></p> <p>Close relationships provide a unique context from which to examine processes of social comparison, given that the self-concepts of romantic partners are often intertwined. This research explores comparison processes in close relationships, focusing on how responses to comparisons may be moderated by enduring relationship cognitions and emotions. 290 participants reported their typical responses to comparisons with their romantic partner as well as relationship-relevant cognitions and emotions. Upward comparisons (UCs) boost self-evaluations for those who are highly satisfied, who typically feel pride in their relationship, who tend not to feel superior to their partner, and whose partners live up to their expectations. These findings are intriguing because UCs typically lead to lower self-evaluations in other relationships (i.e., when comparing with friends or strangers). This research highlights the complex dynamics of comparison processes in close relationships.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM A
<p><b>A new look at the role of specificity in attitude-behaviour correspondence</b>  WOOD, JK (AUT University), &amp; FABRIGAR, LR (Queen's University)  <a href="mailto:jay.wood@aut.ac.nz">jay.wood@aut.ac.nz</a></p> <p>The importance of attitudes in social psychology largely lies in their presumed ability to predict relevant behaviour. One major advance in improving the predictive utility of attitude measurement has been the specificity principle (a.k.a., principle of correspondence, Fishbein &amp; Ajzen, 1975). According to the principle, attitudes will be predictive to the degree that they match the behaviour on a number of dimensions. Nevertheless, many examples can be found where the principle is violated and yet prediction is good, and where the principle holds but prediction is poor. Two experiments are presented that explore these inconsistencies, manipulating various dimensions of specificity as well as the consistency of the knowledge on which the attitude is based. The results are interpreted from an attitude inference perspective whereby people consider their attitudes in light of the information on which they are based, and determine whether they are valid guides to subsequent behaviours.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: IMPROVING WELL-BEING THROUGH SOCIAL IDENTITY	STREAM B
<p><b>Plain cigarette packaging, brand identity and smoking behaviour</b>  WEBB, H (Australian National University), CRUWYS, T (University of Queensland), FRAIN, A, HOFFMAN, P, LIM, L, LIN, H, MCNEILL, K, O'BRIEN, K., SKORICH, D, &amp; SMYTH, L (Australian National University)  <a href="mailto:hugh.webb@anu.edu.au">hugh.webb@anu.edu.au</a></p> <p>In December 2012 the Australian government introduced the world's first legislation requiring all cigarettes to be sold in plain packaging and with graphic health warnings. Although the change mostly aimed to reduce the appeal of cigarettes for young people before they start smoking, psychological theory suggests that smoking behaviour may also be affected among older, established smokers. The current research tests predictions derived from social identity theory that plain packaging may impact smoking behaviours by undermining smokers' brand identity. Baseline results from a survey of Australian cigarette smokers (N=348), administered prior to the legislative change, will be presented showing the relationships between brand identity, beliefs about smoking and quitting intentions. The data provides preliminary insights into the possible mechanisms underpinning any impacts of this radical legislative change.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Are all ostracism experiences equal? A comparison of the autobiographical recall, Cyberball and O-Cam paradigms</b></p> <p>GODWIN, A, MACNEVIN, G, ZADRO, L, IANNUZZELLI, R, WESTON, S, GONSALKORALE, K (University of Sydney), &amp; DEVINVE, P (University of Wisconsin, Madison)</p> <p><a href="mailto:agod2462@uni.sydney.edu.au">agod2462@uni.sydney.edu.au</a></p> <p>The current study compares differences in primary need-depletion elicited by three ostracism paradigms: Cyberball (Williams, Cheung, &amp; Choi, 2000), recall (Zhong &amp; Leonardelli, 2008) and O-Cam (Goodacre &amp; Zadro, 2010). Seventy-nine students (36 males) were randomly allocated to one of the three paradigms and their primary needs (belonging, control, self-esteem and meaningful existence) were then measured. O-Cam was found to induce greater depletion of all needs when compared to Cyberball, and greater depletion of all needs except self-esteem when compared to recall. Cyberball and recall did not differ in their impact on belonging or control. Recall induced greater depletion of self-esteem compared to Cyberball, yet Cyberball induced greater depletion of meaningful existence. Results are discussed in light of the interchangeable use of ostracism paradigms in the field, and regarding the current crisis in Social Psychology; specifically the failure to replicate established findings.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>In small we trust: The effect of group size on individuals' trust and willingness to take a risk towards groups</b></p> <p>LA MACCHIA, ST, LOUIS, WR, HORNSEY, MJ (University of Queensland), &amp; LEONARDELLI, GJ (University of Toronto)</p> <p><a href="mailto:stephen.lamacchia@uqconnect.edu.au">stephen.lamacchia@uqconnect.edu.au</a></p> <p>Three experiments demonstrate an effect of group size on individuals' perceptions and intentions towards them using hypothetical scenarios. In Experiment 1, overall trust and risk-willingness are significantly higher towards groups (company/council/town) presented as much smaller than average size, compared to groups presented as much larger than average. The size effect on trust significantly predicts the effect on willingness. In Experiment 2, perceived warmth of the group significantly mediates the replicated effect of size on trust. Group size also exerts an indirect effect on willingness via the path to warmth and then to trust. Individual differences are observed such that participants high in SDO do not perceive small groups as more warm and therefore do not trust them more. Experiment 3 compares perceptions and expectations when facing a disciplinary panel of 3 people (small group) and when facing a panel of 10 people (large group), with initial analyses showing participants expecting to receive less voice and harsher outcomes from the larger panel.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM A
<p><b>Domains of Quality of Life: Results of a Three-Stage Delphi Consensus-Procedure Amongst Patients, Family of Patients, Clinicians, Scientists and the General Public</b></p> <p>PIETERSMA, S (Leiden University), DE VRIES, M (Tilburg University), &amp; VAN DEN AKKER, ME (Leiden University)</p> <p><i><a href="mailto:s.pietersma@lumc.nl">s.pietersma@lumc.nl</a></i></p> <p>Our key objective is to identify the core domains of quality of life (QoL). Health-related QoL utility scales are commonly used in economic evaluations to assess the effectiveness of health interventions. However, health interventions are likely to affect QoL in a broader sense than is quantifiable with traditional scales. Therefore measures need to go beyond these scales. We conducted a three-stage online Delphi procedure to identify the key QoL domains. Five different social groups were asked what they see as the most important QoL domains. An analysis of existing QoL scales formed the basis of the Delphi study. In total 42 QoL domains were judged; covering physical, mental and social domains. We looked at the similarities and differences between all five groups. Strikingly, mental and social domains are perceived as more essential than physical domains across all groups. The Delphi study shows that QoL (utility) scales need to put sufficient emphasis on mental and social domains.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: IMPROVING WELL-BEING THROUGH SOCIAL IDENTITY	STREAM B
<p><b>Identity, norms and wellbeing in medical students</b></p> <p>MCNEILL, K, MAVOR, K, KERR, A, O'REILLY, E, &amp; ANDERSON, K (Australian National University)</p> <p><i><a href="mailto:kathleen.mcneill@anu.edu.au">kathleen.mcneill@anu.edu.au</a></i></p> <p>Medical students are known to suffer from high levels of stress and high rates of mental health problems, burnout and suicide. There is an extensive body of literature examining the prevalence of these issues in medical schools and there has recently been a call for research that examines the processes that underlie these issues in medical students. The current research applies social psychological principles to exploring medical student wellbeing with a goal of understanding the factors that promote wellbeing in this high risk group. Results will be presented which explore the role of social identity and norms in the wellbeing of medical students. The implications for medical schools and interventions to improve student wellbeing will be discussed.</p>	



PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Observers vs. targets: A comparison of the psychological and behavioural outcomes of watching and experiencing ostracism</b>  IANNUZZELLI, R., ZADRO, L., GODWIN, A., MCGRATH, A., GRIFFITHS, B., MACNEVIN, G., HAWES, D., &amp; DADDS, M.  (University of Sydney)  <a href="mailto:rian5641@uni.sydney.edu.au">rian5641@uni.sydney.edu.au</a></p>	
<p>The current study compares the psychological and behavioural consequences of observing versus experiencing ostracism. Fifty-two students (20 male) were randomly allocated to a 2 (observer vs. target) x 2 (ostracised vs. included) between-subjects design. Participants observed or participated in a Cyberball game (Williams, Cheung &amp; Choi, 2000) and their primary needs were then assessed. Participants then completed the Interpersonal Rewards Task (Dadds, Fraser, Frost &amp; Hawes, 2005) which enables participants to behaviourally respond towards neutral targets in a manner that is either empathetic/inclusive or reward-dominant/ostracising. In the ostracism conditions, targets reported greater total need-depletion compared to observers. Yet, in the inclusion conditions, observers reported greater total need-depletion than targets. Moreover, observers of ostracism and inclusion, and ostracism targets, displayed reward-dominant/ostracising behaviour, which was not displayed by included targets.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Satisfying your needs on Facebook: The importance of sharing information and receiving a response from others</b>  TOBIN, SJ, VANMAN, E, VERREYNNE, M, &amp; SAERI, AK (University of Queensland)  <a href="mailto:s.tobin@uq.edu.au">s.tobin@uq.edu.au</a></p>	
<p>Previous work shows that people may be able to satisfy their basic needs by using Facebook. However, the role that specific Facebook activities and experiences play remains understudied. In our research, we manipulated the extent to which participants shared information on Facebook (Study 1) and received a response from others (Study 2). In Study 1, we found that participants who were allowed vs. not allowed to share information on Facebook for a 48-hour period had higher levels of belonging and meaningful existence, controlling for earlier levels. In Study 2, participants engaged in a laboratory-based Facebook activity using profiles that either allowed others to respond or not. Participants who posted from profiles that permitted others to respond had higher levels of belonging, self-esteem, meaningful existence, and control. Together, these findings indicate that Facebook satisfies one's needs to a greater extent when people share information and receive a response from others.</p>	

**Friendship work on Facebook: Young adults' understandings and practices of friendship**

NILAND, P, LYONS, AC, GOODWIN, I (Massey University), & HUTTON, F (Victoria University of Wellington)

Young adults are increasingly using social networking sites such as Facebook to engage with each other as friends yet there has been little systematic research that has investigated what this may mean for their friendships. This qualitative study explored young adults' understandings and practices of friendship, how Facebook's technological affordances "reach out" to engage with them, and how they appropriate these affordances into their friendship practices. Twelve friendship discussion groups were conducted in urban and non-urban New Zealand, with 26 women and 25 men aged 18-25 years, in same and mixed-gender groups. Discussions were transcribed verbatim and transcripts analysed using a social constructionist-informed discourse analysis. These young adults made sense of friendship through four main discourses: 'friendship as social fun', 'friends have your back', 'friends let you be yourself' and 'friends invest time and effort'. This sense-making of friendship was interwoven with their uses of Facebook's technological affordances, such as 24 hour connectivity to a wider public audience.

**SYMPOSIUM: IMPROVING WELL-BEING THROUGH SOCIAL IDENTITY****Don't ask what the group can do for you, ask what you can do for your group: Predicting people's willingness to provide social support to in-group members**

STEFFENS, NK, HASLAM, SA, & YATES, M (University of Queensland)  
[n.steffens@uq.edu.au](mailto:n.steffens@uq.edu.au)

The present research extends prior work on people's willingness to provide social support by exploring the ways in which this is predicated upon people's relationship with the group. Experimental evidence indicates that weakly identified group members were no more or less willing to engage in helping behaviour as a function of their reflections on the benefits that they could receive from, or the contributions that they could make to, the group. However, strongly identified group members had a greater sense of autonomy and were more willing to engage in helping behaviour when they reflected on what they could do for the group rather than on what the group could do for them. The present research shows that people's willingness to help does not so much derive from their motivation to satisfy individual needs or beliefs in 'give-and-take' relationships, but from their contributions to the development of a meaningful group.

