Society of Australasian Social Psychologists

43rd Annual Conference, April 2014
Canberra, Australia

WELCOME

Welcome to the 43rd annual conference of the Society of Australasian Social Psychologists. Our organization is the primary professional association representing social psychologists in Australia and New Zealand. This conference is a testament to the vibrancy, diversity, intellectual rigour, and applied relevance of the work of our members and international colleagues who have come to join us in this annual event. Over the next three days, there will be 152 oral presentations and posters on offer, ranging from themes that have defined the field of social psychology (e.g., *prejudice, social cognition, justice, social change*) to emerging interests and topics (e.g., *climate change, virtual social behaviour*). We will also see across the three days our colleagues expand into cross-disciplinary domains (e.g., *education, health, politics*) while keeping an eye on our own history (e.g., *Milgram at 50*). We cannot help but reflect on this with a sense of group-based pride in our collective efforts and in the contributions you, our colleagues, are making to our field: in the development of new ideas, of finding new answers to both new and old questions, to the making of new discoveries, and of setting new standards for us and for our colleagues. We hope you enjoy this conference, both intellectually and socially, and find it, as always, an opportunity to be inspired by others while catching up with friends you may not have seen for a while. Welcome to SASP, and welcome to Canberra!

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Michael Platow, Diana Grace, Kate Reynolds, Dirk van Rooy, Tricia Brown, Boris Bizumic, Luisa Batalha, Andrew Frain, Daniel Skorich, and Li Lim

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to acknowledge the kind and generous support of the ANU Research School of Psychology, the UC Faculty of Health, Taylor & Francis, and Palgrave Macmillan Publishers.

Australian National University

UNIVERSITY OF CANBERRA

USING THIS CONFERENCE PROGRAM

To help you find the presentation you are most interested in, you can check 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.

It gives us great pleasure to introduce Dr. Tim Soutphommasane (the phonetic spelling of it is Soot-pom-ma-sarn) to you as the Keynote speaker for the 2014 SASP Canberra conference. Tim is the current Race Discrimination Commissioner at the Australian Human Rights Commission. In this role, he has responsibility for areas such as resolving complaints of discrimination, developing human rights education programs and resources, and providing advice to Governments related to discrimination.

Presently at the Commission, Tim has responsibility for the flagship project, the *"National Anti-Racism Strategy for Australia,"* which is being implemented between July 2012 and June 2015. It includes the awareness raising and engagement activity "Racism it stops with me".

Prior to his appointment as Race Discrimination Commissioner, Tim was a political philosopher at the University of Sydney. He received first class Honours at the University of Sydney and his Doctorate of Philosophy from the University of Oxford. He has authored many journal articles and books all bound by the themes of multiculturalism, racism, discrimination and patriotism. His thinking on multiculturalism and national identity has been influential in reshaping debates in Australia and Britain.
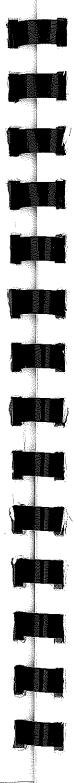
Inviting Tim to give the SASP keynote address confirms our interest as a Society in the connections between social psychology, related fields, and the policy and practice of tackling discrimination. Core themes in social psychology concern prejudice and prejudice reduction, the impact of discrimination on its targets, leadership and group norms, and social and behavioural change.

Tim's keynote is also timely given current debate and community consultation on proposed changes to the Federal Racial Discrimination Act. We have heard the Attorney-General George Brandis in Parliament say that people have the right to be bigots. In this keynote address, we will hear why racial tolerance needs to continue to be defended through multiculturalism policy and legislation.

Thursday, 10 April, 2014

Time	Stream A	Stream B	Stream C	Stream D
8:30 a.m. – 8:40 a.m.	Post-Graduate Workshop – Sciences Teaching Building (Seminar Room 2), ANU			
9:40 a.m. – 9:40 a.m.	Welcome (Andrew Frain)			
9:40 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	Moderator Effects: What Gets Moderated, When, and How (Michael Smithson)			
10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	Morning Tea/Coffee			
11:00 a.m. – 12:00 midday	Early Career Panel: Life after submission (Léan OBrien, Tyler Okimoto, Daniel Skorich)			
12:00 midday – 1:30 p.m.	Beyond the Journals: An Introduction to Book Publishing (Nick Haslam)			
	Registration and Lunch			
1:30 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	Welcome to Country (Agnes Shea, Ngunnawal Elder) and Formal Conference Opening			
	The Social Psychology of Climate Change	*Pain & Purity*	Body Image	Contact
2:00 p.m. – 2:20 p.m.	J. Boldero	B. Bastian	L. Vartanian	L. Hayward
2:20 p.m. – 2:40 p.m.	E. Clarke	L. Ferris	K. Blake	S. La Macchia
2:40 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.	A. Bunting	S. Occhipinti	F. Eyssel	P. Techakesari
3:00 p.m. – 3:20 p.m.	N. Smith	C. Tapp	J. Fardouly	S. Verrelli
3:20 p.m. – 3:50 p.m.	Afternoon Tea/Coffee			
	The Social Psychology of Climate Change	Social Justice & Forgiveness	Body Image	Authority, Leadership & Intergroup Processes
3:50 p.m. – 4:10 p.m.	Y. Kashima	C. Knight	E. Holland	N. Haslam
4:10 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	A. Klas	E. Lawrence-Wood	R. Housley	E. Subasic
4:30 p.m. – 4:50 p.m.	Z. Levinston	L. Woodyatt	A. Stukas	S. Turnbull
4:50 p.m. – 5:10 p.m.	T. McNabb	M. Wenzel	A. Sheldon	M. Rubin
5:10 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.	S. Read	M. Platow	E. Vanman	
5:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.	Drinks in Cahoots Private Bar			

Note: Sessions with titles in *italics* are symposia.

Friday, 11 April, 2014

Post-Graduate Award Session

Time	
8:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.	J. Anderson
	T. Butler
	L. Greaves
	B. Ephinstone
	A. Frain
	N. Harris
	J. Hayhurst
	I. Rossen
10:30 a.m. – 10:50 a.m.	Morning Tea/Coffee

Time	Stream A	Stream B	Stream C	Stream D
	Prejudice	**Regulating Emotion & Motivation**	**Health & Well-Being**	**Environmental Behaviour**
10:50 a.m. – 11:10 a.m.	B. Bizumic	K. Greenaway	T. Cruwys	K. Fielding
11:10 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	T. Brown	S. Tobin	C. Gallois	M. Hornsey
11:30 a.m. – 11:50 a.m.	H. Radke	E. Kalokerinos	P. Hoffman	R. McDonald
11:50 a.m. – 12:10 p.m.	M. Thai	L. Williams	H. Webb	L. Stewart
12:10 p.m. – 1:10 p.m.	Lunch			
	Prejudice & Social Change	**Emotion**	**Health & Well-Being**	**Morality**
1:10 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.	S. Paolini	C. Owuamalam	I. Lubek	S. Ampuni
1:30 p.m. – 1:50 p.m.	B. Jones	E. Harmon-Jones	L. OBrien	D. Crimston
1:50 p.m. – 2:10 p.m.	F. Barlow	C. O'Gorman	B. Scholz	K. Peters
2:10 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.	D. Sharpe-Davidson		M. Seymour-Smith	H. Watkins
2:30 p.m. – 2:50 p.m.	Afternoon Tea/Coffee			
	Prejudice & Social Change	**Intergroup Emotion**	**Health & Well-Being**	**Culture**
2:50 p.m. – 3:10 p.m.	M. Kelaher	L. Cubis	N. Steffens	M. Chang
3:10 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	F. White	N. Faulkner	Z. Walter	E. Chu
3:30 p.m. – 3:50 p.m.	L. Batalha	A. Hall		H. Lin
3:50 p.m. – 4:10 p.m.	M. Augoustinos	C. Harmon-Jones		E. Swierad
4:15 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.	Keynote Presentation – Dr. Tim Southphommasane (Australian Race Discrimination Commissioner)			
5:15 p.m. – 6:15 p.m.	Poster Session and Drinks			

Saturday, 12 April, 2014

Time	Stream A	Stream B	Stream C	Stream D
	Ideology, Politics & Identity	*Collective Action & Social Change*	*Education & Performance*	*Milgram at 50*
8:30 a.m. – 8:50 a.m.	C. Sibley	A. Saeri	T. Morgenroth	F. Mols
8:50 a.m. – 9:10 a.m.	Y. Huang	A.-M. Bliuc	L. Smyth	K. Millard
9:10 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.	M. Hammond	R. Hoskin	C. von Hippel	S. A. Haslam
9:30 a.m. – 9:50 a.m.	S. Manuela	W. Louis	M. Alrahaili	J. Jetten
9:50 a.m. – 10:10 a.m.	N. Sengupta	S. Mohamed	E. Lee	
10:10 a.m. – 10:40 a.m.	Morning Tea/Coffee			
	Ideology, Politics & Identity	*Collective Action & Social Change*	*Education & Performance*	*Gender*
10:40 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	P. Milojev	E. Thomas	D. Sekaquaptewa	S. Bromfield
11:00 a.m. – 11:20 a.m.	D. Osborne	C. McGarty	T. Schofield	B. Hastie
	Ideology & Society	*Ostracism*	*Social Neuroscience*	
11:20 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.	A. Teymoori	A. Godwin	P. Molenberghs	M. Lizzio-Wilson
11:40 a.m. – 12:00 midday	M. Wood	R. Iannuzzelli	E. Kashima	T. Okimoto
12:00 midday – 1:00 p.m.	Lunch			
	Food Preferences	*Virtual Social Behaviour*	*Person Perception*	*Social Cognition & Decision Making*
1:00 p.m. – 1:20 p.m.	A. Hayley	T. Machin	I. Dar-Nimrod	R. Ferguson
1:20 p.m. – 1:40 p.m.	S. Loughnan	M. Tear	H. Owen	M. Smithson
1:40 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	A. Nguyen		R. Pinkus	D. van Rooy
2:00 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.	Presidential Address (Bill von Hippel) and Post-Graduate Awards			
3:15 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.	Afternoon Tea/Coffee			
3:45 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.	AGM			
7:00 p.m.	Conference Dinner @ Old Parliament House			
	Includes private tour of the Australian Museum of Democracy			

B

Pain & Purity

Symposium title: New directions in pain and purity research

Convenors: BASTIAN, BB. (University of New South Wales)

Negative experiences come in many different forms with a range of sometimes surprising consequences. In this symposium we draw together new research focusing on the social benefits of experiencing pain, the ability of pain to cleanse tarnished reputations, and the power of impurities to motivate avoidance. Brock Bastian will review a series of studies demonstrating that pain can play an important role in forming cohesive and trusting social entities. Laura Ferris will present new evidence for pains capacity to solidify social relations and trigger interpersonal connection. Stefano Occhipinti will provide evidence that experiencing pain can cleanse a tarnished character and that experiencing personal ordeals bestows virtue in the eyes of observers. Finally, Caley Tapp will provide new insights into the nature of moral contamination, showing that not only do moral transgressions tarnish our characters, but they also devalue the objects that belong to us.

Presentations

Painful experiences enhance group cohesion and trust
BASTIAN, BB. (University of New South Wales)

Pain as social glue: New developments in the social function of physical pain
FERRIS, LF. (University of Queensland)

Rubbing out hate: painful and painless tattoo removal and observers' impressions of reformed racists
OCCHIPINTI, SO., & TAPP, CT. (Griffith University)

The essence of crime: contagious transmission from those who have committed moral transgressions
TAPP, CT., & OCCHIPINTI, SO. (Griffith University)

B

Regulating emotion and motivation

Symposium title: Regulating emotion and motivation to achieve personal and social goals

Convenors: GREENAWAY, KH., & KALOKERINOS, EK. (University of Queensland)

The ability to self-regulate in order to achieve important goals is a skill critical to the successful functioning of individuals and societies. This symposium features research that explores antecedents and consequences of this self-regulation process, focusing on the regulation of emotion and motivation to achieve personal and social goals. On the personal side, Greenaway and Tobin explore internal and external factors that impact individual self-regulation efforts. On the social side, Kalokerinos and Williams discuss the consequences of emotion regulation for social perception and prosocial behaviour. Together, the talks highlight push-and-pull challenges of self-regulation as people attempt to avoid temptation, resist social influence, craft impressions, and act altruistically to achieve important goals in life.

Presentations

Bodily awareness improves self-regulation but renders people vulnerable to depletion
GREENAWAY, KH., PARKER, SL. (University of Queensland), & HOFMANN, W. (University of Cologne)

The effect of other people's goal attainment on observers' reward state and motivation
TOBIN, SJ., GREENAWAY, KH., HAMPTON, J., CRITTAL, M. (University of Queensland), & MCCULLOCH, KC. (Lancaster University)

Emotion regulation and personality perception
KALOKERINOS, EK., & GREENAWAY, KH. (University of Queensland)

Proud to be a donor: pride uniquely predicts re-donation intention and behaviour
WILLIAMS, LA. (University of New South Wales), & WALLER, D. (Research and Development, Australian Red Cross Blood Service)

Prejudice & Social Change   A

Symposium title: Prejudice: Antecedents, consequences and change

Convenors: REYNOLDS, KJ. (The Australian National University), & JONES, BM. (Australian National University)

This symposium will review current trajectories in understanding the antecedents of prejudice, its consequences, and factors that affect positive change. In relation to antecedents there is a focus on categorization and stereotyping processes (Paolini et al.) and the role of scapegoating in the emergence of prejudice (Jones & Reynolds). Looking at the consequences of prejudice, Barlow et al. and Sharpe- Davidson et al. consider the impacts of discrimination on health and well-being. Regarding social change, Kelaher et al. outline the effectiveness of intergroup contact in improving health outcomes and White et al. explore E-contact and its impact on intergroup relations. Batalha and colleagues go on to argue that for intergroup contact to succeed it is necessary to create a shared and inclusive social identity between the various groups involved. This symposium, then, provides a comprehensive and current examination of prejudice.

Presentations

I expected that! Meta-analytical evidence for evaluative confirmation biases of similar size in positive and negative domains
PAOLINI, S., MCINTYRE, K. (University of Newcastle, Australia), & HEWSTONE, M. (University of Oxford)

Creation of scapegoats and the emergence of prejudice
JONES, BM. (The Australian National University), & REYNOLDS, KJ. (The Australian National University)

The Impact of Heterosexual Discrimination vs. Support on Gay and Lesbian Health, Wellbeing and Intergroup Attitudes
BARLOW, FK., TECHAKESARI, P., HAYWARD, LE., CASEY, J., & GREEN, A. (The University of Queensland)

The impact of self-concept structure on the relationship between perceived discrimination and psychological wellbeing
SHARPE-DAVIDSON, D., REYNOLDS, KJ., & MAVOR, KI. (The Australian National University)

Using contact theory to promote positive intercultural contact among young people: findings from an intervention study
KELAHER, M., FERDINAND, A., WARR, D., & PARADIES, Y. (University of Melbourne)

E-contact: a new strategy to promote positive intergroup relations
WHITE, FA., HARVEY, LJ., & ABU-RAYYA, HM. (University of Sydney)

Redefining who 'we' are: Building social cohesion through social identification processes
BATALHA, L., REYNOLDS, KJ., SUBASIC, E., & JONES, BM. (The Australian National University)

Symposium Discussant
AUGOUSTINOS, M. (The University of Adelaide)

Ideology, Politics and Identity   A

Symposium title: Ideology, Politics and Identity: New Zealand Perspectives

Convenors: SIBLEY, CGS., & OSBORNE, DO. (University of Auckland)

This symposium weaves together research from a series of New Zealand studies that focus on answering questions relating to (a) how ideology and identity function in the New Zealand context, the types of ideologies are most relevant for governing different aspects of intergroup relations in New Zealand, and (c) how the endorsement of different ideologies predict core outcomes, such as voting, subjective wellbeing and relationship quality. The eight papers presented in this symposium cover a wide range of research areas, ranging from sexism, to income inequality, intergroup contact, and voting behaviour. Together, they aim to present an integrative whole that provides content to many of the contested ideologies and identities relevant for understanding intergroup relations and voting behaviour in the New Zealand context. This research draws heavily, but not exclusively, on data from our own New Zealand longitudinal social psychology study: The New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study.