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>African-Americans' Expectations of White Test-giver Racial Insensitivity Magnifies Stereotype Threat Performance Damage.</b></p> <p>SLOAN, LR (Howard University), WILBURN, G (US Dept of Education), VAN CAMP, D (Trinity University of Washington), &amp; MARTIN, D (California State Univerity, East Bay)</p> <p><i>lsloan@howard.edu</i></p> <p>Stereotype-related, diagnostic testing in uniformly minority settings doesn't damage performance (Sloan, 2000, 2010; Marx, 2006), but does with White test-givers. Would increased expectations of White test-giver racial insensitivity moderate White test-giver produced intellectual performance decrements? African-American HBCU students (173) completed SAT tests presented as Diagnostic/ nondiagnostic by Black or White experimenters. White tester's produced stereotype threat decrements; Black experimenters didn't. Expectations of White test-giver racial insensitivity moderated the effect, producing strong stereotype threat performance degradation effects while low insensitivity expectations produced none. These results suggest that biased outgroup evaluation expectations may be a prerequisite for the observed stereotype threat performance decrements produced in African Americans evaluated by White test-givers.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>What happens when some of your best friends (or worst enemies) are fat? Contact with fat people and anti-fat attitudes.</b></p> <p>ALPERIN, AA, BARLOW, FKB, &amp; HAYWARD, LH ( University of Queensland)</p> <p><i>a.alperin@hotmail.com</i></p> <p>Despite evidence demonstrating that contact between groups can reduce prejudice between them (Allport, 1954) researchers have not yet explored how contact with overweight and obese people affects anti-fat attitudes (AFA). This study recruited both men and women (N = 1452) and asked them to indicate how much positive and negative contact they had encountered with overweight or obese people. Participants also reported their own height and weight (to calculate BMI), and various measures of AFA. Results indicated that BMI qualified the contact-prejudice relationship. While positive contact was linked to reduced AFA in participants who were overweight or obese, it was not associated with AFA for those with lower BMIs. Negative contact was a strong predictor of increased AFA for all participants. For those with low BMI, both negative and positive contact with overweight and obese people predicted increased fat talk. Implications for research and weight stigma are discussed.</p>	

## SYMPOSIUM: DEHUMANISATION AND OBJECTIFICATION

STREAM  
A**Worth the Weight: The Objectification of Overweight versus Thin Targets'**

HOLLAND, EH (University of Melbourne)

Although the negative ramifications of others objectifying the female body are well established, little research has examined whether certain portrayals of women are more susceptible to being objectified. The present study sought to examine the effect of two target characteristics—body size and clothing style—on objectification. Australian undergraduate participants ( $n=195$ , 95 female) viewed either an overweight woman or a thin woman, who was either dressed in plain clothes or lingerie. Participants then completed three tasks measuring objectification of the woman; attributions of mind, attributions of moral status, and a dot probe task assessing attention. Results indicate that overweight women, as well as those dressed in plain clothing, were attributed more agentic mental states and moral value, and elicited less of the objectifying gaze, than thin targets and those wearing lingerie. These findings suggest that there may be unforeseen benefits of being overweight.

SYMPOSIUM: REGULATING POSITIVE EMOTIONS FOR PERSONAL AND SOCIAL  
BENEFITSTREAM  
B**Positive reappraisal improves heart rate variability during stressful work.**

PARKER, SL (University of Queensland), NEWTON, C (Queensland University of Technology), &amp; JIMMIESON, N (University of Queensland)

[stacey@psy.uq.edu.au](mailto:stacey@psy.uq.edu.au)

Recent developments in wearable ECG technology have seen renewed interest in the use of Heart Rate Variability (HRV) feedback for stress management. Yet, little is known about the efficacy of such interventions. Positive reappraisal is an emotion regulation strategy that involves changing the way a situation is construed to decrease emotional impact. We sought to test the effectiveness of an intervention that used feedback on HRV data to prompt positive reappraisal during a stressful work task. Participants ( $N=122$ ) completed two 20-minute trials of an inbox activity. In-between the first and the second trial participants were assigned to the waitlist control condition, a positive reappraisal via psycho-education condition, or a positive reappraisal via HRV feedback condition. Results revealed that using HRV data to frame a positive reappraisal message is more effective than using psycho-education (or no intervention) especially for increasing positive mood and reducing arousal.

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Happiness cools the warm glow: Electrophysiological evidence that mood modulates the hedonic implications of familiarity cues</b></p> <p>DE VRIES, M (Tilburg University), HOLLAND, RW (Radboud University Nijmegen), CHENIER, T, STARR, MJ, &amp; WINKIELMAN, P (University of California San Diego)</p> <p><i>MariekedeVries@TilburgUniversity.edu</i></p> <p>Liking for previously encountered stimuli, or the warm glow of familiarity, is a classic psychological phenomenon. This preference for familiarity presumably occurs because familiarity signals safety and people are generally motivated towards safety concerns. However, is familiarity always warm? Tuning accounts of mood hold that positive mood signals a safe environment whereas negative mood signals an unsafe environment. Thus, a happy mood state should make people less motivated towards safety concerns, but rather, may motivate them to explore new, unfamiliar options. That is, the value of familiarity should depend on mood. In a series of three experiments, we show that compared to a sad mood, a happy mood eliminates the preference for familiarity, as shown in self-reported liking and physiological (EMG) measures of affect. Importantly, this was not due to happiness reducing familiarity itself. We conclude that mood modulates motivations towards safety concerns and hence, changes the hedonic implications of familiarity cues.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>The psychology of belonging: A systematic review of how the construct has been examined</b></p> <p>HODGINS, J, MOLONEY, G, &amp; WINSKEL, H (Southern Cross University)</p> <p><i>jeffrey.hodgins@scu.edu.au</i></p> <p>Transnational refugees, and asylum seekers pursue a renewed sense of belonging in host countries. Knitting into their host's social fabric means renegotiating their belonging, yet psychological consensus to support this minority group's process remains elusive. In addressing the issue, this research presents a systematic review of how the belonging construct has been examined. A search of 8 databases yielded 315 articles. Selection criteria focused on originality, methodological and contextual variety, produced 30 articles for analysis. Articles explored motivation theories, quantitative studies tested for attributes, and qualitative and mixed method studies examined belonging in specific contexts. In addition to motivation, 4 other facets of the construct were synthesised from data: experience, processes, consequences, and factors influencing belonging. Various interpersonal attributes, and social identities emerged. Implications of this review for further research will be discussed.</p>	

## SYMPOSIUM: DEHUMANISATION AND OBJECTIFICATION

STREAM  
A**Power corrupts: the effects of social power on instrumental objectification**

STRATEMEYER, MS, &amp; HASLAM, NH (University of Melbourne)

Experiencing power may orient perceivers towards instrumental attributes of others, potentially resulting in both objectification and reduced attribution of humanness. In this study, participants (100 female, 51 male) were primed with sex and/or power and presented with sexually attractive but academically incompetent targets. We hypothesised that high-power sex primed participants would be more willing 1) to work with but 2) to attribute less humanity to their target. Results partially supported the first hypothesis, but high-power sex primed participants were not more likely to dehumanize the target. Correlations between willingness to work with a target and attributed humanness vary depending on gender, power, and goal primes. Thus, instrumental objectification is not always associated with dehumanization.

SYMPOSIUM: REGULATING POSITIVE EMOTIONS FOR PERSONAL AND SOCIAL  
BENEFITSTREAM  
B**The role of the ageing positivity effect in physical health**

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

[e.kalokerinos@uq.edu.au](mailto:e.kalokerinos@uq.edu.au)

Research suggests that older adults are more emotionally positive than younger adults. Given the potential detriments of avoiding negative information, we propose that this 'positivity effect' may provide benefits that offset its costs. Because positivity leads to better health, and keeping healthy is a primary concern for older adults, we hypothesised that the positivity effect is maintained to help to protect physical health. To test this hypothesis, we tested a group of older adults on their positivity in recall at two time-points one year apart, and took blood measures of their health at time 2. As expected, older adults who demonstrated a greater positivity effect in their recall performance at time 1 showed significantly better physical health at time 2. This effect remained when controlling for positive affect and depressive symptoms. The data raise the possibility that older adults might become more positive over time in order to combat increasing health challenges.

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>The cost of valuing happiness</b>  BASTIAN, DR (University of Queensland)  <a href="mailto:b.bastian@uq.edu.au">b.bastian@uq.edu.au</a></p> <p>Does the promotion of happiness have a downside for well-being? There has been a recent focus on the value of happiness in certain societies and for good reason: happiness is good for people. What is often overlooked, however, is whether the promotion of happiness sets up social expectations that are counter-productive for well-being. Findings from a number of studies show that when people think others expect them to feel happy, and not sad, they experience more negative emotion and reduced well-being. Evidence for these effects comes from Australia as well as Japan, although the effects of social expectancies are especially evident in the former. Causal evidence comes from experimental studies showing that social expectancies increase negative emotional responses to negative emotional events. Finally, data from 47 countries shows that in societies where happiness is highly valued, the experience of negative emotions is more strongly related to subsequent reductions in well-being.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Let's stay together: Responses to intrarelationship social comparisons</b>  PINKUS, RT, &amp; PENNINGTON, S (University of Western Sydney)  <a href="mailto:r.pinkus@uws.edu.au">r.pinkus@uws.edu.au</a></p> <p>Individuals typically respond negatively when being outperformed by another person (i.e. upward comparison; UC) but respond positively when outperforming another person (i.e. downward comparison; DC). These responses are reversed when making comparisons to a romantic partner (i.e. intrarelationship comparisons). People respond positively to UCs and negatively to DCs with their partner. The present study examines the effect of comparisons on a novel outcome: commitment to the relationship. 99 participants imagined a UC or a DC to their partner. Results show UC participants' commitment is boosted relative to DC participants. Further, UC participants evaluate their partner more positively than DC participants on both explicit and implicit measures. Partner evaluations, in turn, partially mediate the association between comparisons and commitment. This research adds to the growing body of knowledge about relationship maintenance processes associated with intrarelationship comparisons.</p>	

## SYMPOSIUM: DEHUMANISATION AND OBJECTIFICATION

STREAM  
A**Sexual Objectification is Common in Western, but not non-Western Nations: A Seven Nation Study of Sexual Objectification**

LOUGHNAN, SL (University of Melbourne)

Sexual objectification has been the topic of considerable investigation in social psychology. The near exclusive reliance on Western participants has made it difficult to determine whether objectification is universal or culture specific. To explore the scope of sexual objectification, we collected data from 588 people in seven diverse nations (i.e., Australia, India, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, the UK, and the USA). Participants completed standard measures of self- and other-objectification. The results revealed that although Westerners routinely sexually objectify the self and others through sexualized body focus, dementalization and reduced moral concern, this was not the case for non-Westerners participants. Specifically, Indian and Pakistani participants showed a tendency to focus on body competence, reduced dementalization and retained moral concern. These findings provide support for the cultural relativism account of sexual objectification.

SYMPOSIUM: REGULATING POSITIVE EMOTIONS FOR PERSONAL AND SOCIAL  
BENEFITSTREAM  
B**Emotion suppression is good for your reputation and relationships**

GREENAWAY, KH, KALOKERINOS, EK (University of Queensland), PEDDER, DJ (Australian Catholic University), &amp; MARGETTS, E (University of Melbourne)

[k.greenaway@psy.uq.edu.au](mailto:k.greenaway@psy.uq.edu.au)

Expressive suppression is generally considered a dysfunctional emotion regulation strategy, being associated with low wellbeing, poor social functioning, and less interpersonal closeness. Considered in the context of a vast literature on the pitfalls of expressive suppression, the present research reveals surprising benefits to this strategy in situations where one person outperforms another –that is, wins. In Experiment 1 (N = 113), winners who suppressed positive emotions were rated as more likeable and lower in hubristic (but not authentic) pride than winners who expressed positive emotions. Experiment 2 (N = 101) replicated these findings, and found that people were more interested in forming a friendship with suppressing winners than expressing winners. This research sheds new lights on expressive suppression as a socially functional strategy, and reveals the importance of considering context when determining the appropriateness of emotion regulation strategies.



PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Employee Social Identification Buffers against the Psychological Strain Associated with the Lack of Workplace Voice</b></p> <p>PLATOW, MJ, KESER, S, &amp; BYRNE, D (Australian National University)</p> <p><i>michael.platow@anu.edu.au</i></p> <p>This paper examines whether and how psychological processes buffer individuals against the negative psychological consequences deriving from a perceived lack of meaningful input (or 'voice') into their jobs. Based upon recent theoretical analyses of the contribution that subjective identification with a group makes to psychological well-being (e.g., Haslam, 2004), we predicted that level of social identification associated with workplace and perceptions of meaningful job voice would have an interactive relationship with measures of psychological strain. Using two separate samples of university academics, this prediction was confirmed: whereas a negative relationship between social identification and psychological strain was observed among academics reporting the absence of meaningful voice into their jobs, this was not the case for academics reporting the presence of meaningful input. We discuss these data with reference to social identity analyses of stress.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Exploring the Validity and Predictive Power of an Extended Volunteer Functions Framework for Retirees in the context of Episodic and Skilled Volunteering Roles.</b></p> <p>BRAYLEY, N, OBST, P, WHITE, K, LEWIS, I, &amp; WARBURTON, J (Queensland University of Technology)</p> <p><i>nadine.brayley@qut.edu.au</i></p> <p>The current study examined the structure of the Volunteer Functions Inventory within a sample of retired and semi-retired older individuals (N = 187). The career items were replaced with items examining the concept of continuity of work, as a more relevant construct for this population. Results supported four independent factors, with values, social and continuity items emerging as single factors and enhancement and protective items loading together on a single factor. Understanding items were dispersed across these factors. The values and continuity functions were the key predictors of intention to volunteer. This research has important implications for understanding the motivation of older adults to engage in contemporary volunteering settings.</p>	

## SYMPOSIUM: DEHUMANISATION AND OBJECTIFICATION

STREAM  
A**Anthropomorphism and dehumanization: Integrating two perspectives**

EYSEL, FE, KUCHENBRANDT, DK, &amp; SCHIFFHAUER, BS (University of Bielefeld)

Anthropomorphism refers to the attribution human characteristics, emotions, intentions, and mind to nonhuman entities. Dehumanization, in contrast, represents the denial of basic human qualities to social outgroups (Haslam, 2006). According to Epley and colleagues (2007), effectance motivation increases anthropomorphism. For example, people anthropomorphize robots to a greater extent when they expect to interact with them and when the robots appear unpredictable. (Eysel, Kuchenbrandt & Bobinger, 2011). Would a high level of effectance motivation likewise reduce dehumanization of an outgroup target in an intergroup context? To test this, we manipulated participants' anticipation of an interaction with a Turk who behaved either predictable or not. Subsequently, we assessed dehumanization. Our results show that similar motivational processes underlie judgments of anthropomorphism and dehumanization. Implications for future work in both research areas will be discussed.