Presentations

What is the NZAVS? (Or how to survive starting you own national longitudinal sample)
SIBLEY, CGS. (University of Auckland)

The Precious Vessel: Ambivalent Sexism and Opposition to Elective and Traumatic Abortion
HUANG, YH., OSBORNE, DO., & SIBLEY, CS. (University of Auckland)

Perceptions of men's attitudes set the scene: The development of sexism within romantic relationships.
HAMMOND, MDH., & OVERALL, NO. (University of Auckland)

The Pacific Identity and Wellbeing Scale Revised
MANUELA, SM., & SIBLEY, CGS. (University of Auckland)

Status-Legitimacy Effects in Areas with High Inequality
SENGUPTA, NKS., & SIBLEY, CGS. (University of Auckland)

Majority Group Opposition to Minority Political Entitlements: The Social Dominance Paradox
MILOJEV, PM., SENGUPTA, NKS., & SIBLEY, CGS. (University of Auckland)

Individual- and group-based relative deprivation mediate the effects of inequality on self-esteem and ethnic identity centrality (respectively)
OSBORNE, DO., & SIBLEY, CGS. (University of Auckland)

Collective Action and Social Change **[B]**

Symposium title: Instigating social change: ideology and leadership, identity and action

Convenors: THOMAS, EF. (Murdoch University, School of Psychology & Exercise Science), LOUIS, WR. (University of Queensland, School of Psychology), & MCGARTY, C. (Murdoch University, School of Psychology & Exercise Science)

From the protests in Thailand, riots in detention centres, GetUp, Occupy and beyond: Everywhere we look people seem to be on the march. Seven papers consider the dynamics of initiating social change through collective action. Saeri et al focus on the role of political ideology in shaping identification with groups in conflict. Bliuc et al explore ideology in the political conflict about climate change, arguing that these can be understood in opinion-based group terms. Hoskin & Thomas consider the mechanisms through which people can act to confront sexism. Louis & Blackwood consider the relational dynamics of leadership and negotiation in intergroup conflict, while Mohamed develops an analysis of the temporal dynamics of leadership in transition. Finally, two papers consider action online: Thomas and colleagues develop an analysis of the Kony2012 phenomenon, while McGarty and colleagues discuss a framework for promoting hope and support in global terms

Presentations
Political ideologies shape outsiders' identification with and support for both advantaged and disadvantaged groups in conflict
SAERI, AK., IYER, A., & LOUIS, WR. (University of Queensland)
Understanding the climate change divide as an intergroup conflict between opinion-based groups
BLIUC, A-M. (Monash University), MCGARTY, C., THOMAS, EF., LALA, G. (Murdoch University), & BERNDSEN, M. (Flinders University)
Mind the (gender) gap! How does group interaction help to promote awareness of, and action against, sexism?
HOSKIN, RE., & THOMAS, EF. (Murdoch University)
Outgroups' preferences and tactics in collective action
LOUIS, WR. (The University of Queensland), & BLACKWOOD, LM. (St Andrews University,)
Leadership as a contest for influence: Support for status quo and social change leadership in a competitive context
MOHAMED, MS., & SUBASIC, E. (The Australian National University)
Whatever happened to Kony2012? Understanding a global internet phenomenon as an emergent social identity.
THOMAS, EF., MCGARTY, C., LALA, G., STUART, A., HALL, LJ., & GODDARD, A. (Murdoch University)
Messages of Hope and Messages of Support: The role of positive stories of survival in promoting global citizenship and action
MCGARTY, C., LALA, G., & THOMAS, EF. (Murdoch University)

Milgram at 50 **[D]**

Symposium title: Milgram at 50: New insights, new directions
Convenors: HASLAM, S A., & MOLS, F. (University of Queensland)

Every social psychologist imagines that they already know all there is to know about the field-defining experiments that Stanley Milgram conducted at Yale half a century ago. However, recent scholarship suggests that there is much we didn't know, and that much of what we thought we knew is in fact wrong. This symposium presents papers by researchers who are the forefront of these reinterrogations and reinterpretations of Milgram's work. Their research opens up a whole new vista on these classic studies, and points to significant ways in which the process of correcting prior misunderstandings can provide powerful new directions for social psychology as a whole.

Presentations

Is there such a thing as a Milgram-Arendt view?
MOLS, F., & JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland)

Revisioning Obedience: Exploring the role of Milgram's skills as a film-maker in bringing his shocking narrative to life
MILLARD, K. (Macquarie University)

Nothing by mere authority: Evidence that in an experimental analogue of the Milgram paradigm participants are motivated not by orders but by appeals to science
HASLAM, S A. (University of Queensland), REICHER, S D. (University of St. Andrews), & BIRNEY, M E. (University of Exeter)

Milgram's communication of results: A perfect tragedy
JETTEN, J., & MOLS, F. (University of Queensland)

	STREAM
SYMPOSIUM: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE	A

Conservative and concerned: Australian Greens' voters

BOLDERO, J., & BINDER, G. (UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE)

bolderoj@unimelb.edu.au

Voter preferences matter when parties have different policies regarding climate change. Research indicates a correlation between left-wing ideologies and pro-environmental attitudes. In this study, we examine the predictors of support for either one of the two major political groups (the Australian Labor Party (ALP), the Liberal/National Coalition) or the Greens among a sample of 324 undergraduate students. Of interest was the extent to which general pro-environmental attitudes and beliefs about the environment and more specific beliefs about climate change, along with right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) and conservatism predict voting for the ALP or the Coalition in preference to the Greens. Greens voters have more positive attitudes than both ALP and Coalition voters and report that climate change is more important. In addition, they are lower in RWA and higher in conservatism than ALP voters who are lower in both ideological factors than Coalition voters.

	STREAM
SYMPOSIUM: PAIN & PURITY	B

Painful experiences enhance group cohesion and trust

BASTIAN, BB. (University of New South Wales)

b.bastian@unsw.edu.au

Painful experiences are commonly implicated in a range of group-based rituals and initiations. We propose that this is because pain has the potential to act as social glue, turning a collection of individuals into group members. We examined this prediction in three studies. In Study 1 we found that engaging in painful tasks with other group members increased the perceived cohesiveness of a novel group. In Studies 2 and 3 we extended these findings, demonstrating that shared pain enhances trust in an economic game using two different pain inductions. We argue that shared pain increases group cohesiveness and trust because it is has the capacity to capture attention and focus awareness on the immediate environment. In turn this make us more aware of the shared nature of the experience, enhancing the salience of the group and binding people together into cohesive and trusting social units.

	STREAM
PAPER: BODY IMAGE	C

Perceived effort and evaluations of obese individuals

VARTANIAN, LR., FARDOULY, J., BLACK, M. (UNSW Australia), & SOKOL, N. (Macquarie University)

lvartanian@psy.unsw.edu.au

From the perceptive of attribution theory, negative evaluations of obese individuals are based on the belief that obesity is under personal control and that obese individuals are therefore to blame for their condition. The present studies build on attribution theory by examining the role of effort invested in a healthy lifestyle on evaluations of obese individuals. In Study 1, participants (n=275) evaluated an obese woman more favourably if she lost weight by putting in effort (by dieting/exercising) than if she lost weight without putting in effort (underwent obesity surgery). Furthermore, perceived responsibility for weight loss mediated this group difference in evaluations of the target. In Study 2, participants (n=216) evaluated an obese woman more favourably if she invested effort to sustain a healthy lifestyle, even if she did not lose any weight. These findings extend attribution theory by highlighting the importance of effort, and have implications for reducing obesity stigma.

	STREAM
PAPER: CONTACT	D

Contact with an Alien race: An experimental test of positive and negative intergroup contact on intergroup emotions and attitudes

HAYWARD, LE., & BARLOW, FK. (The University of Queensland)

lydia.hayward@uqconnect.edu.au

Intergroup contact has been proposed as a method for reducing prejudice (Allport, 1954), but recent findings suggest that negative contact is a stronger predictor of outgroup attitudes than positive contact (positive-negative asymmetry; Barlow et al., 2012). A causal link, however, has not been established and previous research has been limited by social desirability concerns. Here, we aim to address these gaps by experimentally manipulating positive, negative, and neutral contact using a hypothetical scenario paradigm about Aliens. Study 1 finds evidence for the contact asymmetry, and path analyses reveal that negative contact predicts reduced happiness and increased anger and anxiety, while positive contact predicts increased happiness. These emotions in turn influence outgroup attitudes, both directly and indirectly through attitudes toward the contact partner. Studies 2 and 3 reveal that that this effect is largely unqualified by group status, or frequency of prior contact.

SYMPOSIUM: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE	STREAM A

Subjective beliefs and perceptions regarding climate change and climate change denial: a qualitative study

CLARKE, E., & MCGUINNESS, J. (DEAKIN UNIVERSITY)

eclarke@deakin.edu.au

In the context of a broad research program into the relationship of ideology, system justification and climate change denial, this initial study investigates subjective beliefs regarding climate change, denial, and scepticism. Using a grounded theoretical methodology, sixteen participants, recruited via social media site Facebook, were interviewed. Preliminary analysis of the results indicate that participants typically conceptualise climate change in terms of rising temperatures, and most participants consider denial and scepticism to be different concepts. Specifically, most consider sceptics to be appreciative of the scientific evidence, whereas they consider climate change denial to be a denial of the existence of climate change. These findings suggest that climate change denial and scepticism are different types of climate change belief and will assist in the development of a climate change belief scale.

SYMPOSIUM: PAIN & PURITY	STREAM B

Pain as social glue: New developments in the social function of physical pain

FERRIS, LF. (University of Queensland)

l.ferris@uq.edu.au

Pain is a fundamental component of the human condition, with significant implications for wellbeing in acute and chronic sufferers. There is converging evidence that social support buffers against physical pain. How physical pain might affect our attempts to secure social support is now being explored and reveals new insights into the social functions of pain. Drawing from the extant literature on social pain, we seek to examine the impact of physical pain on a range of affiliative measures in online and in vivo paradigms. Study 1 explores the role of pain experienced alone and how this pain experience impacts subsequent interactions in an economic games paradigm. Study 2 examines pain undergone in novel dyads and the role of individual differences, and perceptions of self and others. Emerging evidence from experimental pain studies will be discussed, along with future research directions.

PAPER: BODY IMAGE	STREAM C

Reducing objectification: how target, but not agent, characteristics reduce the objectification of women

BLAKE, KR. (The University of New South Wales)

k.blake@student.unsw.edu.au

Despite the large body of research on the deleterious effects of objectification, no research has considered how it can be reduced. This talk explores ways of reducing objectification, conceptualised as diminished attributions of warmth, competence, mind, moral status, and humanness. I examine whether target characteristics and agent mindset (i.e., focus on appearance versus personality) reduced the objectification of women. My research indicates the emergence of consistent patterns associated with target characteristics, with a sexualised target attributed less warmth, competence, mind, and uniquely human characteristics, than housewife and business woman targets. In contrast to prior research, my research indicates that agent mindset had no effect on attributions of any dependent measure. My work thus suggests that objectification may be primarily reduced through changes in target characteristics: The less sexualised a woman appears, the less she is likely to be objectified.

PAPER: CONTACT	STREAM D

Faking good means faking whiter: Effects of impression management on reported intergroup contact

LA MACCHIA, ST., LOUIS, WR., HORNSEY, MJ., THAI, M., & BARLOW, FK. (The University of Queensland)

stephen.lamacchia@uqconnect.edu.au

Previous research suggests that majority-group members may appear less prejudiced by emphasizing or exaggerating their minority-group friendships. However, the broader meaning of minority-group (relative to majority-group) contact has not been examined in terms of positive and negative attributes and impressions unrelated to prejudice. To this end, the present research asks participants to present themselves positively (trustworthy/competent) or negatively (untrustworthy/incompetent) when reporting their amount of contact and friendships with racial majority and minority groups. In Experiment 1 (N=374), both White and non-White participants report significantly more contact and friendships with Whites than with non-Whites when faking good, but no such difference when faking bad. In Experiment 2, White and Black American participants are resampled with perceived societal racism as a potential moderator. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

SYMPOSIUM: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE	STREAM A

Climate change message framing: the effect of moral-based emotions on moral engagement and collective action

BUNTING, A., & KASHIMA, E. (LA TROBE UNIVERSITY)

a.bunting@latrobe.edu.au

Scientific concerns about climate change have been intensifying; yet people appear to disengaging. It is commonly claimed that dire climate change messages evoke negative emotions such as fear, which contribute to this disengagement; hence climate communication should be hopeful and emphasise solutions. Such analysis, we argue, deals with emotions arising from consideration of the consequences of climate change. However, climate change is also about moral injustice, and thus climate communication can evoke moral-based emotions such as guilt and anger. We examined the effect of these two emotions on climate change beliefs, moral engagement and behavioural intentions. Our findings suggest that guilt can reduce moral engagement among people with low social justice concerns, while anger can be a strong motivator of engaging in collective action on climate change.

SYMPOSIUM: PAIN & PURITY	STREAM B

Rubbing out hate: painful and painless tattoo removal and observers' impressions of reformed racists

OCCHIPINTI, SO., & TAPP, CT. (Griffith University)

S.Occhipinti@griffith.edu.au

A series of studies examines the perception of hypothetical, reformed racist who committed hate crimes for which he has served prison time. In the control condition, the character has repented and expressed the intention of commencing a new life. However, he continues to wear offensive and racist tattoos. In the experimental conditions, the tattoos are either removed painfully or painlessly or covered up with new tattoos that involve further painful experiences. Study 1 shows that all removal or covering up procedures result in higher moral character judgements of the reformed individual relative to a control but that the two high pain procedures (removal and covering up) result in the highest moral ratings of character. Further studies examine the impact of offense and observer characteristics on judgements on moral character following an ordeal. Results are discussed in terms of contamination and painful ordeals on moral character.

PAPER: BODY IMAGE	STREAM C

Masculinity threat and objectification: Effects on person perception, sexual aggression and sexualized viewing patterns

EYSSEL, FAE. (CITEC, Bielefeld University), FASOLI, FF. (University of Padua), & WEVER, LW. (Bielefeld University)

feyssel@cit-ec.uni-bielefeld.de

Would masculinity threat affect behavioral intentions and actual behavior toward women? We test this research question in 2 experiments with male participants who are (or are not) put under masculinity threat. In Experiment 1, we assessed mind attribution and willingness to interact with a sexualized vs. nons-sexualized target. Under masculinity threat (vs. none), a female target was rated less attractive, less mindful, and males report less willingness to interact with her, independent of type of woman. Experiment 2 applies eyetracking to assess viewing behavior towards sexualized and nonsexualized targets and participants report sexually aggressive behavioral intentions. Under threat, men's viewing patterns indicate "visual objectification" - that is, hips or breasts are fixated longer relative to the head of the female target. Furthermore, under threat the male participants report higher rape proclivity than men in the control group. We discuss our results in light of a) implications for future research on masculinity threat and sexual objectification, and b) the usefulness of eyetracking methodology to measure sexual objectification.

PAPER: CONTACT	STREAM D

The effects of cross-group contact over time: A multilevel approach

TECHAKESARI, P., BARLOW, FK., & HAYWARD, LE. (The University of Queensland)

p.techakesari@uq.edu.au

In the domain of prejudice research, very few studies have critically examined negative contact and its potential harmful consequences. Furthermore, no empirical studies, to our knowledge, have investigated the effects of negative contact over time. To address this empirical gap, the present research employed experience sampling method to track social interactions of White and Asian Australians for a period of 15 consecutive days. The findings revealed that for White participants, positive contact with Asians was associated with concurrent positive attitudes and intentions to interact with them, whereas negative contact was negatively related to these concurrent intergroup outcomes. While negative contact had significant lagged effects on attitudes towards Asians and intentions to interact with Asians, positive contact did not. Results are pending for Asian participants.