SYMPOSIUM: REGULATING POSITIVE EMOTIONS FOR PERSONAL AND SOCIAL  
BENEFITSTREAM  
B**Discussant**

DENSON, T (University of New South Wales)

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PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Anomie: From sociology to social psychology</b>            TEYMOORI, A, JETTEN, J, &amp; BASTIAN, B (University of Queensland)  <a href="mailto:ali.teymoori@uqconnect.edu.au">ali.teymoori@uqconnect.edu.au</a></p> <p>Anomie is a key concept in the sociological literature. It refers to a state of society characterized by chaos, the eroding of norms and moral values (Durkheim, 1952), and a limited opportunity for individuals to advance through legitimate means (Merton, 1968). In social psychological terms, this implies that society lacks (a) structure and cohesion, (b) moral norms, (c) legitimate leadership, and (d) regulation by authority. In this presentation, I will discuss the process of scale-construction of a social psychological measure of anomie tapping these different components. Items were developed and administered in samples from the United States and India. Results confirmed a two-factor structure and the scale had satisfactory psychometric reliability and validity. We also examined the relationship between anomie and psychological outcomes such as identity fusion, group identification, agency, and authoritarianism. Discussion focuses on the way that the anomie construct can inform social psychological theorising on group processes.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>The grandmothering experience and its developmental significance</b>            MOORE, SM (Swinburne University), &amp; ROSENTHAL, DA (University of Melbourne)  <a href="mailto:smoore@swin.edu.au">smoore@swin.edu.au</a></p> <p>This study addressed how being a grandmother changes a woman's sense of self. Frameworks included conceptualising grandmotherhood as a developmental transition requiring new learning and adjustment, along with acknowledgement that feminism and other social changes may influence the ways older women think about their roles. We surveyed 1205 Australian grandmothers (92% online; mean age 63.6 years) and conducted in-depth interviews with 24. The majority expressed delight with their role and enjoyed participating in nurture of their pre-school grandchildren, often subject to negotiations about time commitments. Women described significant and life-enhancing benefits of being a grandmother, including opportunity for life review, feeling that life has greater purpose and meaning, chances to learn from past relationships and shape new roles, chances to support one's children, development of a sense of continuity across generations, an 'antidote for ageing' and a new opportunity for loving. Stronger sense of generativity was associated with grandmothering satisfaction and quality of activities engaged in with grandchildren.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM A
<b>Intergroup contact: Perceived consensus about versus complexity of common identity</b> WENZEL, M (Flinders University) <i>Michael.Wenzel@flinders.edu.au</i>	
<p>Critics have argued that intergroup contact, while effective in promoting positive affect towards outgroups, may reduce motivations to seek social change and cement intergroup inequality. In a study with 149 Australian-born Australians, level and quality of contact with ethnic minority Australians was positively related to both positive affect towards the outgroups and support for social change, however via different mechanisms. In line with the common ingroup identity model, representations of Australians as one group mediated the relationship between contact and affect, but representations in terms of dual identity mediated the relationship with social change. An analysis based on the ingroup projection model sheds further light on these effects, indicating that perceived consensus on the meaning of the relevant common identity (Australians) is implicated in one-group representations, but perceived complexity of the common identity is implicated in dual identity representations.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM B
<b>What counts as rape? The effect of offence prototypes and victim stereotypes on how the complainant and defendant are perceived</b> MCKIMMIE, B, MASSER, B, & BONGIORNO, R (University of Queensland) <i>b.mckimmie@psy.uq.edu.au</i>	
<p>Jurors rely on a range of schemas when evaluating allegations of rape and sexual assault. These schemas have often been conflated however, making it difficult to determine the unique impact of each on jurors' perceptions. An experiment (N = 420) examined the independent effects of offence prototypicality and victim stereotypicality on mock jurors' perceptions. Victim stereotypicality had a greater effect on judgements in the counter-prototypical assault scenario than in the prototypical assault scenario. This suggested that jurors 'step down' through a hierarchy of schemas in their attempts to determine what happened in cases of rape and sexual assault.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>New research on self-regulation and conflict</b></p> <p>LOUIS, WR (University of Queensland), SMITH, JR (Exeter University), VOHS, KD (University of Minnesota), BEAZLEY, A, BROWN, E, DOWELL, T, LEE, S, &amp; ROOTSEY, L (University of Queensland)</p> <p><a href="mailto:w.louis@psy.uq.edu.au">w.louis@psy.uq.edu.au</a></p> <p>Five studies are presented examining the relationship of conflict to self-regulation. Reminders of conflict with Indigenous Australians heightened White/European Australian identification, which was associated with lower effortful helping, and lowered self-regulation (E1, N=101). Reminders of interpersonal conflict heightened self-control on a self-report task but lowered it behaviorally (E2, N=110). Dyads discussing a topic on which they had conflicting views showed better self-regulation on a subsequent task, however, compared to a no-conflict condition (E3, N=92). Participants showed lower aggression in response to provocation after an implicit cooperation prime than competition prime when their self-regulation had been depleted; non-depleted participants were unresponsive (E4, N=102). Finally a longitudinal survey (N=91) of workplace conflict in relation to self-regulation found that increases in conflict were associated with increases in depression and workplace deviance.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Managing impressions of the self as group-members</b></p> <p>LIM, L, &amp; KIM, S (Australian National University)</p> <p><a href="mailto:li.lim@anu.edu.au">li.lim@anu.edu.au</a></p> <p>Past research has shown that people's self-impressions, which they project to particular audiences can vary across context. In this paper, we argue that people's impression management strategies can vary as a function of their salient social identities. Specifically, we suggest that when people's social identities are salient, they will engage in impression management strategies to portray a positive self-image, as members of the salient in-group, by emphasizing positive, as well as de-emphasizing negative, in-group traits. Furthermore, we suggest that this behaviour of positive in-group portrayal is more likely to occur when interacting with out-group than in-group members. We also predict that impression management tendencies can vary with different comparison out-groups, even when the salient in-group membership remains unchanged. Results indicate preliminary support for our predictions, showing that participants were in fact more likely to report impression management tendencies with out-group than in-group members. Moreover, these tendencies also varied as a result of the different comparison out-groups. Implications of these findings are discussed.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM A
<p><b>Achieving twelve-months of intergroup bias reduction: the importance of multiple sessions of dual identity E-contact (DIEC)</b></p> <p>WHITE, F A (University of Sydney), &amp; ABU-RAYYA, H M (La Trobe University)</p> <p><a href="mailto:fiona.white@sydney.edu.au">fiona.white@sydney.edu.au</a></p>	
<p>This study shows that achieving long-term intergroup bias reduction requires multiple sessions of a Dual Identity E-Contact (DIEC) intervention. Here, 92 Muslim and 96 Christian students completed intergroup bias, intergroup anxiety, and outgroup knowledge measures twelve months after completing either the eight-session DIEC or control program. The findings reveal that the intergroup bias reduction observed among DIEC participants, compared to control participants at two weeks post-intervention, are maintained at twelve months post-intervention. Furthermore, outgroup friendship continues to moderate, and intergroup anxiety continues to mediate, the effects of the DIEC program on intergroup bias reduction. This longitudinal evidence addresses a significant gap in the literature by highlighting that even with twelve months of no cooperative contact or dual identity curricula, after completing the DIEC program, Muslim and Christian students still report positive intergroup relations.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM B
<p><b>A qualitative exploration of young Australian adults' responsibility and blame attributions for alcohol-involved rape</b></p> <p>STARFELT, LC, YOUNG, RM, PALK, G, &amp; WHITE, KM (Queensland University of Technology)</p> <p><a href="mailto:l.starfelt@qut.edu.au">l.starfelt@qut.edu.au</a></p>	
<p>Informed by the scarce culturally specific understanding of alcohol's role in rape-perceptions and conceptualisation issues relating to responsibility and blame, this study explores qualitatively young adults' (18-25 years; N = 15) attributions for an alcohol-involved rape. Interviews and focus groups were conducted and data were analysed using Consensual Qualitative Research. While implicit justifications for sexual aggression were evident, responsibility attributions to the perpetrator and victim were high and related to choice and perceived opportunities to prevent the rape. Blame was conceptualised as carrying moral and self-serving connotations and, although the perpetrator was seen as blameworthy, some participants overtly blamed the victim. The emphasis on personal accountability is consistent with cultural norms relating to individual responsabilization and self-control in drinking contexts. Via subtle justifications, however, alcohol was accepted as an excuse for rape.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>New technologies, new identities, and the growth of mass opposition in the 'Arab Spring'.</b></p> <p>MCGARTY, C, THOMAS, E F, LALA, G (Murdoch University), BLIUC, A M (Monash University), &amp; SMITH, L G E (University of Bath)</p> <p><a href="mailto:c.mcgarty@murdoch.edu.au">c.mcgarty@murdoch.edu.au</a></p> <p>The recent revolutions known as the Arab Spring have been characterized as the products of social media. However, there is an alternative view that revolution takes place on the street or the battlefield and that the role of social media has been overstated. We argue that some new technologies can serve to facilitate rapid social change where they provide ways to overcome restrictions on the freedoms of expression and association. In doing so, communications technologies enable the formation of new social identities that can challenge existing social orders by promoting the growth of a social movement that is positioned as loyal to the nation and its people but opposed to the government. Our analyses focus on the role of social media in spreading video images of dissent and the links between this video material, satellite television and mobile telephones in Tunisia and Egypt focusing in particular on keystone YouTube videos that leaped to satellite television.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Break a leg: The impact of physical ordeals and political ideology upon observers' judgements of character</b></p> <p>WOOD, MW, &amp; OCCHIPINTI, SO (Griffith University)</p> <p><a href="mailto:martin.wood@griffithuni.edu.au">martin.wood@griffithuni.edu.au</a></p> <p>An individual's unintended experience of a painful ordeal impacts upon onlookers' judgements of character. 184 online US participants read a description of a conservative or liberal actor and then a second description of the actor's experience of an ordeal or control. After each vignette, participants rated the actor on warmth and formidability. Participants' political affiliation was also obtained. Using ratings obtained post ordeal, a 3 way factorial ANOVA of post ordeal ratings showed no significant effect of ordeal for warmth. However, formidability judgements were qualified by a three way interaction. Conservative participants judged conservative and liberal actors to be weakened by the ordeal. Conversely, liberals judged a liberal actor as gaining formidability from an ordeal, and judged a conservative actor to have been weakened. Results are discussed with respect to just world beliefs and the impact of political ideology upon the formation of character judgements.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM A
<b>Intergroup evaluations and perceived control</b> HUNTER, JA, & IVERSEN, G (University of Otago) <a href="mailto:jhunter@psy.otago.ac.nz">jhunter@psy.otago.ac.nz</a>	
<p>This study examined the association between perceived control and intergroup evaluations. Two hypotheses were tested. The first predicted that following the display of in-group favouring evaluations participants would experience elevated levels of control. The second predicted that lower levels of control would be associated with more pronounced in-group favouring evaluations. Some support was found for each hypothesis. Participants who evaluated in-group members (New Zealanders) more positively than out-group members (Asians) experienced an increase in perceived levels of control. Participants with lower levels of perceived control tended to evaluate in-group members more positively. These findings were not a function of group specific esteem, personal esteem or social identification. The ramifications of these findings are discussed.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM B
<b>Huntin', killin', and eatin': Negative psychological correlates of human use of animals</b> WILSON, MS, & JUDGE, M (Victoria University of Wellington) <a href="mailto:marc.wilson@vuw.ac.nz">marc.wilson@vuw.ac.nz</a>	
<p>Carol Adams (1990) has argued that people's mistreatment of each other shares a foundation with people's use (and mistreatment) of animals. Targeting '-isms' such as racism and sexism, she argues, can be facilitated by changing how we treat animals. In this presentation we describe the results of several studies, based on both student and general population samples (combined n&gt;10,000), investigating the relationship between 'negative' psychological constructs such as aggression, psychopathy, Social Dominance Orientation, Right-Wing Authoritarianism, and political conservatism among others, and measures of dietary behaviour and preference, attitudes to hunting, and speciesism. We make the argument that, while Adams may exaggerate the relationship between human mistreatment of both humans and animals, there are robust and meaningful relationships between the two.</p>	



PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Implicating the ought underlying backlash: Disgust primes trigger negative evaluations of gender norm deviants</b></p> <p>OKIMOTO, TG (University of Queensland), &amp; BRESCOLL, VL (Yale University)</p> <p>Research on the 'backlash effect' argues that violation of stereotypical gender pre/proscriptions results in negative characterizations and poor leadership evaluations. However, the claim that gender norms actually function as behavioral oughts associated with moral-emotional processes has not yet been substantiated; negativity may also erupt from simple expectancy violation. Following from recent work showing that disgust amplifies moral judgment severity, we reason that if gender pre/proscriptions do indeed underlie backlash, disgust primes should result in harsher penalties for stereotype-incongruent behaviour. In two studies we show that compared to a neutral prime, disgust primes (visual in Study 1, taste in Study 2) result in lower leadership evaluations of stereotype-incongruent targets (i.e., competitive women and sensitive men) but not stereotype-congruent targets. These results provide the first evidence that gender backlash occurs as a result of gendered moral imperatives.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Self-expansion motives, inclusiveness, and openness to intergroup interaction</b></p> <p>GONSALKORALE, K (University of Sydney), BREWER, MB (University of New South Wales), &amp; VAN DOMMELEN, A (University of Sydney)</p> <p><a href="mailto:karen.gonsalkorale@sydney.edu.au">karen.gonsalkorale@sydney.edu.au</a></p> <p>This research examined the effects of self-expansion motives on inclusiveness and openness to intergroup interaction. We elicited a high need for self-expansion among Anglo-Australian students by informing them that their personality profile was indicative of a restricted self. Next, we presented targets who shared one, two, or three ingroups with the participant, based on ethnicity, nationality, and university affiliation. Participants categorised each target as us or not us, and rated their willingness to interact with them. The number of targets assigned to the ingroup did not differ as a function of condition. However, compared to participants in a control condition, participants in the high need for self-expansion condition reported greater willingness to interact with ethnic outgroup members. Thus, although a high need for self-expansion did not promote greater inclusiveness in categorising others as part of the ingroup, it did enhance openness to intergroup interaction.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM A
<b>Why do group members appear similar to one another? A review of recent research on perceived group variability</b>	
RUBIN, M (TUniversity of Newcastle, Australia), & BADEA, C (Universite Paris Ouest Nanterre La Defense, France)	
<i>Mark.Rubin@newcastle.edu.au</i>	
<p>Perceived group variability refers to the variability that people perceive among the members of a social group. Researchers in this area have tended to focus on the way in which perceivers' group affiliations lead to in-group and out-group homogeneity effects, including the other race effect. However, recent advances have highlighted the role of additional influences. In this presentation, we consider the influence of (1) the perceiver's group affiliation, (2) the group's objective variability, (3) the group's social position, and (4) the group's central tendency. We focus on recent research in these areas that has highlighted the strategic, context-dependent, and symbolic nature of perceived group variability. We conclude that future research needs to adopt a multicausal approach in order to provide a more complete and comprehensive account of perceived group variability.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM B
<b>Exploring the biblical proscription-tolerance paradox: Comparing the effects of doctrine priming on prejudice between Christians and Atheists</b>	
ANDERSON, JR, & KAUFMANN, LM (Australian Catholic University)	
<i>joel.anderson@acu.edu.au</i>	
<p>The relationship between religion and prejudice has been established, however, the bible can be seen to provide a basis for various prejudices as well as tolerance and equality. The current study explored the effect of key biblical passages interpreted as prescribing homophobia, racism or tolerance on the implicit attitudes of Christians and Atheists. The study assessed implicit racism and homophobia of 60 Christian and 71 Atheist participants. Results revealed implicit biases varied as a function of the (racism, homophobia, or tolerance) prime and the participants' religious affiliation. Specifically, in the Christian sample only, the homophobia prime elicited homophobic attitudes while the Golden rule prime elicited positive attitudes. Interestingly, the racism prime decreased racial prejudice in the Atheist sample. These findings suggest that doctrinal priming can intensify implicit attitudes of in-group members, whilst attenuating implicit attitudes in out-group members.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Perceptions of Community Safety: Exposure to Community Violence in a Low Risk Australian Population</b></p> <p>ANDERSON, S &amp; KIDD, G (James Cook University)</p> <p><a href="mailto:stacey.anderson1@my.jcu.edu.au">stacey.anderson1@my.jcu.edu.au</a></p>	
<p>Community safety as it applies within an Australian context involves a wide range of programs at the community level to promote safer communities so as to prevent accident, injury, and crime. The focus of this research report is concerned primarily with an individual's perception of community safety as it applies to becoming a victim of crime. Official statistics within Australia indicate a decline in particular crime offences and in certain jurisdictions however violence is still a significant issue in today's society. The current study sought to investigate the influence of exposure to community violence, cognitive coping styles, gender, and personality constructs on perceptions of community safety. Participants consisted of 279 adults (76 males and 203 females; mean age = 27.79) who completed an on-line survey which measured perceptions of community safety, exposure to violence, social support, coping, and optimism. Results indicated that men who had been exposed to higher levels of community violence were more likely to perceive their community as unsafe, whereas women did not perceive their community to be less safe. Future research in perceptions of community safety may benefit from the inclusion of factors relating to perceptions of police practice. Additionally official crime statistics within the community of focus rather than self-report measures alone may further highlight the differences in people's perceptions of community safety.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Just between you and me...? An investigation of the role of gossip in mate poaching</b></p> <p>SUTTON, KA, &amp; OATEN, MJ (Macquarie University)</p> <p><a href="mailto:Katelin.Sutton@mq.edu.au">Katelin.Sutton@mq.edu.au</a></p>	
<p>The present research examined the role of gossip in derogating romantic competitors. Two studies (online survey, behavioural measures) required participants to make a series of cost-and-benefit decisions about their willingness to pass on gossip statements about a mate rival. Participants were informed that the cost associated with passing on this information was being discovered as 'a gossip', and the benefit was romantic involvement with the mate target. Results indicated that there was a 'benefit threshold' whereby participants became willing to pass along gossip information, but that this threshold differed based on statement severity and veracity. Additionally, men were more willing to pass on a number of gossip statements at a lower 'benefit threshold' than women. Overall, both sexes used gossip strategically to achieve mating goals, however, men were more willing to pass along gossip information if doing so led to romantic involvement.</p>	

**SYMPOSIUM: VALENCE ASYMMETRIES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS****STREAM  
A****An introduction and initial evidence for the effects of aversive learning on social categorization**

GRITTEN, O, PAOLINI, S, GRIFFIN, AS, HARRIS, NC, & TURNBULL, SAJ  
(University of Newcastle, Australia)

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This paper provides an overview of the symposium, introduces a theoretical model of valence asymmetries in intergroup relations (Paolini, Harwood, & Rubin, 2010), and summarises initial evidence for the effects of aversive learning on social categorization. Recent associative learning research has investigated the consequences of pairing negativity with outgroup exemplars for affect and evaluation (Olson & Fazio, 2007; Olsson et al., 2005). The present research investigates the effects of pairing negativity for a key marker of social categorization: perceived outgroup prototypicality. White Australians received a mild electric shock to their finger (direct learning) or watched another White individual receive the mild electric shock (vicarious learning) paired with an outgroup Black face. Both types of learning caused the target outgroup face to become more outgroup-like. Implications for stereotyping and evaluative conditioning are discussed.

**SYMPOSIUM: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE****STREAM  
B****Promoting pro-environmental behaviour among climate skeptics**

HORNSEY, MJ, FIELDING, KS, & BAIN, P (University of Queensland)

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Despite 97% scientific consensus that the release of carbon is influencing our climate, about 1/3rd of people dispute that conclusion. Some studies have examined why people become skeptics, but few assess interventions to promote climate-friendly behaviours among skeptics. The lack of intervention research may reflect an implicit belief that skeptics are rusted on and beyond influence. In contrast, two surveys suggest that it is the believers who are more rusted on: Their pro-environmental intentions are less associated with drivers such as emotion, perception of risk, and personal efficacy than they are for skeptics. Two further studies show that skeptics see benefits in action on climate change even if it has no effect on the climate (i.e., it would lead to more technological innovation and a more communal society). Interventions focusing on these dimensions are more successful than those that simply repeat the evidence for anthropogenic climate change (Bain et al., 2012, NCC).

## SYMPOSIUM: INTERGROUP HEALTH COMMUNICATION

STREAM  
C**Visualising conversations between care home staff and residents with dementia**

GALLOIS, C, BAKER, R, ANGUS, D, SMITH-CONWAY, ER (University of Queensland), BAKER, KS (Stanford University), SMITH, A, WILES, J, & CHENERY, HJ (University of Queensland)

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People with dementia in residential care face both communication difficulty and reduced opportunities for conversation. Social interaction is central to their wellbeing, and care staff require effective dementia-related conversational skills. We study 20 staff-resident conversations, examining structure and content, patterns of engagement, and staff communication that facilitates or impedes residents' participation. We analyse transcripts via Discursis, a computational visualisation tool allowing visual inspection of language, turn-taking, and recurring content. We present case examples where care staff did most of the talking, talk was more evenly shared between partners, and participants with dementia talked most. We identify accommodative strategies used by staff, such as reflecting the resident's responses to sustain engagement. We also note staff behaviours that impede communication, such as not listening attentively or allowing sufficient time for responses.

## PAPER

STREAM  
D**Essentialist perceptions, religious groups and visual images**

MOLONEY, G, NAEF, A., HODGINS, J, & ROWE, M (Southern Cross University)

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This paper is part of a larger project looking at the social processes underlying the attribution of intrinsic essence to religious groups in multicultural communities. Our interest stems from findings that not all religious groups are perceived the same; some are ascribed an underlying nature irrevocably defining who they are and what they do, whilst others are seen merely as coherent entities. The focus of this paper is methodological and examines the role that stimulus form may have on essentialist perceptions; i.e. visual images versus text. In phase 1, participants wrote the first things that sprung to mind when they imagined a person from a particular religious group in the street. These elicitations were converted to standardised images with only the religious identifiers made salient. In phase 2, questions measuring essentialist perceptions were asked about the images. We also compare these responses to a previous study that used the same questions but utilised text as stimuli.

## SATURDAY

### SYMPOSIUM: VALENCE ASYMMETRIES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

#### STREAM A

#### **Evidence for implicit prototypicality shifts that are (partly) independent of affect**

TURNBULL, SAJ, GRIFFIN, AS, PAOLINI, S (University of Newcastle), NEUMANN, DL (Griffith University), HARRIS, NC, & GRITTEN, O (University of Newcastle)

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Two studies extend recent evidence of aversive conditioning causing explicit prototypicality shifts (Paolini, Griffin, & Harris, 2011) with an implicit measure of social categorization and investigating the involvement of evaluative conditioning. White Australians underwent a direct or vicarious aversive conditioning procedure prior to completing a modified sorting task. Experiment 1 found evidence of prototypicality shifts of the outgroup face paired with negativity on the implicit measure, but only after heightened anxiety had been extinguished, suggesting that changes in categorization are not deliberate and are partly independent from evaluative conditioning. Experiment 2 used a masking paradigm to determine whether participants needed to be aware of the pairing of shock and outgroup face in order for prototypicality shifts to occur. Implications of the findings for theory and interventions are discussed.

### SYMPOSIUM: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

#### STREAM B

#### **Moral foundations theory and climate change scepticism: Can moral intuitions help to explain partisan differences in climate change beliefs?**

ROSSEN, I, LAWRENCE, C, DUNLOP, P, & LEWANDOWSKY, S (University of Western Australia)

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Despite consensus within the scientific community, a significant proportion of people, largely on the political right, report doubt about the reality, seriousness and anthropogenic nature of climate change. We propose that moral foundation theory can help to explain the core psychological characteristics that underlie this political divergence in beliefs. Three hundred participants completed an online questionnaire measuring moral foundation preference, political ideology and climate change scepticism. We show that preference for right wing moral foundations (ingroup and purity) predicts climate change scepticism, while preference for typically left wing moral foundations (care and fairness) predicts acceptance of climate change. Furthermore, moral foundation preference partially mediates partisan differences in climate change scepticism. We conclude that in order to reduce the political divide in climate change beliefs, communication should be tailored to right wing moral foundations.

## SYMPOSIUM: INTERGROUP HEALTH COMMUNICATION

STREAM  
C**Actual and perceived depression explanatory models in patients and doctors as a predictor of communicative effectiveness and treatment satisfaction**

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This project examines depression explanatory models (EMs) adopted by depressed individuals and their general practitioners (GPs). Instead of debating the correctness of different EMs, it focuses on the alignment of EMs and effectiveness of language and communication between depressed patients and their GPs. The project has three components. First, it compares the depression EMs of depressed individuals and of their GPs, and the models GPs think their patients adopt (perceived EMs). Second, both patients and doctors are surveyed on how effective their communication has been, using an instrument based on communication accommodation theory. Finally, patients are followed up after six months, to see whether they achieve the treatment outcomes they had prioritised. We hypothesise that differences between patient EM, doctor EM and perceived patient EM are linked to less effective communication and poorer treatment outcomes.

## PAPER

STREAM  
D**Super(ordinate) identity not so super? How donor identity can limit donation behaviour**

BAGOT, KL, MASSER, BM (University of Queensland), BOVE, LL (University of Melbourne), &amp; WHITE, KM (Queensland University of Technology)

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Donor role identity is a well-established predictor of whole blood (WB) donation behaviour, but its role in other forms of blood product donation (e.g., plasma) is unknown. Questionnaires were posted to 1,957 WB donors approached by centre staff to convert to plasma. Of 992 surveys returned, 527 respondents met strict eligibility criteria. SEM analyses within an extended theory of planned behaviour model indicated that identifying as a donor was negatively associated with intentions to make a first plasma donation, which predicted donation behaviour. This finding suggests that the ~~the~~superordinate identity of donor is synonymous with WB donation. Consistent with current identity cues in donation centres and through external communications, WB donor identity and behaviour is maintained. Encouraging different or flexible donation behaviour may require cueing other types of identity than the current ~~the~~superordinate donor category; cues may need to include all blood products for donation.

## SATURDAY

### SYMPOSIUM: VALENCE ASYMMETRIES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

STREAM  
A

#### Testing a person x situation model of category salience

PAOLINI, S (University of Newcastle), HARWOOD, J (University of Arizona, USA), RUBIN, M (University of Newcastle), HUSNU, S (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus), JOYCE, N (University of Arizona), & HEWSTONE, M (Oxford University)

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Negative intergroup contact may have a disproportionately large impact on intergroup relations because of valence-salience effects, whereby negative (vs. positive) contact causes higher category salience (Paolini, Harwood, & Rubin, 2010). One correlational and three experimental studies tested moderation of valence-salience effects by the individuals' pre-existing outgroup attitudes and past outgroup contact. Consistent with functional analyses (Bruner, 1957; Oakes, 1987), valence-salience effects of discrete face-to-face, televised, and imagined contact experiences in three conflict areas (Northern Ireland, Arizona's border, and Cyprus) held among individuals with negative attitudes and negative or limited past contact but were smaller among individuals with positive attitudes and positive or extensive past contact. These results suggest that positive and diverse outgroup contact in the past immunises against the harmful effects of novel and discrete negative contact in the present.

### SYMPOSIUM: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

STREAM  
B

#### Greening the workplace: goal congruence as a barrier to addressing climate change in organisations

FIELDING, KS (University of Queensland), RUSSELL, SV (Griffith University), PENNY, C (University of Queensland), & EVANS, A (Griffith University)

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There is increasing pressure for business and industry to implement policies and practices that address climate change, including encouraging greater employee pro-environmental behaviour. The organizational context poses a particular challenge though in that the values and goals of the organizational are not always congruent with environmental goals. Three experimental studies investigate the influence of manipulated goal congruence on employee pro-environmental behaviour and support for workplace environmental policies. Results show that when environmental and organizational goals are in conflict, this undermines pro-environmental behaviour, organizational attraction, and support for organizational policies. The results also suggest that the effect of goal congruence may be mediated through perceived organizational culture. These results highlight the challenge for organisations in their efforts to promote sustainability and the need to align organizational and environmental goals.



## SYMPOSIUM: INTERGROUP HEALTH COMMUNICATION

STREAM  
C**Discourses of deafness: How are deaf health inequalities shaped by language**

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Deafness is commonly conceptualised from either a medical-disability or socio-cultural perspective (Reagan, 1995). Research within deaf studies has been conducted in light of this dichotomy, and very little work has been done to explore how people conceptualise deafness in relation to these models, and how these conceptualisations contribute to the identified deaf health disparities and barriers to deaf health. Employing qualitative methods, this project explores how key stakeholders, including deaf individuals, parents of a child with a hearing loss and health care providers conceptualise deafness, and how these conceptualisations shape and constrain deaf Australians experience of deafness and health. Through identifying how deafness is conceptualised through language and how these conceptualisations position the key stakeholders, we can start to understand how this affects deaf health and use this knowledge to address the identified health disparities and barriers to deaf health.

## PAPER

STREAM  
D**Retaining the whole blood donor: Clues on when and how to intervene**

MASSER, BM (University of Queensland), BEDNALL, T (University of New South Wales), WHITE, KM (Queensland University of Technology), &amp; TERRY, DJ (University of Queensland)

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Donor retention is vital to blood collection agencies. Past research has highlighted the importance of early career behavior for long-term donor retention, yet research investigating the determinants of early donor behavior is scarce. Using an extended Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), we sought to identify the predictors of first-time blood donors' early career retention. First-time donors (N=256) completed surveys comprising the standard TPB predictors and self-identity as a donor at 3 weeks (Time 1) and 4 months (Time 2) after their initial donation, with donor retention assessed again at 8 months. Path analyses demonstrated that the extended TPB provided a good fit to the data, with attitudes, perceived control and self-identity key predictors of retention over this initial period. Practical ways to bolster donors' attitudes, perceived control and self-identity during this crucial post first donation period will be discussed.

## SYMPOSIUM: VALENCE ASYMMETRIES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

STREAM  
A

### Prevalence of positive and prominence of negative contact maintain outgroup attitudes stable

GRAF, S (Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic), PAOLINI, S, & RUBIN, M (University of Newcastle)

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The intergroup contact literature provides contradictory predictions about the effects of intergroup contact on outgroup attitudes. Pettigrew and Tropp's (2005) meta-analysis returns an optimistic outlook of positive generalizations from contact to attitudes; while Australian-led research on contact valence asymmetries (Paolini, Harwood, & Rubin, 2010; see also Barlow et al., 2012) warns against the higher prominence of negative contact in maintaining prejudice. To reconcile these opposing views, we examine both prevalence and prominence of positive and negative contact experiences among individuals from five neighbouring nations in central Europe (N = 1,275). Results indicate that while negative contact is more prominent in shaping attitudes, the less influential positive contact occurs more frequently. We argue that prevalence and prominence are two sides of a mechanism that evens out the opposing effects of positive and negative contact on outgroup attitudes.

## SYMPOSIUM: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

STREAM  
B

### Psychology versus economics in the climate change arena.

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To date, the actions taken in response to climate change, especially in relation to climate adaptation, have been underwhelming. Evidence shows that most Australian organisations have taken little or no action on climate adaptation: they seem unwilling to make small outlays now, to avoid a potentially much larger future cost. Although psychology has a rich history of researching factors influencing individual and collective decision-making under conditions of risk and uncertainty, it has not strongly focussed on financially-based decisions. Conversely, economics does focus on this sort of decision, but often makes overly-simplistic assumptions about the degree to which people are capable of rational judgement in the face of uncertainty. I will discuss how the combination of psychology and economics (often called behavioural economics) can contribute to research into climate change adaptation in organisations, by understanding flaws and biases in current decision-making processes.

SYMPOSIUM: INTERGROUP HEALTH COMMUNICATION	STREAM C
<p><b>The WISE maternity care training program: Applying communication accommodation theory</b></p> <p>WATSON, BM, SMITH, A, HEATLEY, M, &amp; GALLOIS, C (University of Queensland)</p> <p><i>bernadette@uq.edu.au</i></p> <p>Collaboration and effective maternity care rely on effective information sharing, respect, and trust between clinicians and with the women they care for. The Queensland Centre for Mothers and Babies developed and piloted a multi-mode program, based on CAT and using the LASP perspective, to bring a new approach to this conflict-filled area. WISE consists of the Sharing Information Professionally (SIP) Program, and the WISE Women Information Program (WIP). SIP provides interprofessional training for maternity care providers in sharing information effectively with colleagues, the management system in their facility, and with clients. WIP complements SIP by providing pregnant women with information about effective communication with their maternity care provider. This presentation reports on WISE and the results of pilot testing.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Manipulating the identity content of national social categories through rhetoric and visual content: consequences for collective action</b></p> <p>BLIUC, A-M. (Monash University), &amp; MCGARTY, C (Murdoch University)</p> <p><i>ana-maria.bliuc@monash.edu</i></p> <p>To explore the bases and dynamics of intergroup conflict we investigate (online) exchanges between groups in conflict in several recent historical cases. We argue that in intergroup conflict groups attempt to communicate that their group's identity represents best (as compared to the outgroup) the shared values and beliefs of a positively valued superordinated social identity, that is, a national identity. First, we discuss findings of a content analysis of online rhetoric from supporters and opponents of multiculturalism in Australia (as illustrated by debate around racist violence in the case of the Cronulla riots). Our analysis illustrates how the groups in conflict attempt to manipulate social category content of the Australian national identity in order to achieve alignment to what each group stands for. That, is two alternative definitions of the Australian identity emerge from the two groups in conflict, with the degree of inclusiveness of these definitions varying according to the group that produced the definition. Second, we investigate both rhetoric and video materials related to recent conflicts in Tunisia and Egypt to understand how arguments about national identity are used in conjunction with video content to mobilise collective action.</p>	

## SATURDAY

### SYMPOSIUM: VALENCE ASYMMETRIES IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

#### STREAM A

#### Discussant

REYNOLDS, K (The Australian National University)

*[katherine.reynolds@anu.edu.au](mailto:katherine.reynolds@anu.edu.au)*

### SYMPOSIUM: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

#### STREAM B

#### Learning how to self-regulate for climate

KASHIMA, Y, SEWELL, D, RAYNER, P, LITTLE, D, & KAROLY, D (University of Melbourne)

*[ykashima@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:ykashima@unimelb.edu.au)*

Although there are a number of reasons why climate change mitigation is slow in coming, part of the problem is our inability to self-regulate for climate. How can we regulate our economic activities that bring short-term gains, so that we can avoid or reduce the long-term damage to our livelihoods brought about by rising global temperatures and collapse of the global economy? This is a classical question of self-regulation because it involves the process of collective self-regulation<sup>1</sup>—regulation of one's action for the sake of a collective<sup>2</sup>—which requires coordination and cooperation among individuals. We describe an experimental paradigm that simulates the temporal dynamics of economy and global temperature. Initial results suggest that accurate mental models of the economy-climate relationship can reduce destructive long-term consequences if people are controlling economic activities. We discuss future extensions of our research program in the direction of collective decision making.

No presentation

**How social and criminal justice policy frame the needs and identities of offenders with intellectual disability: A discourse analysis.**

HAYLEY, A, MCVILLY, A, & ZINKIEWICZ, L (Deakin University)

*[halexa@deakin.edu.au](mailto:halexa@deakin.edu.au)*

This study investigated the ideological basis of policy guiding the development and implementation of services and related systems for offenders with intellectual disability in Australia. In particular, it examined the extent to which such policy was characterised by either a 'disability' or a 'criminal justice' perspective, or a combination of the two. A critical discourse analysis was conducted on a systematically derived sample of 35 United Nations and Australian policy documents, published between 1948 and 2012. The analyses included consideration of how the identities, rights, and needs of offenders with an intellectual disability were framed, constructed, and perpetuated. The findings provided the basis for a further investigation into the beliefs, values, and attitudes of forensic disability professionals, and how these might influence program delivery and outcomes for offenders with intellectual disability.