SYMPOSIUM: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

STREAM A

Understanding behavioural spillover by investigating the impact of a contribution ethic on pro-environmental intentions

SMITH, N., FIELDING, K. (UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND), SMITH, L. (MONASH UNIVERSITY), & LOUIS, W. (UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND)

nita.smith@uqconnect.edu.au

Spillover suggests that engaging in simple and easy behaviour makes it easier to engage in other more significant behaviours. Although this idea is intuitive, the lack of environmental action by many people suggests that it may not work in practice. There is little understanding of the processes that may occur during spillover. One suggested process is a contribution ethic. After engaging in a pro-environmental way, a contribution ethic, or the sense that a person gets when they feel they have done their "fair share" for the environment, may prevent individuals from engaging in further pro-environmental behaviours. Experimental research designed to explore the processes underlying behavioural spillover (or lack of) will be presented. The experience of a contribution ethic was experimentally manipulated, and the implications this had on participants' intentions to engage in future pro-environmental behaviour was investigated. Results and theoretical implications will be discussed.

SYMPOSIUM: PAIN & PURITY

STREAM B

The essence of crime: contagious transmission from those who have committed moral transgressions

TAPP, CT., & OCCHIPINTI, SO. (Griffith University)

caley.tapp@griffithuni.edu.au

Across two studies we investigate the relationship between moral transgressions, contamination and disgust. In Study 1, participants express a stronger desire to avoid an object which belonged to a moral transgressor, compared to an individual who committed a harmful but unintentional act. The findings of Study 2 replicate this effect and further show that the underlying mechanism is intimately related to disgust, as disgust was found to completely mediate the relationship between transgression and contamination response. Taken together, these findings provide much more direct evidence for linkages between disgust and the contaminating nature of moral transgressions than previous research.

PAPER: BODY IMAGE

STREAM C

Facebook usage and body image concern in young women: Mediation through appearance comparisons

FARDOULY, JF., & VARTANIAN, LRV. (University of New South Wales)

jasmine.fardouly@unsw.edu.au

Social media, such as Facebook, is the most commonly used form of media among young women in Western society. Body dissatisfaction is also highly prevalent in this demographic. The present study investigated the relationship between Facebook usage and body image concern in female university students (n=227), and tested whether appearance comparisons on Facebook in general, and comparisons to specific target groups (family members, close friends, distant peers, celebrities), mediated this relationship. Results showed that spending more time on Facebook was associated with greater body image concern, and that this association was mediated by the frequency of appearance comparisons in general, as well as appearance comparisons to distant peers and close friends. Thus, spending more time on Facebook is associated with greater body image concern among young women because they compare their appearance to others (especially to peers) on Facebook.

PAPER: CONTACT

STREAM D

Addressing intergroup contact from both sides: Promoting intergroup harmony between Anglo-European and Asian university students

VERRELLI, S., HARVEY, LJ., & WHITE, FA. (University of Sydney)

sver1464@uni.sydney.edu.au

Intergroup contact is one of the most validated approaches to promote intergroup harmony. While it inevitably involves dyadic social interactions, research tends to focus on only one side of this interaction: the majority group perspective. The current research addressed this shortcoming by adopting a bidirectional framework. Across two studies, we investigated the effectiveness of two indirect intergroup contact strategies (Imagined contact and Vicarious E-contact) on Anglo (majority) and Asian (minority) university students. A further aim was to examine levels of prejudice and other outcome measures across these two ethnic groups. No significant effect of either contact intervention was found on any of the outcome measures. However, Asian students reported more outgroup anxiety and explicit prejudice, and less contact self-efficacy and empathy than Anglo students. These findings highlight the importance of considering a bidirectional approach within the intergroup contact literature.

SYMPOSIUM: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE	STREAM A

Environmentalist identity and environmental striving

KASHIMA, Y., PALADINO, A., & MARGETTS, E. (UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE)

ykashima@unimelb.edu.au

Environmental identity has emerged as a motivator of a wide range of environmental behaviours. Despite its promise, it is a complex concept that includes multiple facets. One is environmentalist identity, or what it means to be an environmentally friendly person in a given cultural milieu. Another facet is environmental striving, a more personal aspect of environmental identity which may motivate behaviours that go beyond mundane environmentalism. Studies with students and general public suggest that environmentalist identity and striving constitute overlapping, and yet complementary aspects of environmental identity. Environmentalist identity is a motivator of multiple domains of environmental behaviours and embedded in people's worldviews about the natural and social worlds; however, environmental striving is an additional motivator of potentially more costly environmental behaviours, and even more intricately embedded in the views about the natural and social worlds.

PAPER: SOCIAL JUSTICE & FORGIVENESS	STREAM B

From fighting the system to embracing it: control loss promotes system justification among those high in psychological reactance

KNIGHT, CG., TOBIN, SJ., & HORNSEY, MJ. (University of Queensland)

knight@psy.uq.edu.au

One way to restore a sense of control is to system justify. Individuals high in trait reactance are particularly motivated to regain a sense of freedom and control in the face of freedom loss. But will reactant individuals system justify to restore control given that they typically oppose authority? Based on the compensatory control model, we propose that reactant individuals' motivation to compensate for control loss will, at times, overcome this underlying aversion to authority and lead to increased system justification. In a package of studies, we show that high reactance American participants hold stronger oppositional attitudes toward government authority (i.e., reduced system justification). However, high reactance participants indeed increase their support for government when personal control is reduced. Low reactance participants do not system justify when control is reduced. Thus for reactant individuals, there is a much greater need to compensate for control loss.

PAPER: BODY IMAGE	STREAM C

More of an (implicit) object, but no less of a person: The objectification of lesbian targets

HOLLAND, E. (University of Melbourne), ANDERSON, J. (Australian Catholic University), & LOUGHNAN, S. (University of Melbourne)

e.holland@student.unimelb.edu.au

Sexual attraction and interest play a large role in the objectification of women. Despite this, little research has explored how an individual's sexual orientation shapes their tendency to objectify, and be objectified by others. The present study sought to examine the influence of target and perceiver sexual orientation on objectifying perceptions towards females. One hundred and eight participants recruited via MTurk (34 heterosexual men, 30 heterosexual women, 22 gay men, and 22 lesbians) rated heterosexual female and lesbian targets on a measure of mind attribution, and completed a Go/No Go Association Task (Nosek & Banaji, 2001) measuring the implicit association between targets and object vs. human-related words. Our findings reveal diverging effects for our implicit and explicit measures: while lesbians were implicitly objectified more than heterosexual female targets, at an explicit level, they were objectified less. Implications for our understanding of objectification will be discussed.

PAPER: AUTHORITY, LEADERSHIP & INTERGROUP PROCESSES	STREAM D

Meta-Milgram: An Empirical Synthesis of the Obedience Experiments

HASLAM, N., LOUGHNAN, S., & PERRY, G. (University of Melbourne)

nhaslam@unimelb.edu.au

Milgram's famous experiment contained 23 small-sample conditions in which levels of observed 'obedience' were extremely varied. Synthesizing these diverse conditions could clarify the factors that influence behaviour in the Milgram paradigm. We assembled data from the 21 conditions (N=740) in which progressing to the maximum voltage involved 'obedience' and coded these conditions on properties pertaining to the learner, the teacher, the experimenter, the learner-teacher relation, the experimenter-teacher relation, and the experimental setting. Logistic regression analysis indicated that eight factors influenced the likelihood that teachers continued to the 450 volt shock. Findings and implications will be discussed.

| SYMPOSIUM: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE | STREAM A |

Buying green products to achieve environmental change: the relationship between social identification and green consumerism

KLAS, A., & MCGUINNESS, J. (DEAKIN UNIVERSITY)

aklas@deakin.edu.au

Individuals often buy green products in the hope of achieving positive environmental change, a process loosely referred to as green consumerism. Spanning a research area that includes marketing, economics, sociology, and social psychology, research into green consumerism is plagued by ill-definition and lacks theoretical integration. Furthermore, despite suggestions that green consumerism may be a type of pro-environmental behaviour, it is still unclear whether any relationships exists between green consumerism and other types of pro-environmental behaviour. Against this background, this paper argues that social identity theory may be useful for better understanding the relationship between green consumerism and other types of pro-environmental behaviour and preliminary data from an initial study investigating the conceptualisation of 'green consumerism' is reported.

| PAPER: SOCIAL JUSTICE & FORGIVENESS | STREAM B |

A long time coming: Delays in intergroup apologies and their effects on sincerity and forgiveness

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

eleanor.lawrencewood@flinders.edu.au

Political apologies by one group to another often occur only some time after the original transgression. What effect does such a delay have on perceptions of sincerity and forgiveness? A delayed apology could represent time and consideration spent on formulating an appropriate response; alternatively, the delay could reflect the offenders' reluctance to apologise. In the case of the former, the apology represents a sincere acknowledgement of the harm done, while in the latter it may not. In 2 studies we found delayed apologies to be perceived as less sincere than those offered more immediately following a transgression, and this translated to less forgiveness. A mechanism to highlight the 'consideration' aspect of time, that could potentially increase the sincerity of a delayed apology, was tested in Study 2: Accompanying an apology with a commemoration appears to have no additive impact for an immediate apology, but does increase the perceived sincerity of a delayed apology.

| PAPER: BODY IMAGE | STREAM C |

The objectified self(ie): Young women's use of Facebook

HOUSLEY, RS., LOCKE, VM., LAWRENCE, C. (University of Western Australia), & PETTIGREW, S. (Curtin University)

20358453@student.uwa.edu.au

Recent years have seen the 'selfie' become ubiquitous. The act of taking a photo of oneself and uploading to a social media platform, such as Facebook, is an act that can now be considered commonplace. This research examines the selfie phenomenon amongst young women through the lens of objectification theory. Objectification theory posits that social and cultural influences are internalised by the individual and then reproduced within one's self-identity via self-objectification. The production of a Facebook profile, and the composition of a selfie, could be suggested to represent the process of reproducing social and cultural influences. Hypotheses include that the posting of selfies on Facebook will be associated with self-esteem, body esteem, the internalisation of sociocultural ideals, drive for thinness, and the acceptance of sex role stereotypes. The results from this research confirm these hypotheses. Possible conclusions and future directions for research are discussed.

| PAPER: AUTHORITY, LEADERSHIP & INTERGROUP PROCESSES | STREAM D |

When leaders are 'one of us': How social identification with leadership fosters commitment to organizational change

SUBASIC, E. (Australian National University), 'T HART, P. (Utrecht University), HASLAM, S A. (University of Queensland), & REYNOLDS, K J. (Australian National University)

Emina.Subasic@anu.edu.au

Understanding how organizational leadership can foster employee commitment to change is a central question for research and practice, the focus being on leadership styles (e.g., transformational, charismatic) and behaviors (e.g., consulting, communicating) consistent with the need to 'move' the organization in a new direction. This talk examines the idea that employee social identification with leadership (seeing leaders as 'one of us' and sharing 'our' goals for the organization) mediates the relationship between leaders' change management behaviors and employee commitment to change. In two survey studies of public sector staff we examine and find support for the idea that consulting, being open to criticism, and acting on employee feedback increase commitment to organizational change (and the organization) because they enhance employee social identification with leadership. Implications of these findings for the intersection of leadership and organizational change are discussed.

SYMPOSIUM: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE — STREAM A

Being better than average: People commonly overestimate how pro-environmental they are

LEVISTON, Z. (CSIRO)

Zoe.Leviston@csiro.au

Self-enhancement effects include our predisposition to think of ourselves as exceptional, and extend to favourable assessments of one's abilities and desirable behaviours. To test whether these effects were present in self-assessment ratings of pro-environmental behaviour, we surveyed 5,219 Australians and asked them whether they engaged in a range of activities related to climate change, and how they thought their own behaviour compared with that of the average Australian. Roughly 7% of respondents thought they did less than the average Australian, while 41% thought they did more. When estimates of comparative behaviour were cross-referenced with actual behaviour, 57% of respondents showed self-enhancement bias. Self-enhancers reported lower levels of moral and ethical duty to respond to climate change. We argue that self-enhancement serves threat-reduction and self-exonerative functions, and discuss implications for using social norms to promote pro-environmental behaviour.

PAPER: SOCIAL JUSTICE & FORGIVENESS — STREAM B

Don't beat yourself up, don't let yourself off the hook: Encouraging healthy processing of inter-personal transgressions

WOODYATT, L., WENZEL, M., & FERBER, M. (Flinders University)

Lydia.Woodyatt@flinders.edu.au

When confronted with their own transgressions humans can respond defensively and minimize responsibility. However responsibility is a key to restoration of transgressor and victim. An opposite problematic response is that of excessive self-punitiveness. The question is, how can defensiveness be reduced without increasing self-punitiveness, and how can self-punitive responses be reduced without reducing responsibility? Compared to a control group (N=33), a self-compassion (N=25) and a values affirmation (N=22) intervention were investigated in their impact on defensiveness, self-punishment, and amend-making. Encouraging an offender to address their transgression by affirming the value violated by the transgression led to higher amend-making after one week, mediated by increased moral need and reduced defensiveness. In contrast, self-compassion led to reductions in perceived stigma and self-punitiveness, but this did not translate to increased amend-making by one-week follow-up.

PAPER: BODY IMAGE — STREAM C

Permission to accept enhancement: Using best possible selves to assist body-dissatisfied women to choose better relationship partners

STUKAS, AA., ROBERTS, S., & EVANS, L. (La Trobe University)

A.Stukas@latrobe.edu.au

Women who feel dissatisfied with their bodies may persist with negative self-views partly due to desires for verifying feedback from their relationship partners. Partners who offer enhancing feedback might assist women to change; however people with negative self-views often view this feedback as inaccurate. Encouraging women to think about their best possible selves may grant them permission to accept enhancement. We randomly assigned 104 women with body dissatisfaction to write about their best possible selves (or current selves) and to receive verifying or enhancing feedback online from a potential dating partner. Women who wrote about possible selves and received enhancing feedback were more likely to see that the potential partner could help them to move toward their ideal selves. We discuss how this form of intervention may assist people with negative self-views to accept feedback that has the potential to alter their self-views.

PAPER: AUTHORITY, LEADERSHIP & INTERGROUP PROCESSES — STREAM D

Evidence for prototypicality shifts towards real and minimal ingroup members under aversive learning.

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

scott.a.turnbull@uon.edu.au

Recent research has investigated the consequences of pairing negativity with out-group exemplars on a key marker of social categorization: perceived out-group prototypicality, and found white participants perceived the exemplar to become more out-group like compared to exemplars paired with no negativity (Turnbull, Griffin, Paolini, Harris & Neumann, 2014). The present research extends previous research by including ingroup and outgroup exemplars to investigate changes in perceived ingroup and outgroup prototypicality. White Australian participants completed measures of prototypicality before and after completing an aversive conditioning procedure with real and minimal ingroup and outgroup exemplars. Results provide preliminary evidence that ingroup exemplars become less ingroup like after the aversive conditioning procedure. Implications of the findings for the protection of ingroup positivity are discussed.

SYMPOSIUM: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

STREAM A

Relationships between discounting, values, consideration of future consequences and pro-environmental behaviour

MCNABB, T., AUCOTE, H., & DE LA PIEDAD GARCIA, X. (AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY)

Tara.McNabb@acu.edu.au

Pro-environmental behaviour is conceptualised as a social dilemma comprised of a social conflict (self-interests vs. societies-interests) and a temporal conflict (immediate vs. delayed consequences). Individual differences in the importance attached to egoistic, altruistic, and biospheric values, and the consideration of future consequences, have been suggested as underlying determinants of the social and temporal dimensions, respectively. The authors argue individual differences in social and temporal discount rates, and possibly probability discounting, offer an alternative explanation of the two dimensions. Structural equation modelling is employed to compare models examining the role of discount rates, values, and the consideration of future consequences in the explanation of pro-environmental behaviour. Preliminary results are discussed.

PAPER: SOCIAL JUSTICE & FORGIVENESS

STREAM B

The group's voice counts: Perceived sincerity of intergroup apologies

WENZEL, M., LAWRENCE-WOOD, E. (Flinders University), OKIMOTO, TG., & HORNSEY, MJ. (University of Queensland)

Michael.Wenzel@flinders.edu.au

The sincerity of an apology is often considered a critical condition for it to be viewed positively by victims. We argue that for collective apologies, offered on behalf of one group to another, sincerity takes on a particular meaning. Namely, it is a function of the perceived representativeness of the apology for the offender group's will or sentiment. In two laboratory studies with a staged an intergroup transgression, we manipulated the provision of an apology as well as its representativeness, the latter via a democratic vs. un-democratic decision process in Study 1 and via the presence vs. absence of a majority consensus following a democratic process in Study 2. The findings showed that representative apologies — those based on a democratic decision and supported by a majority of the offender group — were perceived as more sincere and, mediated via sincerity, led to greater intergroup forgiveness.

PAPER: BODY IMAGE

STREAM C

"Do you feel fat too?": Examining the social mechanism of body talk

SHELDON, AMS., JETTEN, JJ., SHEFFIELD, JS., & CRUWYS, TC. (UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND)

anne.sheldon@uqconnect.edu.au

Fat talk describes the ritualistic self-disparaging conversations women often have with each other about their bodies. Whilst the literature suggests that this behaviour is related to body dissatisfaction and eating pathology, our understanding of the social mechanisms driving such behaviour are still of yet unclear. This study aims to shed light upon the social function of body related talk via a messenger task designed to simulate a dyadic conversation between peers. Eighty-six females were exposed to either fat talk comments, positive-body talk comments or neutral comments following the presentation of celebrity pictures. Participants were recruited in pairs, and led to believe comments were made by their friend. This paradigm enables us to capture each participant's conversational responses, providing a naturalistic snapshot of a complex social exchange. Self-report measures of thin-ideal internalisation, body dissatisfaction, behavioural intention, friendship sentiment, and thinness and dieting norms were obtained following the messenger task. Results will be discussed.

PAPER: AUTHORITY, LEADERSHIP & INTERGROUP PROCESSES

STREAM D

Fighting to get even: compensating for low status is another reason for in-group favouritism

RUBIN, M. (The University of Newcastle, Australia), BADEA, C. (Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Defense, France), & JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland)

Mark.Rubin@newcastle.edu.au

According to social identity theory, members of low status groups are motivated to engage in competitive in-group favouritism in order to elevate their in-group's status to a level that is better than relevant out-groups as a means of achieving positive in-group distinctiveness. This presentation discusses empirical research that shows that members of low status groups may also engage in compensatory in-group favouritism in order to elevate their in-group's status to a level that is the same as relevant out-groups as a means of achieving intergroup fairness. Undergraduate students (N = 139) were assigned to a high or low status minimal group or to a no group control condition. They then completed a group resource allocation task. Members of the low status group allocated resources in ways that (a) competed with the out-group for status and (b) compensated the in-group for its low status. The findings suggest that in-group favouritism can serve multiple functions.

PAPER: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE	STREAM A

Salient attitudes, trade-offs and decision-making in environmental dilemmas

READ, S. (AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY) & INNES, JM. (Australian College of applied psychology)

shari.read@anu.edu.au

The global conflict between environmental preservation and resource use parallels a personal conflict experienced by many that contests one's desires to be sensitive to the environment against one's responsibility to satisfy economic wants and obligations. As the Earth's population becomes increasingly aware of the impacts of climate change, it is also faced with choices. The research presented in this paper explores the effects of an attitude prime on environmentally relevant decision making in an ecological dilemma with either high levels of conflict between ecological and economic consideration or low levels of conflict between these variables. Findings suggest that when faced with a trade-off situation between economic considerations and environmental protection, a considerable number of people become economically oriented. This paper discusses the theoretical understanding of the structure of attitudes toward the environmental and implications for environmental decision making.

PAPER: SOCIAL JUSTICE & FORGIVENESS	STREAM B

In-Group-Based Pride and Respect determine Voice Expectations and Desires through Enhanced Social Identification and Perceptions of Rejection upon Voice Denial

PLATOW, MJ., TAPPER, H., LIM, L. (The Australian National University), HUO, YJ. (University of California, Los Angeles), & TYLER, TR. (Yale Law School)

michael.platow@anu.edu.au

A large body of research confirms the positive consequences of providing voice to group members. With voice provision comes increased self-esteem, group commitment, and extra-role behaviours. Such positive consequences are so strong that an unstated assumption of this literature is that people have uniformly strong desires for, and expectations of, voice. Currently, we question this assumption by considering potential causes of variability in voice desire and expectation. Following minimal group categorization, participants received false feedback about a supposed group interaction task. This feedback manipulated respect from fellow in-group members and pride in the in-group. Structural equation modelling showed that variability in voice desire and expectation on a subsequent task were affected by both pride and respect, with both social identification and perceived rejection upon voice denial mediating this relationship. We discuss these data within the frameworks of procedural justice models.

PAPER: BODY IMAGE	STREAM C

Compassion (or the Lack of it) When it Comes to Weight

VANMAN, EJ., JOHNSTONE, K. (University of Queensland), & VARTANIAN, L. (University of New South Wales)

e.vanman@psy.uq.edu.au

Stereotypes influence our attributions about the misfortunes of others. When it comes to weight, such attributions may be related to differences in empathy towards obese and normal weight people. In this study, 69 participants viewed multiple images of "obese" and "normal weight" targets. Misfortune scenarios, which were either "stigma-relevant" or "non-stigma-relevant", were presented with the target's image. Facial muscle activity was recorded and participants made ratings after each scenario. Analyses revealed fewer attributions of responsibility, more sympathy, and increased expressions of moral outrage towards normal weight people's misfortunes, especially when misfortunes were "stigma relevant".

: AUTHORITY, LEADERSHIP & INTERGROUP PROCESSES	STREAM D

[No Paper]

What is implicit homophobia? Person-centred approaches to implicit representation and the homophobia-religion relationship.

ANDERSON, JR., KAUFMANN, LM., & DE LA PIEDAD GARCIA, X. (Australian Catholic University)

joel.anderson@acu.edu.au

Implicit homophobia is an evolving field, and researchers in this area face unique challenges. Across two studies we present and validate an innovative method of measuring implicit homophobia that uses a person-centred approach to representation. We present findings that suggest this approach elicits a qualitatively different result; in fact the pattern of results is reversed relative to typical approaches. We also explore the contentious relationship between implicit homophobia and religion by exploring effects of mindset- and contextual-priming on subsequent cognitions in religious and non-religious participants. The results from these experiments may provide evidence that person-centered approaches to implicit measurement may be more accurate than typical forms of representation. We warn that the existing implicit homophobia research may have only been measuring a very specific, over inclusive, superordinate version implicit homophobia.

Support and group member prototypicality: Exploring the negative consequences of support for group members on the periphery

BUTLER, TL. (The University of Queensland)

tamara.butler@ugconnect.edu.au

Although social support is generally positive, people do not always request support when they need it. Support may convey negative information about a person's worth within the group, particularly for those on the periphery. The present study examined the impact of group member prototypicality and whether support was given or received on how group members are evaluated. It was hypothesised that peripheral group members would be evaluated more negatively than prototypical group members when they gave or received support. Participants (N=79) read an interaction between an employee (high or low in prototypicality) who either gave support to, or received support from, a co-worker. Prototypical group members were evaluated favourably regardless of whether they gave or received support. Peripheral group members who received support were evaluated more negatively than those who gave it. The results suggest that individuals who may need support can be evaluated negatively for receiving it.

Culture as protection? A latent class model of Maori identity signatures: differentiating cultural engagement behaviours and mental, physical, and financial health outcomes

GREAVES, L M. (University of Auckland)

lara.greaves@auckland.ac.nz

Mental, physical, and financial health outcomes for Māori currently trail those for Pākehā (New Zealanders of European descent). However, the term 'Māori' can refer to a wide range of people of varying ethnic compositions and levels of engagement in traditional Māori culture. Scholars in Māori identity have conceived of many different types of Māori, but none of these have been tested quantitatively. This paper applies Latent Class Analysis to a national probability sample of Māori (The New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study Māori Focus subsample; n=700). The model identifies 6 distinct Māori Identity Signatures: Enculturated (22.6%), Enculturated/Inclusives (16.1%), Bicultural/Engaged (31.4%), Bicultural/Detached (18.9%), Spiritual/Detached (4.2%), and Detached (6.7%). Membership in these classes predicts variation in terms of health and well-being outcomes, cultural engagement and behavior.

The metaphysical basis of contemporary Western civilisation and its influence on motivation, materialism, and psychological wellbeing

ELPHINSTONE, B., CRITCHLEY, C., & GARE, A. (Swinburne University of Technology)

brad.elphinstone@gmail.com

Mechanistic thinking (i.e., an atomistic perspective which emphasises individualism) in Western society has enabled the development of a consumer culture in which money and material goods define personal and societal success. The focus on these extrinsic outcomes can undermine the satisfaction of basic psychological needs and wellbeing. In contrast is holistic (i.e., relational, 'big picture') thinking. In multiple studies, higher levels of mechanistic thinking were found to be associated with greater levels of extrinsic (i.e., wealth, image, popularity) than intrinsic (i.e., relationships with others, personal growth) aspirations, and consumer materialism. Mechanistic thinkers were also more controlled (i.e., focussed on rewards, concerned about meeting the expectations of others) rather than autonomous (i.e., self-directed) in their regulation, and also reported lower subsequent levels of self-esteem, self-actualization, and subjective wellbeing, and higher levels of depression.

PAPER: POST-GRADUATE AWARD SESSION

Revisiting transference: significant others through a social identity approach lens

FRAIN, A J. (Australian National University), & VAN ROOY, D. (Australian National Univeristy)

andrew.frain@anu.edu.au

Transference is the use of significant other (SO) information w hen understanding newly encountered people (e.g. this new person resembles my mum, and I thus see my mum in this person). While many advances in understanding transference have been made using the popular social cognitive model of transference, we argue that a richer understanding may be achieved by leveraging the social identity approach to social categorization. That is, by applying the categorization model and meta-theory of self-categorization theory. Here we report three studies designed to lend empirical w eight to this new perspective. Specifically, w e use the meta-contrast principal to show that any particular SO representation is an outcome of a categorization process that is fluid and responsive to the perceiver's comparative context. This differs from the social cognitive model w here SO representations are understood as stored memory constructs that are qualitatively different from social categories.

PAPER: POST-GRADUATE AWARD SESSION

Now and then: A learning approach to episodic and chronic intergroup anxiety

HARRIS, NC., PAOLINI, S., & GRIFFIN, AS. (University of Newcastle)

Nicholas.C.Harris@uon.edu.au

A review of intergroup contact research supports a learning model of intergroup anxiety (Paolini, Harris, & Griffin, 2014). To explore aspects of the model, including changes in episodic anxiety after negative outgroup experiences and the interplay betw een episodic and chronic anxiety, three aversive learning studies w ere conducted using an outgroup face paired w ith an aversive outcome (unsafe face) and experienced either directly or observationally. Study 1 found direct and observational experiences evoked similar levels of anxiety learning; these effects w ere moderated by chronic anxiety, and past contact quality. Study 2 found the order of learning (direct-first vs. observational-first) affects episodic and chronic anxiety learning. Study 3 found similarity to the unsafe face and self-model similarity facilitate anxiety generalization. The data support the learning model of intergroup anxiety, including the notion of a feedback loop betw een episodic and chronic anxiety effects.

PAPER: POST-GRADUATE AWARD SESSION

Enhancing Youth Wellbeing and Civic Engagement in New Zealand

HAYHURST, JG., HUNTER, JA., & RUFFMAN, T. (University of Otago)

jill.hayhurst@gmail.com

As there is evidence that civic engagement is important for healthy democracies and w ellbeing, the recent decline in youth engagement w arrants investigation. The present study explores the potential for young changemaker events to enhance civic engagement and w ellbeing, and the factors that contribute to these benefits. Youth completed w ellbeing and civic scales at the start and end of 2-day events (n=350, 253 intervention). Results show ed that w ellbeing and civic engagement are strongly linked, and that the changemaker events increased both compared to controls. A regression revealed that civic factors (generosity, community belonging, social trust, civic skills, self-esteem and participatory citizenship) explained 61% of the variance in increased w ellbeing, w hile social trust and generosity made unique contributions. The present findings highlight one means by w hich to foster participation despite w idespread decline, and the importance civic engagement to youth w ellbeing.

PAPER: POST-GRADUATE AWARD SESSION

The Political MAP: Evidence for two distinct dimensions underpinning political ideology

ROSSEN, I L., DUNLOP, P D., & LAWRENCE, C M. (University of Western Australia)

rossei01@student.uwa.edu.au

Research into the psychological determinants of political orientation has primarily sought to understand how psychological variables differentially map along a single ideological self-placement item ranging from left w ing to right w ing. How ever, increasing evidence shows that doing so may obscure important distinctions in the structure of political orientation, namely the existence of two related but distinct factors; social conformity vs change and hierarchy vs equality. This study shows the development and validation of a comprehensive and multidimensional measure of political orientation, the Political MAP. Most importantly, w e use the Political MAP to demonstrate the utility of a fine-grained understanding of political ideology by show ing four distinct and theoretically meaningful classes of political attitudes w ith unique constellations of socio-political orientations, moral preference and personality traits that are otherw ise masked by the uni-dimensional political ideology scale.

PAPER: PREJUDICE

STREAM A

Intolerant Ethnic Tolerance

BIZUMIC, B., KENNY, A. (The Australian National University), IYER, R. (University of Southern California), & TANUWIRA, J. (The Australian National University)

Boris.Bizumic@anu.edu.au

This presentation investigates intolerance and associated processes among the ethnically tolerant. We hypothesized that the ethnically tolerant would perceive people who threaten their values and beliefs as outgroups, and would in turn show increased intolerance towards them. Experiments in Study 1 (N = 224) and 2 (N = 283) presented the ethnically tolerant (low in ethnocentrism) and intolerant (high in ethnocentrism) with messages for or against the mandatory detention of asylum seekers in Australia. The findings showed that the ethnically tolerant tended to perceive supporters of the pro-mandatory detention message as outgroups, and consequently showed increased intolerance toward them, including rejection, social distance, prejudice, and political intolerance. A correlational Study 3 (N = 986) in the US demonstrated that the ethnically tolerant are prejudiced against numerous social groups, specifically those with differing values. Accordingly, the findings suggest that ethnic tolerance can often be very intolerant.

SYMPOSIUM: REGULATING EMOTION & MOTIVATION

STREAM B

Bodily awareness improves self-regulation but renders people vulnerable to depletion

GREENAWAY, KH., PARKER, SL. (University of Queensland), & HOFMANN, W. (University of Cologne)

k.greenaway@psy.uq.edu.au

Bodily awareness, the ability to detect changes in one's physical state, is associated with a range of positive self-regulatory traits, including mindfulness and emotional insight. This suggests that bodily awareness should predict good self-regulation, although it also opens the possibility that bodily aware individuals may be more likely to experience depletion following effortful self-regulation. Across four studies, bodily awareness predicts greater recruitment of self-regulatory resources, which results in more successful self-regulation. Yet, this increased self-regulation effort leaves bodily aware individuals emotionally exhausted and vulnerable to potential future self-regulatory failure. These findings highlight the reciprocal relationships between bodily processes and psychological processes and offer new insights into the impact of these combined forces on successful self-regulation.