## SATURDAY

PAPER	STREAM A
<b>Separating dehumanization from exclusion: Feeling less human does not depend on fundamental needs</b>	
ADAMS, SMA, CASE, TIC, STEVENSON, RJS, & TAYLOR, AJT (Macquarie University)	
<a href="mailto:samantha.adams@mq.edu.au">samantha.adams@mq.edu.au</a>	
<p>Social exclusion frustrates certain fundamental social needs and also leaves people feeling dehumanized. This study investigates whether dehumanization can be distinguished from exclusion. Participants (N = 430) recalled one of five autobiographical events. Two of these were dehumanizing episodes (being treated like an animal or being treated like a machine) and the others were exclusion, inclusion, and a neutral control. Participants rated themselves on measures of affect, humanness, and fundamental needs. Those who were excluded or dehumanized as an animal or machine perceived themselves as less human. However, unlike the excluded participants, those recalling the dehumanizing episodes felt less human even when ratings of fundamental needs are controlled. This study provides the first evidence that dehumanizing experiences can be distinguished from those that are characterized by social exclusion, and suggests that people can feel dehumanized without being excluded.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE	STREAM B
<b>Responsibility for climate change as a threat to national identity</b>	
MCDONALD, RI (University of New South Wales)	
<a href="mailto:rachel.mcdonald@unsw.edu.au">rachel.mcdonald@unsw.edu.au</a>	
<p>Messages communicating the issue of climate change and the need for action may inadvertently provoke feelings of threat. We present information about climate change that may constitute a threat to group identity -- either implying Australia is highly responsible for climate change (by highlighting our high per capita emissions), or that we are not responsible (by highlighting our relatively low total emissions). Although we hypothesized that emphasizing responsibility would increase participants' sense of personal responsibility and subsequent intentions to engage in ameliorative acts, the reverse pattern was evident. A condition by attitude interaction emerged - responsibility for climate change was associated with reduced intentions to engage in ameliorative acts for those with less positive attitudes to climate change. Responsibility framing was also associated with increased glorification-mode of national identification, suggesting a defensive reaction to identity threat.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM C
<b>Effects of collective responsibility and guilt on cosmopolitan helping</b> FAULKNER, NJ (Monash University) <a href="mailto:nicholas.faulkner@monash.edu.au">nicholas.faulkner@monash.edu.au</a>	
<p>While philosophers have contemplated the ethics of cosmopolitanism for millennia, little work has been conducted on how ethical cosmopolitanism can be encouraged in practice. Ethical cosmopolitans desire to help all people in need, irrespective of national or other group affiliations. The present study (N = 215) tests whether collective guilt arising from information that one's ingroup is responsible for causing harm to people in developing countries increases cosmopolitan helping. Results support a model whereby highlighting responsibility increases the extent to which ingroup members see their group as being responsible for harm, which increases collective guilt, which in-turn increases cosmopolitan helping. Structural equation modeling further shows that guilt predicts cosmopolitan helping even when controlling for Identification With All Humanity (IWAH). Implications of the findings for research on cosmopolitanism and prosocial behaviour are discussed.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<b>A dual-process motivational model of attitudes towards vegetarians and vegans</b> JUDGE, M, & WILSON, MS (Victoria University of Wellington) <a href="mailto:maddie.judge@vuw.ac.nz">maddie.judge@vuw.ac.nz</a>	
<p>The present study tested a dual-process motivational model of attitudes towards vegetarians and vegans. A sample of 1247 non-vegetarian adults completed an online survey that included measures of social worldviews, right-wing authoritarianism (RWA), and social dominance orientation (SDO). Participants were randomly assigned to complete either a measure of attitudes towards vegetarians, or a measure of attitudes towards vegans. Results indicated that attitudes towards both groups were generally positive. However, attitudes towards vegans were significantly less positive than attitudes towards vegetarians. Both RWA and SDO predicted more negative attitudes towards vegetarians and vegans. Structural equation modelling indicated that RWA mediated a positive relationship between a dangerous worldview and negative attitudes, while SDO mediated a positive relationship between a competitive jungle worldview and negative attitudes. The results provide further support for Duckitt's (2001) dual-process model, and suggest attitudes towards vegetarians and vegans are in part related to the motivation to maintain social stability and the motivation to maintain group dominance.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM A
<p><b>Coordination and the emergence of social unity</b>            KOUDENBURG, N, POSTMES, T, &amp; GORDIJN, EH (University of Groningen)  <a href="mailto:n.koudenburg@rug.nl">n.koudenburg@rug.nl</a></p> <p>Social interaction is fundamental to the development of social unity. In explaining this, previous research has focused on the role of the content of interaction and the interdependence between members. We propose that the form of social interaction itself can be a key determinant of social unity. In the first line of research we show that a smooth coordination of speaking turns increases the subjective experience of conversational flow, which in turn leads to an increased sense of 'we-ness'. Follow-up research examines different forms of smooth coordination. Here, we compare the complementary act of turn-taking to acting in synchrony. Five studies revealed that both forms of coordination lead to social unity, but through different processes.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE	STREAM B
<p><b>Acting on climate change to create a better society: Effects of temporal framing and action orientation on climate change action intentions.</b>            BAIN, P, NICOLSON, G, &amp; HORNSEY, MJ (University of Queensland)  <a href="mailto:p.bain@psy.uq.edu.au">p.bain@psy.uq.edu.au</a></p> <p>Acting on climate change is not just pro-climate. Recent research has shown that it is also pro-social -- people act on climate change to help create a more caring and moral society. The present research extends this basic finding. In Study 1 we show that this social motivation is related to climate change action even after controlling for perceptions of climate change risks, indicating that pro-social and pro-climate motivations can be distinguished. Study 2 examined temporal distance (short-term v. long-term effects), and action orientation (effects on caring/morality resulting from failing to act v. acting). Climate change behavioural intentions were greater when people focused on short term effects on society of failing to act, and the long-term effects of acting. Given that climate change effects are mainly long-term, focusing on the positive effects on society of taking action, rather than the negative effects of inaction, is likely to be a more effective communication strategy.</p>	



PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>The effects of induced awe: feeling small and keen to help.</b>  RUBCIC, M, CASE, TI, &amp; STEVENSON, RJ (Macquarie University)  <a href="mailto:mariana.rubicic@students.mq.edu.au">mariana.rubicic@students.mq.edu.au</a></p> <p>Awe occurs in response to stimuli that convey a sense of vastness. The sparse research on awe suggests that it is associated with self-diminishment, elaborative information processing, and expanded perceptions of time. Extending recent findings, this study (N=102) focussed on whether self-diminishment is paramount to awe. Participants viewed one of four video inductions: (a) awe, depicting physically large stimuli (planets), (b) awe, depicting physically small stimuli (molecules), (c) positive (comedic clips), and (c) control (neutral images). They then estimated their height and completed a range of measures including time availability, state affect, thought appraisals, and volunteering intention. Only those who viewed the planets video reported experiencing awe and feeling self-diminished. Further, they underestimated their physical height, and were more likely to volunteer to help. The implications of these findings for our understanding of awe will be discussed.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Attitudes to genetically modified food in Australia over time: the role of trust in differentiating support depending on organism type</b>  MARQUES, M (La Trobe University), CRITCHLEY, C, &amp; WALSHE, J (Swinburne University)  <a href="mailto:m.marques@latrobe.edu.au">m.marques@latrobe.edu.au</a></p> <p>This research examined public opinion towards Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) for food (plants and animals) in Australia, and how trust in organisations explained a difference in attitudes towards these organisms. Nationally representative samples (N = 8821) over the last decade showed that Australians were consistently less positive to GMOs overall, and less positive of animals as compared with plants for food. A SEM illustrated how attitudes towards different GMOs for food were predicted by trust in Science (e.g., scientists), Regulation (e.g., governments), and Watchdogs (e.g., media). Public trust was a stronger predictor of attitudes to plants than animals for food, with increasing trust in Science and Regulation, or decreasing trust in Watchdogs, leading to more positive attitudes. Results are discussed in terms of the moral acceptability of GMOs for food, the role of the media in shaping public opinion, and the implications of public trust of organisations in fostering support.</p>	

## SATURDAY

PAPER	STREAM A
<p><b>Black Republicans: Structurally disadvantaged but socially dominant</b> RADKE, HRM, BARLOW, FK, &amp; HORNSEY, MJ (University of Queensland) <i><a href="mailto:helena.radke@uqconnect.edu.au">helena.radke@uqconnect.edu.au</a></i></p> <p>Little research has investigated why minority group members might support hierarchies that disadvantage them. In the present study 110 Black Americans completed a questionnaire that measured the percentage of their neighborhood that was Black American, as well as social dominance orientation (SDO), attitudes towards intergroup relations, and political views. We found that Black Americans who lived and worked in areas highly populated by other Black Americans displayed more avoidance of sensitive race-based issues, greater intergroup anxiety, increased skepticism about Obama's birthplace, a more conservative political orientation, and less willingness to engage in Black collective action. In all cases SDO mediated this relationship, a pattern which did not hold for a sample of White Americans (N=131). Our results suggest that relative isolation from those at the top of the social hierarchy (White Americans) is related to increased endorsement of hierarchy among minority group members.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM B
<p><b>No presentation</b></p>	

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Coping with our own transgressions: Does Self-compassion help or hinder?</b>            WOODYATT, L, WENZEL, M, &amp; HAYNES, K (Flinders University)  <i>lydia.woodyatt@flinders.edu.au</i></p> <p>Trait self-compassion (SC) has been suggested to buffer the self against personal failure. As such SC is likely to protect the self against developing a self-punitive response to shame for one's wrongdoing. However the experience of shame is also associated with engagement in the process of self-forgiveness, taking responsibility and seeking reconciliation. Does self-compassion consequentially reduce restoration after a transgression? This paper presents two studies, both immediately following an interpersonal transgression (Study 1; N = 93) and in response to transgression vignettes (Study 2; N = 82). Results from both studies suggest that SC may function as emotion focused coping, reducing self-punitiveness and maintaining optimism. Additionally, Study 2 showed trait SC, together with trait problem focused coping, was positively related to genuine self-forgiveness in response to a wrongdoing, and through this positively related to both reconciliation and self-trust.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>The impact of jury directions on jurors' comprehension and verdicts</b>            BAGULEY, CM, MCKIMMIE, BM, JETTEN, J, &amp; MASSER, BM (University of Queensland)  <i>chantelle.baguley@uqconnect.edu.au</i></p> <p>In criminal trials, jurors should follow a legal process to reach their verdicts. This process is explained to jurors by the judge through jury directions. These directions vary in complexity and jurors often have difficulty understanding them. Consequently, there has been a movement to simplify directions, because it is assumed that higher understanding will lead to more sound verdicts, through better use of the directions. A meta-analysis investigates the relationship between direction complexity, comprehension and verdicts. The results suggest that while simplified directions improved mock jurors' comprehension, simplified directions did not affect their verdicts. These results have implications for jury decision-making processes.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM A
<p data-bbox="109 295 949 323"><b>Social identity inclusiveness and structure in Turkish-Australian Muslims</b></p> <p data-bbox="109 331 966 387">VAN DOMMELEN, A, GONSALKORALE, K (University of Sydney), &amp; BREWER, MB (University of New South Wales)</p> <p data-bbox="109 395 437 424"><i><a href="mailto:avan5733@uni.sydney.edu.au">avan5733@uni.sydney.edu.au</a></i></p> <p data-bbox="109 440 991 715">Multiple social identity management is highly relevant to ethnic and religious minority groups, whose members belong to distinct social groups that may differ in values, norms and attitudes. We examine how Turkish-Australian Muslims perceive their ingroup in the context of three cross-cutting categories: religion, nationality and ethnicity, using a triple crossed-categorization task. Both the inclusiveness and structure of ingroup representations are identified as constructs relevant to multiple social identity management in an intergroup context. Social identity inclusiveness is positively related to outgroup contact and evaluations of a range of outgroups. Moreover, a wide range of social identity structures are identified, further attesting to the idiosyncratic nature of integrating multiple social identities into the self. The findings highlight the need for a more thorough understanding of individual differences in multiple social identity processes in minority groups.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM B
<p data-bbox="109 916 295 944"><b>No presentation</b></p>	

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Personal values about change and the status quo shape bystanders' responses to intergroup inequality</b></p> <p>SAERI, AK, IYER, A, &amp; LOUIS, WR (University of Queensland)</p> <p><a href="mailto:a.saeri@uq.edu.au">a.saeri@uq.edu.au</a></p> <p>Current frameworks of collective action are effective in describing how members of involved groups appraise an intergroup conflict and take action. But for bystanders - people who are structurally and psychologically separate from a conflict -- information about the core components in these frameworks (e.g., shared social identity, perceived injustice) do not exist prior to encountering a conflict. We argue that other constructs may shape bystanders' responses to intergroup conflict and inequality: personal values. Our work describes how valuing change predicts intentions to take action in support of a disadvantaged group, and valuing status quo predicts intentions to take action in support of an advantaged group. These effects persist when controlling for social dominance orientation, right-wing authoritarianism, and political orientation.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Attitudes towards African immigrants in Australia are more positive than you might imagine.</b></p> <p>WATT, SE, ALCOTT, YD, BURNS, N, HURFORD, NR, LI, MI, &amp; WHITE, C (University of New England)</p> <p><a href="mailto:sue.watt@une.edu.au">sue.watt@une.edu.au</a></p> <p>This paper briefly surveys a program of research that revealed positive attitudes among Australians towards people who are racially of African descent (AD). A comparison group of Caucasian descent (CD) targets was used in each study. Study 1 tested whether attitudes were influenced more by race or accent. Results revealed more positive attitudes to a person who was AD over one who was CD, with no effect of accent. Study 2 extended Study 1 to test effects of tone, openness and curiosity. Results showed a main effect of race, with preference for the AD target. Study 3 varied acculturation of the AD target and found preference when the target seemed less acculturated to Australia. Study 4 introduced a Chinese target, and found preference for AD. Study 5 used a different method, and found greatest positivity to AD immigrants. All studies were conducted on the Internet. We consider whether this offers a non-threatening environment that promotes openness to interaction with members of other groups.</p>	

## SATURDAY

### SYMPOSIUM: EMERGING PERSPECTIVES ON IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURALISM

### STREAM A

#### **When economic prosperity hardens attitudes towards minorities**

JETTEN, J, MOLS, F (University of Queensland), SPEARS, R, & POSTMES, T (University of Groningen)

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Groups openly advocating anti-immigrant sentiments (such as Extreme Right Parties) have made a remarkable comeback in recent years. This trend can even be witnessed in countries where multiculturalism was once celebrated as a core value (e.g., Netherlands). Attempts to understand this trend have so far focused on the idea that hard times produce harsh attitudes towards minorities (realistic conflict). While this literature accounts well for some observed relationships, theoretically, it cannot account for the finding that at times, we appear to be particularly harsh towards immigrants when our own economic, financial and social status is relatively high. There is currently very little theorizing that can help us to understand the latter relationship. I will present research testing the hypothesis that groups who are relatively prosperous will self-stereotype as cold, competent, and rational and this should be associated with enhanced hostility towards immigrants.