PAPER: HEALTH & WELL-BEING

STREAM C

Social identity mapping: Evidence for its usefulness in predicting health and helping behaviour

CRUWYS, T., STEFFENS, N K., HASLAM, C., HASLAM, S A., & JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland)

t.cruwys@uq.edu.au

It is now well-established that social identification and group membership are crucial variables that predict outcomes such as mental health, leadership and helping behaviour. However, there have been ongoing problems in the measurement of these constructs, in particular because we lack a measure that can assess the complexity associated with multiple identities. We present a new method for mapping group memberships and social identity-related constructs that is visual, concrete, and interactive. This allows researchers to collect fine-grained data about multiple social identities, including information about related constructs such as group importance, positivity, engagement, group clarity, and group compatibility. We present data from an initial trial of social identity mapping (N = 133) that demonstrates the validity and utility of this tool. Furthermore, this data indicate which social identity constructs are particularly strongly related to mental health and helping behaviour.

PAPER: ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR

STREAM D

Overcoming resistance to risky technologies: The case of recycled water

FIELDING, KS. (University of Queensland), ROIKO, A. (Griffith University), & SCHULTZ, T. (University of Queensland)

k.fielding@uq.edu.au

Risk perceptions are a key barrier to the acceptance of new technologies. The current research examines strategies to overcome resistance to one type of risky technology: recycled water. We present four experimental studies drawing on student and community samples and including no information control groups that test strategies to improve responses to recycled water. Study 1 and 2 demonstrates that the provision of information results in lower risk perceptions and more favourable attitudinal and behavioural responses to recycled water. Study 3 shows that the effect of information is enhanced when it is attributed to a scientist that shares a superordinate identity with participants, albeit only for those that identify strongly with the superordinate identity. Study 4, consistent with the affect heuristic, shows that affective framing of recycled water messages influences responses with positive affective framing leading to more favourable responses than negative framing.

PAPER: PREJUDICE

STREAM A

Prejudice towards asylum seekers: The role of national norms and perceived threat

BROWN, PM., FREEMAN, AJ., VOLLMER, JL., & TAYLOR, MG. (University of Canberra)

tricia.brown@canberra.edu.au

The current study investigated the influence of national norms and perceived threat on prejudice towards asylum seekers arriving in Australia by boat. Participants, who were undergraduate university students, initially had their social identity as an 'Australian' made salient. They then viewed a photograph of asylum seekers arriving in Australia by boat and completed a number of measures including perceived national norms regarding asylum seekers, perceived realistic and symbolic threat, intergroup anxiety, and outcome measures of prejudice and prosocial intentions towards asylum seekers. Hostile national norms predicted greater prejudice whereas more inclusive norms predicted greater prosocial intentions. The effect of national norms on these outcome variables was mediated by intergroup threats (realistic and symbolic) but not interpersonal threat (intergroup anxiety). Implications for the role of identity and norms in determining intentions towards outgroups are discussed.

SYMPOSIUM: REGULATING EMOTION & MOTIVATION

STREAM B

The effect of other people's goal attainment on observers' reward state and motivation

TOBIN, SJ., GREENAWAY, KH., HAMPTON, J., CRITTAL, M. (University of Queensland), & MCCULLOCH, KC. (Lancaster University)

s.tobin@uq.edu.au

Watching other people attain their goals can reduce observers' motivation to work toward their own goals. In three studies, we examine whether this reduction in motivation is accompanied by a vicarious sense of reward. Participants were exposed to academic goal striving, academic goal completion, or no goal pursuit, and then depending upon the study, either completed a task that measured sensitivity and bias toward rewards (Study 1) or performed an academic task (Studies 2 and 3). Study 3 included a trait measure of reward sensitivity. Results reveal that participants in the goal completion condition are more biased towards rewards (Study 1) and perform worse on the academic task (Study 2). The latter effect is more pronounced among high reward sensitivity participants (Study 3), who should have experienced the greatest vicarious reward. Together, these results indicate that watching others succeed can feel rewarding and lead observers to coast.

PAPER: HEALTH & WELL-BEING

STREAM C

Futile treatment in hospital at the end of life: perspectives of hospital doctors

GALLOIS, C. (The University of Queensland), WILMOTT, L., WHITE, B. (Queensland University of Technology), WINCH, S., PARKER, M. (The University of Queensland), & GRAVES, N. (Queensland University of Technology)

c.gallois@uq.edu.au

Futile treatment is important at the end of life; many health professionals view it as a key source of harm and unnecessary cost. We interview 90 doctors in specialties where futile treatment is an issue, about their understanding of such treatment and when and why it occurs. Interviews are recorded and thematically coded. Results indicate reasonable agreement, with the most common definition of futile treatment being intrusive treatment that does not improve quality of life for a dying person. The most common reasons given for futile treatment are requests by patients or their families, when doctors feel that they cannot go against family wishes. Some doctors also point to a lack of support for treatment withdrawal or palliative care from the health system, and to over-optimistic beliefs by doctors about the potential for benefit. Participants show a limited understanding of the legal and regulatory framework around end-of-life treatment and their own autonomy.

PAPER: ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR

STREAM D

Evidence for motivated control: The ironic link between threat and efficacy beliefs about climate change

HORNSEY, MJ., FIELDING, KS., MCSTAY, R., & GREENAWAY, K. (University of Queensland)

m.hornsey@uq.edu.au

Climate change is often regarded as the quintessential "wicked" problem in that solutions demand unusually high levels of cooperation, insight and sacrifice. Indeed, some argue that it might already be too late to avert climate disaster. Even so, people tend to be surprisingly upbeat about the extent to which they can influence climate change, with mean scores on indices of control tending to fall above the midpoint. This represents a paradox: Subjective impressions of efficacy are high, even though concrete evidence for such optimism is low. In this talk we seek to resolve this paradox by arguing that perceptions of control are (in part) motivated cognitions designed to ameliorate helplessness in the face of threat. Specifically, we argue that feelings of control are caused by feelings of climate-related threat, such that as threat increases so too do feelings of control. Below, we build the case for this ironic process using two large correlational samples and two experiments.

PAPER: PREJUDICE

STREAM A

Social dominance and sexism: The consequences of women endorsing SDO

RADKE, RM., BARLOW, FK., HORNSEY, MJ. (University of Queensland), & SIBLEY, CG. (University of Auckland)

helena.radke@uqconnect.edu.au

The present research aims to examine how social dominance orientation (SDO) might be differentially associated with attitudes about gender for men and women. In Study 1, participants completed a questionnaire measuring SDO, as well as their endorsement of hostile and benevolent sexism. Results revealed that while high levels of SDO predicted hostile sexism for both genders, SDO was only associated with benevolent sexism for women. We replicated these findings using data from the New Zealand Values and Attitudes Study (NZVAS), this time controlling for Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA). Our findings suggest that women who support the stratification of social groups may compensate for their lower-status position in society by endorsing ideologies about gender that afford them protection from men. Implications of this research will be discussed.

SYMPOSIUM: REGULATING EMOTION & MOTIVATION

STREAM B

Emotion regulation and personality perception

KALOKERINOS, EK., & GREENAWAY, KH. (University of Queensland)

e.kalokerinos@uq.edu.au

Expressive suppression is a common emotion regulation strategy that involves inhibiting the expression of emotion. The majority of the research examining suppression has focused on its negative personal consequences, and there is little understanding of the interpersonal consequences of suppression, such as impression formation and person perception. In several studies we induced emotion in participants and asked them to suppress or express this emotion during a video recorded interview about themselves. A second set of participants then rated the videos on Big Five personality characteristics. We find that, independent of their actual personality, participants who suppress their emotion are perceived as being more conscientious, and participants who express their emotion are perceived as being more extraverted. These findings suggest that there may be more nuance in the relationship between expressive suppression and social perception than previously understood.

PAPER: HEALTH & WELL-BEING

STREAM C

Social identity, perceived self-in-group prototypicality and psychological well-being.

HOFFMANN, PR., & PLATOW, MJ. (Australian National University)

peta.hoffmann@anu.edu.au

Formal social-psychological analyses tell us that people like to belong to groups and are more likely to feel they belong to a group when they perceive themselves to be a prototypical member of that group. When people are prototypical in-group members, they adhere to the norms of the groups, are stereotypical group members and/or are more like other in-group members than out-group members. A growing body of social-psychological research now shows that social networks and social identities have a profound impact on mental and physical health. Clinical psychological approaches, in contrast, examine the inverse processes, acknowledging the negative implications of social isolation and alienation to psychological well-being. The link between social-psychological processes and, in particular, perceiving oneself as a non-prototypical member of a valued group, and the role these might play in the psychological well-being of individuals, was currently examined in two studies. Results of both studies indicate that as social identification increases and perceptions of oneself as prototypical of a valued social group decrease, reported stress, anxiety, and depression increase, while satisfaction with life, positive affect and self-esteem decrease. Combined with evidence from a case study of patients in clinical practice, these findings indicate social-cognitive processes play a critical role in the manifestation of mental health outcomes. Overall, we provide evidence for the first time that clinical outcomes vary not simply as a function of one's psychological connection with a group (i.e., one's social identification), but the degree to which one sees oneself as prototypical of the group.

PAPER: ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR

STREAM D

Distancing Climate Change on Four Dimensions: Implications for support for climate action

MCDONALD, RI., & NEWELL, BR. (University of New South Wales)

rachel.mcdonald@unsw.edu.au

It is often claimed that people's failures to support climate action stem from the psychological distance of the issue - that is, the extent to which it is perceived as far away in time and space, uncertain, or won't affect people like us. While research supports this assertion to some extent, to date there has been no systematic examination of the effects of distance (or closeness) on all four dimensions of psychological distance, nor empirical consideration of the optimal distance at which to frame climate outcomes to encourage action. In examining the combined effects of the four dimensions of psychological distance we identify how climate impacts can best be framed to encourage support for various ameliorative actions. Our data demonstrate that when uncertain or occurring in the future, framing climate change impacts as either spatially or socially close promotes support for climate action above levels seen when it is close or far on both spatial and social dimensions.

PAPER: PREJUDICE

Minority group friendships license majority group members' expressions of prejudice

THAI, MT., BARLOW, FKB., & HORNSEY, MJH. (School of Psychology, The University of Queensland)

m.thai@uq.edu.au

The present research investigates whether or not minority group friendships give majority group members a moral advantage. That is, when making a prejudiced comment, does having minority friendships convince others that one is non-prejudiced? In two studies, White and Asian participants were presented a Facebook page depicting a White target, who had ostensibly posted an anti-Asian comment. In Study 1, the comment was posted alone, or was preceded by a reference to the target's one, or many Asian friends. In Study 2, the target was photographically depicted with no Asian friends (i.e. only White friends), one, or many Asian friends. Results revealed that when an anti-Asian comment was made, both verbally referencing, or being depicted with, Asian friends, gave the White target a moral advantage - he was perceived by both White and Asian participants as being significantly less racist than when he made no reference to, or was depicted without, Asian friends.

SYMPOSIUM: REGULATING EMOTION & MOTIVATION

Proud to be a donor: pride uniquely predicts re-donation intention and behaviour

WILLIAMS, LA. (University of New South Wales), & WALLER, D. (Research and Development, Australian Red Cross Blood Servic)

lwilliams@unsw.edu.au

While donating blood is widely perceived to be a prosocial act, there are also a number of perceived physical and psychological drawbacks to donating blood (e.g., fainting, discomfort). As such, blood donation is a prosocial act requiring regulation. In this study, we test the hypothesis that the emotion pride may represent a key to understanding why donors donate. To test this, 303 whole blood donors completed measures of emotion, intention to donate again, and other constructs immediately after donation and were tracked for subsequent donation for 6 months. Analyses reveal that donors who feel high levels of pride following donation report higher intentions to donate again compared to those feeling low levels of pride. This effect carries into rates of donor return and persists controlling for related constructs (e.g., general affect). This research highlights the promise of up-regulation of pride as a strategy for promoting pursuit of the prosocial goal of donating blood.

PAPER: HEALTH & WELL-BEING

Illness identity: opportunity or obstacle?

WEBB, HAC., & PLATOW, MJ. (Australian National University)

hugh.webb@anu.edu.au

While much research examining mental illness stigma emphasises the negative consequences of illness labels, recent work in the social identity tradition suggests that, under certain circumstances, identifying with mental illness groups may support individuals to recover. The present research examines whether illness identity can be either a barrier or an inspiration to recovery, depending on the group's normative understanding about the relative malleability of the condition. Using shyness as an illness analogue, findings are presented showing that group recovery norms, in interaction with shyness identity, significantly influence an individual's beliefs about the malleability of his or her shyness. Results from a second study, involving speech anxiety, show similar effects on actor and observer rated anxiety after delivering an impromptu speech. The findings have interesting clinical implications as well as providing more general insights into the psychology of group change.

PAPER: ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR

Social-moral identity and emotions: alternative water source use and its symbolic meanings

STEWART, LE. (The Australian National University)

lisa.stewart@anu.edu.au

Water as a 'sacred substance' and social-moral symbol is ubiquitous in religious history. Although technical, scientific descriptions of water's meaning may prevail in modern societies, water and water symbolism continues to be central to the many customs found in contemporary cultures. Related research suggests that specific social-moral emotions are a powerful means by which culturally defined social-moral conventions are maintained. Consequently, it has been suggested that emotional reactions to the use of alternative water sources (AWS), such as purified recycled water, may not be so much a reflection of perceived health and economic risks but threats to existing symbolic systems of social order and moral purity. This cross-cultural study finds evidence for significant associations between social-moral identity and water's social-moral symbolism with AWS use attitudes. These results may have important policy implications for the implementation of future AWS projects.

SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE & SOCIAL CHANGE

STREAM A

I expected that! Meta-analytical evidence for evaluative confirmation biases of similar size in positive and negative domains

PAOLINI, S., MCINTYRE, K. (University of Newcastle, Australia), & HEWSTONE, M. (University of Oxford)

stefania.paolini@newcastle.edu.au

Attempts at improving outgroup evaluations have focused on descriptive deviance and neglected evaluative deviance. Hence, w e can reasonably predict changes in outgroup responding after exemplars that are descriptively inconsistent with the outgroup characteristics, but know little about the effects of exemplars that are evaluatively inconsistent w ith the outgroup valence. This paper reports meta-analytical results of 35yrs of stereotype change research (131 tests, 6,719 participants) relevant to test self-categorization theory's derived hypothesis of valence-asymmetry in confirmation biases. Contrary to this motivational account, w e found evidence for an evaluative confirmation bias, but no evidence for larger negative (vs. positive) confirmations. Results are discussed in terms of the debate over the independence (v. integration) of cognitive and affective intergroup neural circuits and the need to consider both affect and cognitions in understanding and managing intergroup relations.

PAPER: EMOTION

STREAM B

Prohibitory ('Cannot') and Permissive ('Can') Cultural Norms Govern Outbursts of Anger among High and Low Status Groups in Malaysia

OWUAMALAM, CK., & OOI, NE. (University of Nottingham, UK/Malaysia/China)

Chuma.Owuamalam@nottingham.edu.my

A common assumption is the literature on status-based emotional expressions is that culture moderates expressivity of the active emotions of anger. Specifically, the evidence show that w hile low status members in Western collectivistic cultures are more prone to anger expression than their higher status counterparts, the reverse of this trend is the case in Eastern collectivistic cultures (Park et al., 2013). How ever, the evidence in support of this assumption, so far, has been largely correlational, and moderators of these relationships have not been previously tested. In the current experiment (N = 80) w e examined the possibility that cultural norms moderate this relationship. Specifically, w e tested our assumption that both prohibitive and permissive norms govern anger outbursts among members of high and low status groups depending on the valence and pervasiveness of the triggering event. We found support for this notion.

PAPER: HEALTH & WELL-BEING

STREAM C

How Health Psychology and Social Psychology divorced amicably in North America, after disciplinary flirtations with Community Psychology, Behavioral Medicine andáPublic Health.

LUBEK, I. (University of Guelph), GHABRIAL, M. (University of Toronto), SALMON, W. (University of Guelph), BADALI, J. (Wilfrid Laurier University), CRANN, S. (University of Guelph), MOODLEY, JK. (University of South Africa), GREEN, M. (University of Toronto), ENNIS, N. (Ryerson University), & SULIMA, E. (University of Guelph)

ilubek@uoguelph.ca

From 1945 to 1970, Lewin, Festinger and Schachter helped formally constitute Social Psychology in North America. In the 1960s, the U.S. Surgeon General delineated and funded urban, environmental and health-related problems for social science and medical research (TV violence, urban unrest, drinking, smoking, drug abuse, obesity, cancer, and later, HIV/AIDS). Social psychologists used Schachter's bio-social approach, or attitude and behavior change theories, and became a first cohort of health psychologists, while clinical psychologists transferred behaviour modification to "Behavioral Medicine". Using qualitative interview s with Social Psychology pioneers/witnesses, and quantitative bibliometric indicators of Health Psychology's research/theory reach into Social Psychologicl (and neighbouring disciplines) publications, w e trace the honeymoon period and then Health Psychology's gradual divorce, alongside disciplinary flirtations w ith Community Psychology and Public Health

PAPER: MORALITY

STREAM D

Predicting moral intentions using the Theory of Planned Behaviour: A cross-cultural comparison

AMPUNI, S., & KASHIMA, E. (La Trobe University)

sampuni@students.latrobe.edu.au

This study applies the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB - Ajzen, 1985) to examine the formation of moral intentions in three moral domains of Autonomy, Community, and Divinity (Shw eder et al, 1997), in Australia and Indonesia. We investigate how behavioural intentions in the three domains are determined by the TPB variables, namely the person's attitude tow ards the behaviour, their subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control. In addition, since previous research (e.g. Rivis et al, 2009) show ed the significant contribution of moral norms and anticipated affect, we also take these variables into account. Data are gathered using online surveys in Australia (N=150) and Indonesia (N=200). Hierarchical regressions w ill be used to analyse the data. How moral intentions are predicted from the underlying variables in the tw o cultures will be discussed.

SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE & SOCIAL CHANGE — STREAM A

Creation of scapegoats and the emergence of prejudice

JONES, BM. (The Australian National University), & REYNOLDS, KJ. (The Australian National Uniiversity)

ben.jones@anu.edu.au

Although scapegoating was originally put forward as a theory of prejudice per se, social psychological research subsequently treated these two concepts as conceptually distinct. While scapegoating is indeed a more specific process, involving the attribution of blame to an innocent minority for an hitherto unexplained and threatening negative event, the current research suggests that once a scapegoat is created and blamed for a specific event they are also subjected to generalised prejudice and negative attitudes more broadly. This suggests that scapegoating and prejudice may be more closely linked psychologically than previously thought. Perhaps more importantly, this research shows that changes in the nature of the threat and associated ideological beliefs within the majority determine who is likely to be scapegoated and whether scapegoating of, and associated prejudice toward, a created scapegoat will be seen as legitimate and necessary.

PAPER: EMOTION — STREAM B

Improving the measurement of self-reported emotions

HARMON-JONES, E., & HARMON-JONES, C. (The University of New South Wales)

eddiehj@gmail.com

Historically, one barrier to an understanding of the importance of emotion in social-psychological processes has been the use of insensitive, even misleading, emotion measures. Self-report measures are commonly used, and thus it is imperative that these measures assess emotions as well as possible. This talk covers the drawbacks of some of the most widely used self-report emotion measures and then presents data from four new studies that provide evidence for a new measure of self-reported emotions.

PAPER: HEALTH & WELL-BEING — STREAM C

Positive social identities and mental health: the moderating role of social identity complexity

OBRIEN, LV., & BERRY, HB. (University of Canberra)

lean.obrien@canberra.edu.au

A growing body of research shows that social identity plays an important role in the way that social participation affects wellbeing. Intersecting research indicates that social identity complexity can also affect mental health and resilience. This presentation proposes that the relationship between social identification and mental health is in fact moderated by people's social identity complexity across community, home and work contexts. The reported study (N=918) used a community sample in Canberra, Australia to examine people who have different participation profiles (4 conditions: social in work, home and community; social in work and community; social in home and community, social in community only). Social identity-related perceptions about a specific context (e.g. belonging at work, or centrality of community group) had different associations with depression depending upon people's social participation profiles. The theoretical implications that the results have for the social identity approach, and the contribution social identity research can make to mental health promotion, is discussed.

PAPER: MORALITY — STREAM D

Moral Expansiveness: Extending the Boundaries of Concern

CRIMSTON, DC. (University of Queensland)

d.crimston@uq.edu.au

Our moral judgements and treatment of others depends on where the boundary of moral concern lies (i.e. which entities are worthy of moral concern and which are not). Prominent theorists have argued that moral boundaries should, and actually are, expanding. However, explaining the expansion of moral concern beyond our kin and in-group is regarded as a puzzle. The current research explores individual differences in the extension of these moral boundaries using the psychological construct of Moral Expansiveness, defined as the proclivity to include more entities within the boundaries of moral concern. The first comprehensive and multi-dimensional measure of Moral Expansiveness, the Moral Circle Scale (MCS), is described. Studies 1 and 2 established the convergent validity of the MCS, as greater moral expansiveness was positively related to measures of moral identity, universalism values, and empathy, and negatively related to social dominance orientation, right-wing authoritarianism, and psychopathy. Study 3 shows that expansiveness was also a unique predictor of concern for others, even at personal cost. Results indicate that moral expansiveness can make a unique theoretical and practical contribution to the discipline of moral psychology.

SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE & SOCIAL CHANGE

STREAM A

The Impact of Heterosexual Discrimination vs. Support on Gay and Lesbian Health, Wellbeing and Intergroup Attitudes

BARLOW, FK., TECHAKESARI, P., HAYWARD, LE., CASEY, J., & GREEN, A. (The University of Queensland)

f.barlow@psy.uq.edu.au

Gay and Lesbian people disproportionately experience discrimination, and consequently, mental health problems. The present research aims to elucidate on exactly how experiencing prejudice might impact on same-sex attracted people's health, wellbeing and intergroup attitudes. Large samples of Gay and Lesbian people (N>400) were asked to recall the last time that they had had either a) a positive, b) a negative, or c) a neutral experience with a straight man or woman. Results revealed that negative experiences were more impactful than positive ones - which were comparable to neutral experiences. Specifically, participants remembered being more angry and anxious, feeling less vital, and experiencing more anger towards straight people following a negative interaction, as compared to a neutral or positive interaction. Importantly, they ruminated on negative more than positive experiences - suggesting that discrimination might have more lasting effects than expressions of support.

PAPER: EMOTION

STREAM B

Film versus text: which method is the more effective inducer of emotion?

O'GORMAN, CMA. (University of Western Sydney)

c.ogorman@uws.edu.au

What is the most effective experimental method for eliciting temporary mood? Many studies claim that the answer is film clips. However, they base this recommendation on a meta-analysis that reported only on a combined "film/story" category: film and story were not analysed separately. In the present study, 302 participants are divided into six groups, each group receiving one of positive, negative or neutral emotion induction via either film clip or written text scenario. Results show that film elicits greater negative affect than does text, whereas text elicits greater positive affect than does film. These direct comparison results provide empirical evidence that the relative efficacy of film and text as emotion induction methods depends on the valence of the induced emotion. The results are further discussed in terms of other factors that appear to play a role in determining relative emotion induction efficacy.

PAPER: HEALTH & WELL-BEING

STREAM C

Shaming, sympathising, and solutions: Media portrayals of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

SCHOLZ, B. (University of Canberra), EGUIAGARY, I. (The Australian National University), & GIORGI, C. (Foundation of Alcohol Research and Education)

brett.scholz@canberra.edu.au

Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy is one of the leading preventable causes of non-genetic birth defects and intellectual disabilities around the world. Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) is a non-diagnostic term for the range of disabilities that result from alcohol exposure in-utero. In 2012, several media articles about FASD were published in Australia as a result of FASD policies being debated in local politics. We undertook a thematic analysis of the coverage of FASD in 21 selected national and metropolitan newspapers across 2013. The analysis focused on identifying frames within the data set to recognise trends and patterns and their meanings. We found three key aspects of FASD coverage in media articles: sympathy for those with FASD, shaming of women who drink alcohol while pregnant, and a lack of solutions being provided by current policy. We discuss the meanings of these aspects of media portrayals of FASD in relation to their practical and theoretical implications.

PAPER: MORALITY

STREAM D

Exploring preferences in the communication of morality or competence gossip

PETERS, K. (University of Queensland), & KASHIMA, Y. (University of Melbourne)

k.peters@uq.edu.au

In recent years, claims about the adaptive functionality of gossip have abounded in the social and biological sciences. These claims have tended to centre around the possibility that gossip may be an important vehicle for the reputational information that has been shown to bolster cooperation. To the extent that this argument holds true, individuals should prioritise the communication of morality gossip, which concerns individual's tendencies to free ride or cheat, over competence gossip, which concerns individual goal attainment. To test this, we presented 120 participants with 24 unique items of gossip and asked them to either communicate them to a friend or a stranger or to simply remember as many as possible. In line with expectations, participants in the communication conditions communicated a substantially higher proportion of morality gossip items; participants in the memory condition recalled equal numbers of morality and competence items. Implications will be discussed.

STREAM A

SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE & SOCIAL CHANGE

The impact of self-concept structure on the relationship between perceived discrimination and psychological wellbeing

SHARPE-DAVIDSON, D., REYNOLDS, KJ., & MAVOR, KI. (The Australian National University)

dora.sharpe-davidson@anu.edu.au

Early symbolic interactionist approaches to prejudice argued that because the self-concept is developed through social interactions, perceiving oneself as the target of discrimination is likely to represent a threat to one's self-concept (Goffman, 1963). Self-concept structure refers to how the self is represented in memory. Evidence suggests that differences in self-concept structure may protect individuals from the effects of stressful events on wellbeing (McConnell & Strain, 2007). An internet sample (n=250) was used to examine the relationships between self-concept structure, perceived discrimination and psychological wellbeing. Results indicate that self-concept clarity partially mediates the relationship between perceived discrimination and depression symptomology. This suggests that having a well-defined, stable and clear sense of self may reduce an individual vulnerability that perceiving discrimination can have on wellbeing.

STREAM B

[No Paper]

STREAM C

PAPER: HEALTH & WELL-BEING

Beating the baby blues: a social identity approach to postnatal depression

SEYMOUR-SMITH, MB., & CRUWYS, T. (The University of Queensland)

magen.seymoursmith@uqconnect.edu.au

Researchers have argued that social support may influence women's mental health and wellbeing following pregnancy and childbirth. Indeed, research shows that adequate social support can buffer the effects of life stress that may otherwise lead to depression. Similarly, a lack of social support during and after pregnancy has been found to be a significant predictor of postnatal depression. However, no research has as yet adequately examined the effect of changes in social support following pregnancy and childbirth on women's mental health and wellbeing. Based on the social identity approach, we predicted that mothers who experienced identity loss following the birth of a child would be at highest risk of postnatal depression. Participants were females who had (a) completed the HILDA survey at two or more consecutive time points between 2000 and 2011, (b) had experienced both pregnancy and birth within the past 12 months, and (c) had their child who was under twelve months old in their residence and care at the time of survey completion. Participants were asked to report on measures of social support, social functioning, mental health, and life satisfaction before and after the arrival of their new baby. Overall, initial results indicate that changes in social support before and after having a baby affect women's mental health. Theoretical explanations, methodological strengths and limitations, and suggestions for further research will also be discussed.

STREAM D

PAPER: MORALITY

The Moral Character of Soldiers

WATKINS, M. (The University of Melbourne)

hwatkins@student.unimelb.edu.au

"Warmth" and "competence" are argued to be the primary dimensions of stereotype content (Fiske, Cuddy, Glick & Xu, 2002). However, Goodwin, Piazza and Rozin (2014) propose that information about moral character is a) separable from, and b) more important than warmth in impression formation, across a variety of contexts. Other research on moral character suggests that people are "typecast" as either moral agents or moral patients (Gray & Wegner, 2009), and that there are 3 types of morally exemplary people: the brave, the just, and the caring (Walker & Hennig, 2004). I apply these ideas to a social group which has received scant attention in social and moral psychology: soldiers. Importantly, evaluation of a soldier's character is linked to moral judgments about his actions. For example, the results show that the more heroic soldiers are seen, the more they are permitted to kill and be killed in war. Thus, the present research explores person perception in a morally fraught domain.

	STREAM
SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE & SOCIAL CHANGE	**A**

Using contact theory to promote positive intercultural contact among young people: findings from an intervention study

KELAHER, M., FERDINAND, A., WARR, D., & PARADIES, Y. (University of Melbourne)

mkelaher@unimelb.edu.au

There is a vast body of research demonstrating the deleterious health effects of racism on health. Despite this there is very little research addressing the health benefits of anti-racism interventions. We assess the effects of an anti-racism intervention based on Intergroup contact theory on the well being of participating among young people. The study examined characteristics of participants, the environment of intergroup contact, attitudes to people from other cultures, and basic psychological needs as defined by self determination theory. Results suggested that the programs met the criteria for effective Intergroup contact. There was also evidence of positive effects on mental wellbeing with particular improvements for people with ethnicities other than Australian. Overall, the results suggest that a shift in power relations between the populations involved had positive health effects. The study emphasised the value of anti-racism interventions to improving mental health outcomes.

	STREAM
PAPER: INTERGROUP EMOTION	**B**

Advantaged group pathways to collective action: the role of legitimacy and in-group support

CUBIS, LM., & IYER, A. (University of Queensland)

lee.cubis@griffithuni.edu.au

Despite widespread opposition to discrimination, it is still pervasive and damaging to its victims. Recent studies indicate that framing discrimination as legitimate vs. illegitimate influences peoples' subsequent responses, with important implications for discriminatory or pro-social action. The current research investigates advantaged group members' responses to the ban on same-sex marriage when it is framed as either legitimate or illegitimate. Group norms have also been implicated as influencing discrimination, but little work in this area has focussed on how they influence pro-social collective action. Responses to group norms reflecting either high or low support for discrimination are compared to a no-message control. As predicted, discrimination framed as illegitimate indirectly increased pro-social and decreased discriminatory action intentions through pro-social emotions (e.g. sympathy). Surprisingly, a norm of high in-group support of discrimination indirectly increased pro-social action intentions, through anger at the in-group. Future research should extend the legitimate discrimination paradigm with other predictors.

	STREAM
PAPER: HEALTH & WELL-BEING	**C**

A meta-analysis of the relationship between workgroup and organizational identification and burnout and well-being in the workplace

STEFFENS, K., HASLAM, SA., JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland), & VAN DICK, R. (Goethe University Frankfurt)

n.steffens@uq.edu.au

A growing body of work has examined the impact of people's social identification on their health. Yet some research has found that employees' identification with either their workgroup or their organization was positively related to well-being, while other research has found identification to be unrelated, or negatively related to well-being. To gain a more comprehensive view of this relationship, we conducted a meta-analysis to examine empirical evidence relating to the two key hypotheses that inform work in this area. First, that because identification relates to increased effort and long working hours it should lead to diminished well-being (the exhaustion hypothesis). Second, that because identification relates to a stronger sense of belonging and purpose it should lead to greater well-being (the invigoration hypothesis). Results largely support the latter hypothesis. These are interpreted in light of other determinants of health and a roadmap for future research is discussed.