### PAPER

### STREAM B

#### **Ocker or oriental? Investigating the perpetual foreigner stereotype in the Australian context**

THAI, M, & BARLOW, FK (University of Queensland)

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Previous research conducted in the U.S. suggests that Asian people in Western nations are perpetually perceived as foreign. Over three experiments, we explore the perpetual foreigner stereotype in the Australian context. In Study 1, the existence of the perpetual foreigner stereotype in Australia was established. We found that Asian faces were rated as less Australian and more "foreign" than White, Middle-Eastern, and Black faces. In Study 2, we explored the strategies Asian Australians used in response to being denied their national identity -- these involved reporting greater participation in national cultural practices, greater national identification, and greater identification as a "banana" (i.e. someone who is yellow on the outside, but white on the inside). In Study 3, we provide preliminary evidence of the ineffectiveness of the aforementioned strategies with regards to eradicating the perpetual foreigner stereotype. Implications and future directions are discussed.

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Investigating the Moral Grammar of War</b>  WATKINS, H M (University of Melbourne)  <a href="mailto:hwatkins@unimelb.edu.au">hwatkins@unimelb.edu.au</a></p> <p>The present research compares moral judgments made in war and peace, and tests whether the moral grammar hypothesis can account for differences between these judgments. Participants were asked to make moral judgments about two versions of the classic trolley dilemma (the switch and footbridge versions) in war and peace contexts. According to the moral grammar hypothesis of Mikhail (2007), response differences between versions are due to underlying grammar differences between the dilemmas. We explored this hypothesis and also examined whether grammar differences account for response differences between war and peace contexts. Consistent with previous research, participants made more utilitarian judgments in the switch scenario. They also made slightly more utilitarian judgments in a war context. The ability of the underlying moral grammar to account for these differences is discussed.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Expressing emotions influences attitudes toward emotions</b>  HARMON-JONES, E, &amp; CHENG, L (University of New South Wales)  <a href="mailto:eddiehj@gmail.com">eddiehj@gmail.com</a></p> <p>The positivity/negativity of an emotion can be defined in terms of one's attitude toward the emotion (Harmon-Jones, Harmon-Jones, Amodio, &amp; Gable, 2011). Individuals differ in their attitudes toward the five basic emotions. Moreover, the direction of the correlation of the attitude toward a particular emotion with trait measures of the experience of that emotion is determined by whether the emotion is associated with approach or avoidance motivation. That is, individuals who are high in trait anger like anger more, but individuals who are high in trait fear dislike fear more. The present research extended this past correlational research by testing whether manipulating anger vs. fear would influence attitudes toward anger and fear in directions similar to the past correlational results. Results provided partial support for this hypothesis.</p>	

## SATURDAY

### SYMPOSIUM: EMERGING PERSPECTIVES ON IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURALISM

### STREAM A

#### **Explaining the appeal of extreme right parties in times of economic prosperity**

MOLS, F, & JETTEN, J (University of Queensland)

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The assumption that Extreme Right Parties (ERPs) thrive when the economy slows down is pervasive and often regarded conventional wisdom. What tends to be neglected, though, is evidence showing that ERPs can also thrive in times of economic prosperity. Such successes may represent evidence of ERPs having discovered a more centrist 'winning formula'. However, they also show the importance of leadership and creative interpretation of socio-economic conditions. As will be shown, successful ERP leaders develop narratives to sustain threat perceptions in times of economic prosperity, thereby promoting 'us-them' categorizations and an unorthodox understanding of relations between various social strata. We conclude that it is therefore problematic to treat ERP electoral successes as evidence of 'resonance' with public sentiments and urge those interested in supply-side explanations to engage with the social identity literature on identity-based leadership, followership and social influence.

### PAPER

### STREAM B

#### **Size does matter: The interactive nature of health behaviour stereotypes.**

LEACH, L E, OCCHIPINTI, S, & JONES, L (Griffith University)

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Knowledge of a person's health behaviour influences social judgement. However, the nature of perceptions cued by complex information is little understood. This paper reports results from two studies that examine perceptions cued by vignettes that present health behaviour in a 2 (Low fat vs. high) x 2 (Active vs. inactive) x 2 (Female vs. male) x 2 (Body vs. no body information) counterbalanced design using a figure selection task, (n = 80, Female = 74%) and a free drawing task (n = 103, F = 75%). Interactive effects influence perceptions; high fat diets cue perceptions of larger figures, however, dietary fat combined with activity level and gender further differentiates responses to explicit as well as implicit tasks. The systematic examination of the interactive effects helps us better understand the complexities of this health schema. We discuss important methodological considerations as well as how to drive further research forward.



PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Bad medicine for bad people: Intentionality and previous moral character as moderators of physical ordeal</b></p> <p>OCCHIPINTI, S (Griffith University), MCDOWELL, M (Max Planck Institute for Human Development), &amp; GORDON, J (Griffith University)</p> <p><a href="mailto:S.Occhipinti@griffith.edu.au">S.Occhipinti@griffith.edu.au</a></p> <p>Previous studies (e.g., Occhipinti, 2012) suggest that suffering a physical ordeal may enhance perceptions of a person's moral character. The present studies examine the effects of intentionality and previous virtue or wickedness on these effects. Results demonstrated that the impact of physical ordeal on judgements of a hypothetical man's moral character were moderated by both intentionality and previous moral character. The previously wicked man gained significantly in moral character following the ordeal in either intentionality condition but gained significantly more in the intentional condition. By contrast, the previously good man did not gain any further moral character by submitting to an ordeal intentionally or by suffering an unintentional one. Further studies investigate the role of intentionality in achieving enhanced moral character or virtue through suffering. Results are discussed in terms of current research on morality and the communication of character.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Approach and avoidance motivation relate to the ability to produce discrete emotional expressions</b></p> <p>HARMON-JONES, C (University of New South Wales)</p> <p><a href="mailto:cindyharmonjones@gmail.com">cindyharmonjones@gmail.com</a></p> <p>This research tests the idea that trait approach and avoidance motivation predict the ability to express emotions, regardless of the valence (positivity vs. negativity) of the emotion. Regarding valence, joy and determination are positive emotions and anger is negative, whereas regarding approach motivation, anger and determination are high and joy is low. Results showed that the ability to express high-approach emotions (anger and determination) correlates positively with trait approach motivation and negatively with trait avoidance motivation. In contrast, the ability to express a low-approach emotion (joy) correlates positively with trait avoidance motivation. These results support the importance of the approach/avoidance dimension of emotion, as distinct from the valence of the emotion.</p>	

## SATURDAY

### SYMPOSIUM: EMERGING PERSPECTIVES ON IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURALISM

#### STREAM A

#### **The devil's in the details: Abstract versus concrete construals of multiculturalism differentially impact intergroup relations**

YOGEESWARAN, K (University of Canterbury), & DASGUPTA, N (University of Massachusetts - Amherst)

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The current research integrates literature on psychological construal with social identity to identify the conditions under which multiculturalism helps versus hinders positive intergroup relations. Across three experiments, we show that construing multiculturalism in abstract terms by highlighting its broad goals reduces prejudice toward ethnic minorities by decreasing the extent to which diversity is seen as threatening the national group. By contrast, construing multiculturalism in concrete terms by highlighting specific ways in which its goals can be achieved increases prejudice toward minorities by amplifying the extent to which diversity is seen as threatening the national group. However, concretely incorporating values and practices of both majority and minority groups does not hinder intergroup relations. Collectively, this research demonstrates when and why multiculturalism leads to positive versus negative outcomes and thereby how it can be implemented in pluralistic nations.

### PAPER

#### STREAM B

#### **The effect of leader/follower stereotype threat on decision-making**

NICHOLS, AL (Peking University)

*austinleenichols@gmail.com*

Stereotype threat research has extensively examined the effect of racial and gender stereotypes on various performance-related outcomes (including decision-making). In addition, women are generally more risk-averse than men across a variety of decisions, and gender stereotype threat amplifies these differences. Despite the important and complicated gender gap in most decision-making positions, researchers have not yet examined the effect of group role stereotype threat. Participants in the current experiment either named a past subordinate (i.e., leader stereotype threat) or a past superior (i.e., follower stereotype threat) then completed various decision-making tasks. Group role stereotype threat moderated the effect of gender on decision-making. Specifically, women were more risk-averse, more loss-averse, and less accurate than were men only in the follower stereotype threat condition. These findings highlight the power of group role stereotypes in decision-making.

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Moral judgment in the three ethics of Autonomy, Community, and Divinity in Indonesia</b></p> <p>AMPUNI, SA, &amp; KASHIMA, EK (La Trobe University)</p> <p><a href="mailto:sampuni@students.latrobe.edu.au">sampuni@students.latrobe.edu.au</a></p>	
<p>Research shows cultural differences in the relative importance of distinct moral categories. For instance, the ethic of Autonomy is regarded to be superior to Research shows cultural differences in the relative importance of distinct moral categories. For instance, the ethic of Autonomy is regarded to be superior to Community and Divinity in some cultures but not in others. Using 28 vignettes describing moral violations, the present study investigates how Indonesians (N = 529) categorise moral violations, and thereby, the structure of moral judgments. Factor analysis shows three dimensions, interpreted to be Autonomy, Community and Divinity. ANOVA shows that the Divinity ethic is emphasised the most, followed by the Autonomy, and then Community ethics in Indonesia. Also Indonesians with higher SES (N = 433) stress the Autonomy ethic more and the Community ethic less than their lower SES counterpart (N = 96). Furthermore, and as anticipated, harsher moral judgment is shown by individuals with higher interdependent self, those who perceive society to have tighter norms, and possess higher moral self-concept and higher religiosity.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Bad for the body, bad for the soul: Does the consumption of unhealthy food lead to a desire to purify the self?</b></p> <p>TAPP, C, &amp; OCCHIPINTI, S (Griffith University)</p> <p><a href="mailto:caley.tapp@griffithuni.edu.au">caley.tapp@griffithuni.edu.au</a></p>	
<p>Research in the area of morality has demonstrated that moral transgressions lead to a desire to cleanse and purify the body, and that this may apply to food-based transgressions (Zhong &amp; Liljenquist, 2006; Sheikh, Botindari, &amp; White, 2013). The present study, that is currently underway, seeks to extend these findings and further examine the role of food. Participants first complete an ethical deed/unethical deed or healthy food/unhealthy food recall task. All participants then complete word fragment and product desirability tasks. It is predicted that recalling a moral transgression (either social or food-related) will increase the mental accessibility of cleansing-related concepts and therefore they will complete more of the word fragments as cleansing words and rate the cleansing products as more desirable (compared to neutral products). Results will be discussed in terms of recent findings in moral psychology and embodied social cognition.</p>	

## SATURDAY

### SYMPOSIUM: EMERGING PERSPECTIVES ON IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURALISM

#### STREAM A

#### **We were here first' versus 'another group was here before us': How different accounts of ingroup's primo-occupancy of a country affect ingroup members' autochthony beliefs and the related rejection of new immigrants**

MARTINOVIC, B (Utrecht University (ERCOMER)), JETTEN, J (University of Queensland), & VERKUYTEN, M (Utrecht University (ERCOMER))

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The aim of this study is to examine the role of autochthony in defining intergroup relations. Autochthony is an ideology that allocates entitlements to primo-occupants of a country, an ideology that favours first-comers. By means of an experiment, we investigate if and how different accounts of ingroup's position in the sequence of migration waves affect the ingroup members' endorsement of autochthony beliefs, and how these beliefs in turn shape attitudes towards new immigrants. In particular, using a sample of 60 Australians of Anglo-Celtic descent, we test whether thinking about Anglo-Celtics as being the first immigrant group to arrive in Australia (as opposed to Aborigines being the first and Anglo-Celtics the second) makes participants agree more strongly with the statement that first-comers are entitled to more than later immigrants, and whether this in turn leads to less acceptance of groups that arrived later and a stronger opposition to future immigration.

### PAPER

#### STREAM B

#### **Not two sides of the same coin: Distinguishing the differential impact of positive and negative contact on intergroup prejudice**

HAYWARD, LE, BARLOW, FK (University of Queensland), & TROPP, LR (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

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Despite increasing levels of multicultural integration in the Western world, interracial conflict pervades modern society. One explanation for this paradox is that whilst positive intergroup contact has increased, so too has negative contact. Research has also found that negative contact is a stronger predictor of prejudice than positive contact (Barlow et al., 2012). This asymmetry suggests that negative contact is not simply the reverse of positive contact, but instead may be a distinct construct. Negative contact, however, has been subject to little investigation. In the present study majority and minority Americans completed novel and comprehensive measures of the different types of negative and positive contact. Multiple measures of prejudice, and potential mediators, were included. We hypothesised that negative contact would a) be the better predictor of prejudice and b) predict increased prejudice through heightened intergroup anxiety, anger, and fear. Results will be discussed.