	STREAM
PAPER: CULTURE	**D**

Cultural identity and the expression of depression

CHANG, MC., JETTEN, JJ., CRUWYS, TC., & HASLAM, CH. (University of Queensland)

xue.chang@uqconnect.edu.au

Despite the extensive literature on Chinese somatization, there are significant limitations in the empirical data. Furthermore, there is an absence of a comprehensive explanation for cultural differences in the expression of depression. The current research thus aims to better understand whether Chinese people emphasize somatic features of depression relative to Westerners and also, develop a theoretical analysis of cross-cultural differences in the expression of depression. More specifically, it will draw on social identity theorizing to help understand these differences. In Study 1, using 90 Westernized bicultural Asians and experimentally manipulating the salience of either cultural identity, it was found that individuals primed with Western cultural primes endorsed more depressive symptoms than those primed with Asian cultural primes. In Study 2, using 37 Chinese students and 28 Caucasian Australian students, it was found that Chinese tend to somatize and minimize symptoms of depression, and also downplay emotional expression, more than Australians. The results suggest that cultural identity shapes the expression of depression.

E-contact: a new strategy to promote positive intergroup relations

WHITE, FA., HARVEY, LJ., & ABU-RAYYA, HM. (University of Sydney)

fiona.white@sydney.edu.au

Electronic- or E-contact strategy is a new computer-mediated form of contact, developed by our research team, that allows physically segregated ingroup and outgroup members to synchronously interact online, in a pre-structured format. The are several advantages of a structured E-contact strategy over existing indirect contact strategies, including the i) engagement of self in the contact situation of both ingroup and outgroup members, ii) synchronicity of the contact despite being physically segregated, to mimic real-time contact interactions, iii) possibility for integration of Allport's facilitating conditions for successful contact, and iv) empirical evidence that has shown a significant and sustained reduction in intergroup bias following E-contact. Future research designs are proposed and evaluated to further support and enhance the effectiveness of E-contact research to successfully improve intergroup relations.

Ingroup-directed anger and cosmopolitan helping

FAULKNER, NJ. (Monash University)

nicholas.faulkner@monash.edu

Recent research has indicated that ingroup-directed anger may be a powerful motivator of intergroup helping, but this research has relied primarily on observational data. Concurrently, but separately, political theorists have begun to consider the effect of certain emotions on cosmopolitan behaviour - a form of behaviour which includes helping individuals who are suffering, irrespective of national, religious, or other differences - but have not yet considered the effect of ingroup-directed anger. Thus, the current study (N = 256) manipulated ingroup-directed anger to test its effect on cosmopolitan helping. Results showed that the anger manipulation increased ingroup-directed anger and collective guilt, but did not affect cosmopolitan helping. Although ingroup-directed anger was positively associated with cosmopolitan helping, attempts to increase ingroup-anger did not affect cosmopolitan helping because such attempts not only increased ingroup-directed anger, but also decreased empathy for the outgroup and identification with all humanity.

Two pathways through adversity: Social identity, social support, and psychological well-being in a homeless sample

WALTER, ZC., DINGLE, GA., JETTEN, J. (School of Psychology, University of Queensland), PARSELL, C. (Institute Social Science Research, University of Queensland), & PHILPOT, C. (University of Queensland)

zoe.walter@uqconnect.edu.au

The social identity approach holds that belonging and identifying with groups is beneficial for our health and well-being, particularly during stressful life transitions. Little is known however about the social identities of people who are experiencing homelessness; a vulnerable population characterised as socially disconnected. This study explores two potential pathways to well-being in clients of homeless services: their existing multiple social identities, and their identification with the service itself. Qualitative and quantitative measures were collected from 75 residents of homeless accommodation services while they were in the service and three months later. Results of multiple regression and mediation models revealed that service identification and multiple groups at the initial time-point predicted well-being and housing outcomes at follow-up, via an indirect effect of social support. I will discuss the theoretical and practical implications of these findings.

Not just a minority: the implications of bicultural identification for Asian-Australians

CHU, E., & WHITE, F. (University of Sydney)

eileen.chu@sydney.edu.au

While the notion of group identities is at the crux of intergroup relations research, the tendency to view ethnic minorities chiefly in terms of their minority status has research implications. In fact bicultural minorities are constantly negotiating a relationship between their minority and national identities. However, i) the nature of this negotiation, ii) biculturals understanding of their identities, and iii) the impact of bicultural identification for intergroup relations, remain misunderstood. To address this, the current study examined the degree to which centrality, affect and perceived social ties were associated with Asian-Australian students' Asian, bicultural and Australian identification (N=155). Self and other perceptions of cultural categorisation, perceived discrimination and self-esteem were also measured. Results support the idea that minorities use more than one cultural identity to create a sense of identity. Implications for future research are discussed.

	STREAM A
SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE & SOCIAL CHANGE	

Redefining who 'we' are: Building social cohesion through social identification processes

BATALHA, L., REYNOLDS, KJ., SUBASIC, E., & JONES, BM. (The Australian National University)

luisa.batalha@anu.edu.au

The idea of intergroup contact as a tool to build social harmony and cohesion has a long history in social psychology. In this paper it is argued that successful contact relies on the emergence of a new shared identity where there is a re-definition of who 'we' are. More importantly, the redefinition needs to be equally applicable to both majority and minority members. Successful contact, in turn, can further reinforce and strengthen this shared inclusive identity. It is argued that groups defined by diversity and social identification processes can lead to reduced prejudice, and promote further cross-cultural contact and greater community cohesion. We investigate how interventions at the grassroots level that bring together both majority and minority group members can create inclusive identities defined by diversity, and the consequences for social harmony. The implications for multicultural and multiethnic societies and national identity are discussed.

	STREAM B
PAPER: INTERGROUP EMOTION	

What goes around comes around: The implicit intergroup dynamics of retaliatory schadenfreude

HALL, AJ., BOBIR, NI., & VANMAN, EJ. (University of Queensland)

alexandra.hall@uqconnect.edu.au

Schadenfreude (pleasure derived from the suffering of others) can be experienced towards the misfortunes of other groups. At times, schadenfreude can even be outwardly expressed towards a group. But what are the effects of such demonstrations? Two experiments examine how people react when their group becomes the target of intergroup schadenfreude. In a novel paradigm, participants viewed misfortunes suffered by ingroup and outgroup members. Additionally, some participants became the targets of intergroup schadenfreude. Outgroup members were consistently seen to be enjoying the misfortunes of the participants' ingroup. Facial electromyography examined participants' affective reactions to ingroup and outgroup misfortunes. Across both experiments, we found evidence for retaliatory schadenfreude. Expressions of schadenfreude directed towards an outgroup display dominance and disparage the group. Retaliatory schadenfreude may be an effort to counteract these displays and reassert dominance.

	STREAM C

[No Paper]

	STREAM D
PAPER: CULTURE	

The mediating role of social identity in cultural frame switching

LIN, HL. (Australian National University)

corie.lin@anu.edu.au

Many studies suggest that language can trigger personality shifts among bicultural individuals. Cultural frame switching and cultural accommodation propose that the language associated with a culture activate the corresponding cultural meaning system, which guides people to process information and to behave in line with the cultural norm. Based on the social identity perspective it is argued that social identity as a cultural group member mediates the relationship between language and personality changes among bicultural individuals. In this study, Australian Chinese participants completed personality questionnaire in English and Chinese on two occasions. Participants reported greater levels of extraversion when they completed the personality questionnaire in English compared to in Chinese, and this effect was mediated by their Australian identification. The finding demonstrates the mediating role of identification in cultural accommodation and frame switching.

	STREAM A
SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE & SOCIAL CHANGE	

Symposium Discussant

AUGOUSTINOS, M. (The University of Adelaide)

martha.augoustinos@adelaide.edu.au

Martha will be discussing the presentations contained within this symposium.

	STREAM C

[No Paper]

	STREAM B
PAPER: INTERGROUP EMOTION	

The effect of pride expressions on perceived competence of ingroup and outgroup members

HARMON-JONES, CHJ., & WILLIAMS, LAW. (UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES)

cindyharmonjones@gmail.com

Individuals who express pride are typically regarded as high in status; such judgments occur quickly and implicitly. However, judgments of pride expressions have not, as yet, been examined in intergroup contexts. In two studies, we test the hypothesis that perceptions of proud individuals may depend on whether they are ingroup vs. outgroup members. In the context of a sports competition, participants rated purported teammates (ingroup members) and opponents (outgroup members) who expressed pride or other emotions. Results indicate that pride expressions lead to high perceived competence for opponents, regardless of competition outcome. However, for teammates, pride expressions lead to greater perceived competence following a win than a loss, suggesting that situational cues influence competence judgments more for ingroup members. Discussion focuses on why individuals may process indicators of status, such as pride expressions, more deeply in intragroup compared to intergroup contexts.

	STREAM D
PAPER: CULTURE	

Social norms, cultural norm discrepancy, and health behaviors.

SWIERAD, EMS., & VARTANIAN, LRV. (University of New South Wales)

e.swierad@psy.unsw.edu.au

Social norms influence food intake and physical activity, but little is known about the health-related norms to which multicultural individuals are exposed. The current study examines perceived health-related norms among African Americans (n=107), Hispanic Americans (n=116), and Asian Americans (n=154). Participants were asked to rate how often members of their ethnic culture, mainstream American culture, family members, friends, and they themselves typically engage in the variety of health behaviours (e.g. eating vegetables, being physically active). A norm discrepancy emerged, such that members of all cultural groups rated most of the health behaviours as significantly more common in their ethnic culture than in mainstream American culture. Interestingly, one's own health behaviours were most strongly associated with the norms of one's friends and family. Thus, not only may health behaviors be shaped by one's cultural macrocosm, but also by the microcosm of family and friends.

	STREAM A
SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE & SOCIAL CHANGE	

Symposium Discussant

AUGOUSTINOS, M. (The University of Adelaide)

martha.augoustinos@adelaide.edu.au

Martha will be discussing the presentations contained within this symposium.

	STREAM C

[No Paper]

	STREAM B
PAPER: INTERGROUP EMOTION	

The effect of pride expressions on perceived competence of ingroup and outgroup members

HARMON-JONES, CHJ., & WILLIAMS, LAW. (UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES)

cindyharmonjones@gmail.com

Individuals who express pride are typically regarded as high in status; such judgments occur quickly and implicitly. However, judgments of pride expressions have not, as yet, been examined in intergroup contexts. In two studies, we test the hypothesis that perceptions of proud individuals may depend on whether they are ingroup vs. outgroup members. In the context of a sports competition, participants rated purported teammates (ingroup members) and opponents (outgroup members) who expressed pride or other emotions. Results indicate that pride expressions lead to high perceived competence for opponents, regardless of competition outcome. However, for teammates, pride expressions lead to greater perceived competence following a win than a loss, suggesting that situational cues influence competence judgments more for ingroup members. Discussion focuses on why individuals may process indicators of status, such as pride expressions, more deeply in intragroup compared to intergroup contexts.

	STREAM D
PAPER: CULTURE	

Social norms, cultural norm discrepancy, and health behaviors.

SWIERAD, EMS., & VARTANIAN, LRV. (University of New South Wales)

e.swierad@psy.unsw.edu.au

Social norms influence food intake and physical activity, but little is known about the health-related norms to which multicultural individuals are exposed. The current study examines perceived health-related norms among African Americans (n=107), Hispanic Americans (n=116), and Asian Americans (n=154). Participants were asked to rate how often members of their ethnic culture, mainstream American culture, family members, friends, and they themselves typically engage in the variety of health behaviours (e.g. eating vegetables, being physically active). A norm discrepancy emerged, such that members of all cultural groups rated most of the health behaviours as significantly more common in their ethnic culture than in mainstream American culture. Interestingly, one's own health behaviours were most strongly associated with the norms of one's friends and family. Thus, not only may health behaviors be shaped by one's cultural macrocosm, but also by the microcosm of family and friends.

	STREAM A
SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE & SOCIAL CHANGE	

Symposium Discussant

AUGOUSTINOS, M. (The University of Adelaide)

martha.augoustinos@adelaide.edu.au

Martha will be discussing the presentations contained within this symposium.

	STREAM C

[No Paper]

	STREAM B
PAPER: INTERGROUP EMOTION	

The effect of pride expressions on perceived competence of ingroup and outgroup members

HARMON-JONES, CHJ., & WILLIAMS, LAW. (UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES)

cindyharmonjones@gmail.com

Individuals who express pride are typically regarded as high in status; such judgments occur quickly and implicitly. However, judgments of pride expressions have not, as yet, been examined in intergroup contexts. In two studies, we test the hypothesis that perceptions of proud individuals may depend on whether they are ingroup vs. outgroup members. In the context of a sports competition, participants rated purported teammates (ingroup members) and opponents (outgroup members) who expressed pride or other emotions. Results indicate that pride expressions lead to high perceived competence for opponents, regardless of competition outcome. However, for teammates, pride expressions lead to greater perceived competence following a win than a loss, suggesting that situational cues influence competence judgments more for ingroup members. Discussion focuses on why individuals may process indicators of status, such as pride expressions, more deeply in intragroup compared to intergroup contexts.

	STREAM D
PAPER: CULTURE	

Social norms, cultural norm discrepancy, and health behaviors.

SWIERAD, EMS., & VARTANIAN, LRV. (University of New South Wales)

e.swierad@psy.unsw.edu.au

Social norms influence food intake and physical activity, but little is known about the health-related norms to which multicultural individuals are exposed. The current study examines perceived health-related norms among African Americans (n=107), Hispanic Americans (n=116), and Asian Americans (n=154). Participants were asked to rate how often members of their ethnic culture, mainstream American culture, family members, friends, and they themselves typically engage in the variety of health behaviours (e.g. eating vegetables, being physically active). A norm discrepancy emerged, such that members of all cultural groups rated most of the health behaviours as significantly more common in their ethnic culture than in mainstream American culture. Interestingly, one's own health behaviours were most strongly associated with the norms of one's friends and family. Thus, not only may health behaviors be shaped by one's cultural macrocosm, but also by the microcosm of family and friends.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS: KEYNOTE ADDRESS	STREAM

The wolves and the lambs: Protections against racial vilification

SOUTPHOMMASANE, T. (Australian Human Rights Commission).

Amid significant public debate about the Racial Discrimination Act, this address explores the history of federal racial vilification laws and the rationale for legal protections against racial harassment. In a liberal society that values racial tolerance, how should our laws reconcile the possible tensions between freedom of expression and freedom from racial vilification?

POSTER: POSTER SESSION　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**POSTER**

Social cognition and social behavior enhancement: the role of family counseling

ALGHAMDI, DR. (KING KHALID UNIV.)

Recent investigation show s that different individuals may understand the same situation quite differently, if they view it through the lenses of different know ledge structures, goals, and feelings. This how social cognition can be studied to analysis of how information is processed, stored, represented in memory, and subsequently used in perceiving and interacting w ith the social w orld, specifically in adolescence. The present first pilot study, therefore, is attempt to explore how adolescents can use social information provided by their family to enhance their social cognition and social behavior. Thus, an examination of information providing by family to its member, such, positive reinforcement, emphasizing her strengths and modeling constructive problem-solving skills, can help teens overcome social deficiencies. Recent investigation (Alghamdi,2013) show s that information and know ledge hold by family about mental disorders and illness can be a major factor in perceiving and understanding it positively or negatively by their members In addition, kinds of beliefs and attitudes tow ard people w ith mental illness can affect there know ledge about mental health. Unfortunately, little is know n about the perception of mental disorders and stigma in developing countries, specifically Saudi Arabia. The main issue of the present paper is to raise some points in regards to the family counseling effect people perception of mental disorders and illness, particularly a positive attitude and belief. The low know ledge about mental disorders may confirm the importance and the need to increase mental health literacy among Saudi people. Furthermore, professionals must openly discuss illness models w ith their patients, especially emphasizing the differences between illness and crisis. Thus, it can be stated that individuals w ith a more positive attitude tow ards the mentally ill w ould have been more patient to face his daily stress. It has been found that educational attainment correlates w ith knowledge about mental illness. In addition, health education admitted to be capable of positively influencing know ledge about, and attitudes tow ard, mental illness. In spite of all evidences, most people in this country still believe that w hen a person has been labeled w ith mental illness they can never fully recover. It can be believed that fear is a large factor in perpetuating the myth of no recovery. Those persons w ho are temporarily labeled normal are afraid that they too could enter the realms of madness. They are more comfortable thinking that those of us w ho have displayed severe emotional distress are qualitatively different than they are, that somehow w e have a genetically-based brain disorder that they don't have. This myth could not be continued if people labeled w ith mental illness fully recover, and no longer need medication. In fact, if w e are to better understand recovery from mental illness w e need to see that anyone could be labeled mentally ill. To conclude, individual and family w ho are provided w ith positive information and background regarding mental health could reduce negative attitudes and beliefs tow ard people w ith mental illness in their life as w ell as others.