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Reminders of historical injustices against the ingroup may exacerbate high identifiers' intolerance of outgroup members</b></p> <p>SAHDRA, B (University of Western Sydney), &amp; LEDGERWOOD, A (University of California, Davis)</p> <p><i>b.sahdra@uws.edu.au</i></p> <p>Almost all groups commemorate historical injustices suffered by comrades. High identifiers are especially likely to commemorate such events. They also tend to see the world in us vs. them terms and construe historical injustices as threats to their group. For these individuals, then, commemorations may have negative effects. We hypothesized that high identifiers, when reminded of an ingroup tragedy, would become especially intolerant of members of the outgroup implicated in the injustice. An experimental reminder of 9/11 increased intergroup anxiety and discrimination against Arab Muslims primarily among those for whom American identity was highly important to self. Enhanced intergroup anxiety fully accounted for the interactive effect of reminder and identity importance on discrimination. For some but not all ingroup members, commemorations can enhance intolerance of outgroup members, which can be detrimental for intergroup relations.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Faking it till you make it: overconfidence indirectly predicts success in online dating</b></p> <p>MURPHY, SC, VON HIPPEL, W, &amp; DUBBS, SL (University of Queensland)</p> <p><i>seanchrismurphy@gmail.com</i></p> <p>Evolutionary theorists have proposed that overconfidence is adaptive because others perceive it as genuine confidence, which is romantically attractive (von Hippel &amp; Trivers, 2011). We aimed to empirically test this theory. In Study 1, participants rated their familiarity with fictitious cultural items as a measure of overconfidence, and were then asked to write a short dating profile. These profiles were then assessed by a separate set of raters. Participants who claimed familiarity with fictitious items were rated as being more confident, and through this, were perceived as having higher social status and intelligence, and being more romantically desirable. This finding was replicated in Study 2, while controlling for narcissism. Although overconfident participants were rated as more confident, and through this more desirable, there was no direct link between overconfidence and romantic desirability, suggesting a suppressor effect. Results and theoretical implications are discussed.</p>	

## SATURDAY

### SYMPOSIUM: EMERGING PERSPECTIVES ON IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURALISM

#### STREAM A

#### **When are efforts to increase multiculturalism perceived to be helpful?**

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In an effort to increase gender diversity, organizations implement Equal Opportunity Policies (EOPs), which seek to increase the representation of women in organisations. However, little is known about how women respond to such efforts: when do the intended beneficiaries perceive EOPs to be helpful? To address this question, we present working women with an EOP framed in one of two ways: it either aimed to enhance their strengths or to address their weaknesses. Results show that women higher in self-efficacy prefer the EOP focused on enhancing strengths, whereas women lower in self-efficacy prefer the EOP focused on addressing weaknesses. This suggests that efforts to enhance multiculturalism are not automatically accepted by their intended beneficiaries. Rather, factors such as policy framing and individual differences interact to shape beneficiary responses. Theoretical and practical implications will be discussed.

### PAPER

#### STREAM B

#### **Experimental evidence of the reasons why groups are more aggressive**

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Substantially higher levels of aggression arise from interacting groups. A recent experiment investigating aggression involving groups demonstrates that interacting groups responded nearly twice as aggressively as similarly treated individuals. Importantly, this result occurred not as a function of the physical aggressiveness traits of the members. Rather, this experiment implicates hostile thoughts and negative affect as potential bases for the tendency for groups to act aggressively. A subsequent experiment also found higher aggressiveness among groups than individuals in interactions involving the distribution of resources. Group members had more hostile thoughts and feelings than individuals; however, these reactions were not the causal reasons groups had greater aggressive responses than individuals. These findings suggest that higher levels of hostile thoughts, feelings, and actions are likely to arise for groups relative to individuals. Thus, it is not surprising that some of the most extreme aggression results from interacting groups.

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Upward influence tactics: The effect of gender identity and perceptions of organisational justice on the use of social influence tactics by subordinates</b>            KLAS, AK, &amp; WEBB, JW (Deakin University)  <a href="mailto:aklas@deakin.edu.au">aklas@deakin.edu.au</a></p>	
<p>An upward influence tactic is any behaviour that is used by a subordinate to alter the opinions and actions of their superior within the workplace. While many variables have been found to affect upward influence tactic use (such as organisational status, size and role) gender has often produced conflicting results. Subsequently, the current study represents the first attempt to apply a theoretical framework (i.e. Group Engagement Model) to explain the use of upward influence tactics by subordinates. The results of the study revealed that, consistent with the predictions of the Group Engagement Model, perceptions of organisational justice (fairness) were mediated by level of gender identity. However, this effect was only found among females. Females were found to have a strong preference for procedural justice and female perceptions of procedural justice (which was mediated by their level of gender identity) decreased their use of the upward influence tactic termed upward appeal.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>What not to wear: Young children's understanding of gender transgressions.</b>            GRACE, D M, &amp; COLLETT, M J (University of Canberra)  <a href="mailto:Diana.Grace@canberra.edu.au">Diana.Grace@canberra.edu.au</a></p>	
<p>Adherence to gender norms is a prominent feature throughout childhood, with boys receiving harsher sanctions than girls for violating gender norms. Investigations of gender stereotypical knowledge show differential knowledge of opposite-sex activities from an early age. Preschool boys know less about girls' than boys' activities, while preschool girls demonstrate equal knowledge of the activities of both sexes. By six years, both boys and girls attribute high status jobs to men, and make status-related trait attributions (e.g., men are powerful, women are helpless). We suggest that this understanding of status may motivate gender-consistent behaviour (at least for boys) and go some way to explaining the differential consequences of gender norm violation. We report a study with 70 primary school children investigating gender norms, transgressions and status, with results highlighting the complexity of gender norm violations.</p>	

## SATURDAY

### SYMPOSIUM: EMERGING PERSPECTIVES ON IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURALISM

### STREAM A

#### **Nationalism among immigrants? RWA (but not SDO) exerts cross-lagged effects on levels of nationalism among foreign-born New Zealanders**

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Nationalist rhetoric is often used to garner support for restricting rates of immigration into a host country, yet little is known about how immigrants adopt their own levels of nationalism. We address this oversight by analysing data from a sample of foreign-born New Zealanders (N = 1,419) included in an ongoing longitudinal study (i.e., the NZAVS). Consistent with the thesis that Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA) fosters cohesion and ingroup favouritism (attitudes that resonate with nationalist beliefs), we show that RWA (but not SDO) has cross-lagged effects on nationalism at both waves 2 and 3 (between-wave time lag = 1 year). In contrast, neither SDO, nor nationalism, exert downstream effects on RWA. Thus, our study provides the first demonstration (to our knowledge) that RWA precedes the onset of nationalist beliefs (rather than vice versa) among foreign-born respondents. We discuss our results within the context of public attitudes toward immigration and national identity.

### PAPER

### STREAM B

#### **Misattributing arousal disrupts the violent video game effect: Implications for General Model of Aggression**

TEAR, MJ, & GREENAWAY, KH (University of Queensland)

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The violent video game effect is well explained by the General Aggression Model (GAM). The GAM predicts violent video game effects by suggesting violent video games increase aggressive internal states, that is, aggressive affect, aggressive cognitions and physiological arousal. Given the damaging effect of violent video games, we sought to create an intervention that could minimise the violent video game effect. We isolated the arousal component of the GAM by using a misattribution of arousal paradigm. Participants who misattributed their arousal while playing a violent video game made fewer aggressive word completions compared to a control group. This study has implications for the GAM, demonstrating that disrupting one of the core internal states, arousal, has a pacifying effect on other states, cognitions. We suggest refocussing or reducing arousal as a method of mitigating aggressive behavior.



PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Failure to Report Social Influences on Food Intake: Lack of Awareness or Motivated Denial?</b></p> <p>SPANOS, S, VARTANIAN, LR (University of New South Wales), HERMAN, CP, &amp; POLIVY, J (University of Toronto)</p> <p><i>samantha_spanos@hotmail.com</i></p> <p>Two studies examined whether people are aware of social influences on food intake. In Study 1, participants watched a video of one person eating alone, or a video of two people eating together that varied in the extent to which the target person's eating behavior followed that of the model. Participants then made attributions for the eating behavior of the target person. Results showed that participants accurately recognized social influences on the food intake of others. In Study 2, participants watched a video of themselves eating with an experimental confederate and made attributions for their own eating behavior. Results showed that some participants actively denied being influenced by social factors, whereas other participants were relatively accurate in identifying these influences. These findings suggest that, although people may be aware that social factors can influence food intake, some people are motivated to deny those influences on their own food intake.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>Mate preferences and sexual strategies shift in evolutionarily adaptive ways depending on contextual factors</b></p> <p>LEE, AJ., &amp; ZIETSCH, BP (University of Queensland)</p> <p><i>anthony.lee@uqconnect.edu.au</i></p> <p>The recent use of an evolutionary framework has revolutionised research on sex, romantic relationships, and human attraction. Unfortunately, however, misunderstandings of evolutionary theory are still prevalent. This has lead to a heated debate regarding the factors that drive whom we find attractive and what type of relationships we desire. Some have interpreted evolutionary theory to suggest that we are innately predisposed to have certain fixed preferences that were evolutionarily advantageous for our ancestors. Contrary to this, some posits that these same preferences are a product of traditional social roles, and that modern mate preferences operate irrespective of evolutionary pressures. Here, I will discuss that evolution would more likely have shaped mate preferences and sexual strategies to shift in evolutionarily adaptive ways depending on local contextual factors, including social phenomena.</p>	

	STREAM A
<p><b>No presentation</b></p>	

PAPER	STREAM B
<p><b>Dangerous dominants: socially dominant men respond to romantic rejection with aggression and feelings of entitlement</b></p> <p>KELLY, AJ, DUBBS, SL, BARLOW, FK, &amp; HA, C (University of Queensland)</p> <p><i><a href="mailto:ashleigh.kelly1989@gmail.com">ashleigh.kelly1989@gmail.com</a></i></p>	
<p>The present studies look at the role of Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) as a predictor of heterosexual males' reactions to romantic rejection. In Study 1 (N = 162), men high in SDO were more likely to report that they would respond to female rejection with aggression (e.g., violence, threats of self-harm), manipulation (e.g., convincing the rejecter to give him another chance), and feelings of entitlement. Study 2 (n = 417) replicated these findings using self-reports of past behaviour, and further, found that men high in SDO wanted to lower the age of consent in women, and were more likely to endorse rape behaviours (e.g., believing that sometimes a woman's barriers need to be broken down in order to attain sex). Hostile and benevolent sexism, as well as beliefs that women need to be disciplined, and/or that they can't make their own decisions, mediated these relationships. Practical and theoretical implications are discussed.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM C
<p><b>Social Models Provide a Norm of Appropriate Food Intake</b></p> <p>VARTANIAN, LR (University of New South Wales)</p> <p><i><a href="mailto:lvartanian@psy.unsw.edu.au">lvartanian@psy.unsw.edu.au</a></i></p> <p>It is often assumed that social models influence people's eating behaviour by providing a norm of appropriate intake, but this hypothesis has not been directly tested. In three experiments, participants were exposed to a low-intake model, a high-intake model, or no model (control condition). In all three experiments, participants in the low-intake conditions ate less than did participants in the high-intake conditions, and also reported a lower perceived norm of appropriate intake. Furthermore, perceived norms of appropriate intake mediated the effects of the social model on participants' food intake. Despite the observed effects of the social models, participants were much more likely to indicate that their food intake was influenced by taste and hunger than by the behaviour of other people. Thus, social models appear to influence food intake by providing a norm of appropriate intake, but people seem to be unaware of the influence of a social model on their behaviour.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM D
<p><b>I want what she's having: evidence for human mate copying</b></p> <p>ANDERSON, RC, &amp; SURBEY, MK (James Cook University)</p> <p><i><a href="mailto:ryan.anderson1@my.jcu.edu.au">ryan.anderson1@my.jcu.edu.au</a></i></p> <p>There is a substantial body of evidence suggesting that non-humans females do not always select male partners independently of one another. Instead, they may choose to associate with a male because of his previous associations with females. This phenomenon is known as mate copying. The purpose of this study is to investigate how various factors influence the tendency to copy the mate choices of others. Participants are 123 female university students recruited online or from James Cook University (JCU) accommodation colleges who responded to a survey concerning male desirability. Results provide support for mate copying: Women rated men who previously had a partner as more desirable those who had not. Younger women have a greater tendency than older women to copy the mate choices of others. It is concluded that under certain conditions, women do not make their mate choices independently of one another.</p>	

**Intimate Relationships and Personal Well-Being**

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Previous research has shown that people in close, intimate relationships (marriage in particular) tend to have higher levels of mental and physical health than do single people. Debate exists, however, about whether close relationships cause these positive outcomes, or whether people with high levels of mental and physical health are more successful at forming close relationships--the problem of self-selection. In this presentation, I use two data sets to examine the general well-being of people in four relationship statuses: marriage, nonmarital cohabitation, living apart together (LAT), and single. I present the results of longitudinal analyses using fixed effects regression--a method that adjusts for most (but not all) selection factors. I conclude with a consideration of whether these results are generalizable beyond the United States.

*Paul R. Amato is the Arnold and Bette Hoffman Professor of Family Sociology and Demography at Pennsylvania State University. His research interests include close relationships, marriage, the causes and consequences of divorce, and psychological well-being. He has received the Distinguished Career Award from the Family Section of the American Sociological Association, the Stanley Cohen Distinguished Research Award from the American Association of Family and Conciliation Courts, the Ernest Burgess Distinguished Career Award from the National Council on Family Relations, and the Distinction in the Social Sciences Award from Pennsylvania State University. He served as the chair of the Family Sociology Section of the American Sociological Association in 2012-2013, and he currently is the president-elect of the National Council on Family Relations. He has published five books and over 140 journal articles and book chapters.*