POSTER: POSTER SESSION　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**POSTER**

A burden she bears alone: how target, but not agent, characteristics reduce the objectification of women

BLAKE, KR. (The University of New South Wales)

k.blake@student.unsw.edu.au

Despite the large body of research on the deleterious effects of objectification, no research has considered how it can be reduced. This paper examines w ays of reducing objectification, conceptualised as diminished attributions of w armth, competence, mind, moral status, and humanness. I examine w hether target characteristics and agent mindset (i.e., focus on appearance versus personality) reduced the objectification of women. Consistent patterns associated w ith target characteristics emerged, w ith a sexualised target attributed less w armth, competence, mind, and uniquely human characteristics, than housew ife and business w oman targets. In contrast to prior research, agent mindset had no effect on attributions of any dependent measure. The current study suggests that objectification may be primarily reduced through changes in target characteristics: The less sexualised a w oman appears, the less she is likely to be objectified.

POSTER: POSTER SESSION　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**POSTER**

Expectations of collective efficacy moderate the influence of climate change threat on climate-friendly mobility behaviour

BUECHNER, R., JUGERT, P., BARTH, M., FRITSCHE, I., & EISENTRAUT, S. (University of Leipzig)

ronja.buechner@gmail.com

Climate change brings challenges to our society w hich can only be solved by collective acting. This requires w illingness for changing strongly habituated behaviour patterns like the mobility behaviour. An interesting question is w hether climate-friendly mobility behaviour in context of climate change threat is more likely w hen the collective efficacy in this field of behaviour is perceived as high at the same time. The expectations of collective efficacy should be more decisive than the individual efficacy since climate change can only be stopped through joint efforts. Based on the model of group-based control (Fritsche et al., 2013) w e expected that climate change threat leads to problem-focused behaviour intentions only if the ow n group is seen as effective in finding solutions for the problem. In an online experiment 282 participants aged 18-30 w ere confronted with the consequences of climate change (control group: non-threatening facts about environment). Then they had to read a fictitious article w hich made them credible that young people are already effective or not effective at all in changing their mobility behaviour. The results confirm the predicted interaction betw een climate change threat and collective efficacy to the w illingness to climate-friendly mobility behaviour for these participants which have access to a car (n=200). The interaction could be replicated for the natural experimental factor of the flood disaster happening during the investigation period (summer 2013) in Germany. Unexpectedly, w e also found strong effects for perceived self-efficacy.

POSTER: POSTER SESSION | POSTER

Diversity Beliefs and Individual Wellbeing

COTAN UTOMO, M., & REYNOLDS, K. (Australian National University)

mia.cotanutomo@anu.edu.au

There is grow ing evidence that suggests an inverse relationship between discrimination and w ellbeing. This project explores the factors that moderate and mediate this relationship. One underexplored factor is the degree of alignment between people's own diversity views and the perceived norms in the wider community. The results show that for both Anglo-Australians and non Anglo-Australians there is a significant relationship between individual w ellbeing and attitudinal alignment, though the specific pattern varies across the tw o groups. Altogether the results highlight the complex nature of the intersection between societal 'group' processes and individual functioning.

POSTER: POSTER SESSION | POSTER

Intergroup discrimination and control

HUNTER, JA. (University of Otago), RUFFMAN, T. (University of Otago), & HAYHURST, J. (University of Otago)

jhunter@psy.otago.ac.nz

This study examined the association between perceived control and intergroup discrimination. Tw o hypotheses were tested. The first predicted that following the display of discrimination, intergroup discrimination participants w ould report elevated levels of control. The second predicted that threats to control (manipulated through ingroup rejection) w ould be associated w ith pronounced intergroup discrimination. Support w as found for the first hypothesis only. New Zealanders who allocated more w hite noise to outgroup members (i.e., Asians) than in-group members (i.e., New Zealanders) reported increased levels of control. New Zealanders w ho received both accepted and rejection feedback show ed pronounced levels of discrimintaion in comparison to baseline participants. Partial correlation revealed that elevated control w as associated w ith the allocation of less w hite noise to the ingroup. These findings w ere not a function of self-uncertainty, personal esteem, group esteem or social identity.

POSTER: POSTER SESSION | POSTER

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

JEFFRIES, CJ. (University of Southern Queensland), & CHAN, MC. (The University of Queensland)

carla.jeffries@usq.edu.au

The intergroup sensitivity effect (ISE) has show n that ingroup critics are more tolerated than outgroup critics. We propose content of negative messages is a potential moderator to the leniency afforded to ingroup critics. Negative feedback that reflects accepted flaws of the group result in the ISE (identity-affirming criticism); feedback that challenges accepted views of the group is rejected (identity-negating criticism); even w hen it is correct. In Study 1 (N = 106), w e manipulated group membership of the speaker (ingroup/outgroup) and message content (identity-affirming/ identity-negating criticism). We predicted that the ISE w ould hold in the identity-affirming condition, but no differences would be observed in evaluations of the critic and their message in the identity-negating condition. This prediction w as supported and replicated in Study 2 (N = 93). These evaluations w ere also mediated by perceptions of message accuracy and commitment of the speaker. We discuss the role message content plays in attributions of critics' motives.

POSTER: POSTER SESSION | POSTER

Does perspective taking reduce prejudice towards asylum seekers?

KWAN, B., BROWN, PM., & BROWN, PM. (University of Canberra)

The current study investigated factors influencing prejudice towards asylum seekers arriving in Australia and the potential role of perspective taking in reducing prejudice tow ards this group. Participants w ere undergraduate university students (N = 123) w ho were show n a photograph of asylum seekers arriving in Australia by boat and w rote a brief paragraph in response to this photograph. Participants completed measures of perspective taking, empathy, intergroup anxiety, human identity, and prejudice tow ards asylum seekers. Multiple regression analyses showed that perspective taking, empathy, intergroup anxiety and human identity w ere all significant predictors of prejudice. Mediational analysis revealed that empathy mediated the relationship between perspective taking and prejudice. Implications for Australians' attitudes tow ards asylum seekers and future intervention strategies for reducing prejudice are discussed.

Emotional responses to violated expectations

LEVY, N., & HARMON-JONES, E. (University of New South Wales)

z3287885@zmail.unsw.edu.au

Many social psychological theories describe cognitively complex responses to psychological threats. Some of these can be explained simply as palliative responses to a negative emotional state induced by violated expectations. The presence of a negative emotional response to a simple expectancy violation would help to unify theories but has not been measured until now. The present experiment violated participants' expectations with a cognitively simple manipulation: incongruent sentence endings. Corrugator (brow) activity to the sentence endings, EEG event related potentials (ERPs) to emotional pictures presented after the sentences, and a questionnaire measured participant's responses to sentence endings. Corrugator and questionnaire results together indicated a negative emotional endings. This study provides some support for unifying response to the incongruent sentence endings. This study provides some support for unifying disparate theories under the common mechanism of emotional responses to expectancy violations.

Social Identification and self-perceived prototypicality as predictors of voice expectations and desires in 3 contexts

LIM, L., PLATOW, M. (ANU), HUO, Y. (UCLA), & TYLER, T. (Yale)

li.lim@anu.edu.au

The current study looked at the degree to which people wanted a say, as well as their expectations about whether or not they would be given a say, could vary as a result of their level of social and self-perceived prototypicality of a particular category membership. We manipulated social context as a within-subject measure, looking at participants' desires and expectations for voice across three different settings: family, work, and politics. Specifically, we wanted to see how people's identification and perceived prototypicality levels would differ across these different contexts, and how that would impact upon their voice desires and expectations. The findings from this study will be outlined and discussed within a social justice framework.

Identification as a mediator of the relationship between procedural justice and employee job involvement: A test of the group engagement model

MCINTOSH, ERM., REYNOLDS, KJR., & LEE, EL. (Australian National University)

u4517569@anu.edu.au

We conducted a two-wave longitudinal study of 82 Australian high school employees to test a theoretical model exploring why procedural justice evaluations are positively related to desirable employee attitudes and behaviours, such as job involvement. Adopting a social identity perspective, the group engagement model proposes that procedural justice evaluations have an indirect effect on employee work engagement through its implications on employee social identification. A longitudinal model enables these arguments to be investigated in a more systematic and robust way. We find support for the hypothesised mediated relationship between procedural justice and employee job involvement. The findings are discussed in terms of their implications for relevant theory, and organisations more broadly.

Old or ill: What influences health students intentions in relation to aged and dementia care?

MCKENZIE, E., & BROWN, PM. (University of Canberra)

ellen.mckenzie@canberra.edu.au

Anticipated increases in the prevalence of dementia highlight the need to advance current care practices to meet future demand. Person-centred care (PCC) is generally accepted as best care practice for dementia. Terror management theory suggests that age and illness are related to stigma. The current study investigated factors influencing future health-care workers intentions to engage in PCC and whether this depends on the age and health status of the patient. Undergraduate nursing students were presented with a target person who varied in terms of their age (young, old) and their health status (healthy, non-terminal illness, terminal illness, dementia). Measures included willingness to work with patients, emotions, and likelihood of engaging in PCC, along with participants' death anxiety in response to the target person. Preliminary results will be discussed along with implications for strategies to enhance engagement of nursing students' with people living with dementia.

POSTER: POSTER SESSION — POSTER

The influence of conceptual metaphor on impression formation

MCMULLAN, R D., PINKUS, R T., & PETOCZ, A. (University of Western Sydney)

ryan.mcmullan@uws.edu.au

The 'good is up' conceptual metaphor refers to an association in our minds between the abstract evaluative concepts good and bad and the vertical spatial dimensions up and down. The current studies examine the impact of the 'good is up' conceptual metaphor on the processes underlying impression formation. Specifically, these studies explore the influence of looking up and looking down on the processing speed of targets' traits (Study 1; N = 29), and memory for targets' traits as well as target evaluations (Study 2; N = 240). In both studies, participants view positive and negative traits, which appear randomly at the top and bottom of a large screen. Categorisation is expected to be faster for traits in metaphor-congruent spatial locations and better memory is expected for traits in metaphor-congruent spatial locations, which should subsequently influence target evaluations in a metaphor-congruent way. This research adds to the growing literature on embodied social cognition.

POSTER: POSTER SESSION — POSTER

Influences of social identity, risk perception and belief bias in decision-making processes for beef consumption and health behaviour

NGUYEN, AN., & SHOU, CL. (Australian National University)

angela.nguyen@anu.edu.au

Beef consumption is considered a culinary social norm in many western countries. However, growing research indicates that beef consumption is a contributing factor to higher rates of obesity and heart disease. In comparison to the widely publicised health risks of tobacco smoking, the health risks associated with beef consumption (including pathogenic risks) are not advertised as heavily. As a result, social knowledge regarding the health risks of beef consumption is relatively low and unfamiliar. In this poster we present preliminary research findings on how individuals perceive risk in regards to beef consumption and how this can affect their decision to choose beef in a hypothetical, restaurant scenario. Additionally, the study also explores how social identity can affect an individual's decision to choose beef and also, how social identification can affect risk perception. The risks and social factors in beef consumption are also compared and contrasted to scenarios that involve chicken consumption and tobacco smoking. Other influential factors including the effects of cultural norms and belief biases will also be discussed.

POSTER: POSTER SESSION — POSTER

Gender differences and the impact of social media in current romantic courtship strategies

OVADIA, ER., & ZADRO, L. (University of Sydney)

eova4364@uni.sydney.edu.au

Previous research has shown men to be more direct (eg. directly communicating with someone) and women more indirect (eg. attempting to prompt someone else to make a direct approach) when initiating romantic relationships. However, a rise in social media and new communication methods has allowed different courtship methods to thrive. The present research investigates whether these established gender differences still hold true. Participants (N=179, 134 females; mean age=19.21 years, SD=2.52) completed a questionnaire assessing direct and indirect courtship strategies. Results suggest that gender differences still exist, such that men were significantly more direct, and women significantly more indirect, in their courtship approaches. When comparing overall likelihood to use any kind of approach men are significantly more likely to initiate a romantic relationship. The implications of these findings with respect to social media use and evolutionary approaches to attraction are discussed.

POSTER: POSTER SESSION — POSTER

Social identity and well-being: social cure or social ill?

PORTALURI, S., REYNOLDS, K., & LEE, E. (ANU)

katherine.reynolds@anu.edu.au

Research concerning employee well-being and job involvement typically is cross-sectional. In this current research a longitudinal model is adopted where key variables of interest were leadership effectiveness, social identification, employee well-being, and job involvement. Using a sample of 84 staff working in high schools measured on two occasions findings indicated that social identification was positively related both to job involvement and stress across time. Further analysis indicated that the relationship between social identification and stress was mediated by job involvement. The results indicated that those that identify more with the organisation can become more job involved and stressed. Such results indicate a potential 'dark side' to identification processes where well-being is negatively affected. Implications for employee well-being are outlined.
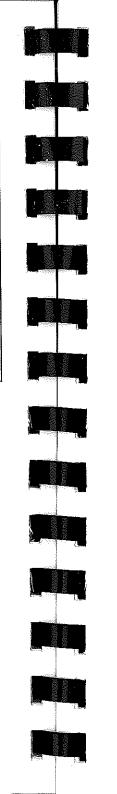
Identity, trust and uncertainty: decision-making in long term spaceflight conditions

STEWART, LE., WALSH, E., NGUYN, A., SHOU, Y., WEBB, H., & LIN, H. (The Australian National University)

lisa.stewart@anu.edu.au

In the isolated, confined, and extreme environments (ICE) of extended space missions even minor errors in performance can be catastrophic for mission success and crew survival. Central to crew performance will be the ability of crew members to individually and jointly make appropriate and effective decisions with restricted resources and limited contact with mission control. This means that understanding the role of psychosocial factors in the decision-making process in these uniquely uncertain conditions is essential. This study examines how identity, trust and uncertainty are associated with decision-making in extreme conditions. The findings of this research may have significant implications for both the selection and training of long term spaceflight crew members.

SYMPOSIUM: IDEOLOGY, POLITICS & IDENTITY	STREAM A

What is the NZAVS? (Or how to survive starting you own national longitudinal sample)

SIBLEY, CGS. (University of Auckland)

c.sibley@auckland.ac.nz

The New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study (NZAVS) is a 20-year longitudinal national probability study of social attitudes, personality and health outcomes. I describe the various decisions made in developing the study, how the multiple sample frames were collected, how the survey was administered, procedures for retaining people over time, how we select or take suggestions for instruments to include in subsequent waves of the sample, the multilevel structure of the data and how we link it to area unit information provides by the NZ census, how we organize and provide access to our dataset, opportunities for collaboration, and perhaps most importantly, how we do all this on a fairly tight budget. I hope that this talk and our symposium in general, might also encourage discussion about possible collaborations using NZAVS data and generate suggestions for research questions and scales that people might like to see in the study.

SYMPOSIUM: COLLECTIVE ACTION & SOCIAL CHANGE	STREAM B

Political ideologies shape outsiders' identification with and support for both advantaged and disadvantaged groups in conflict

SAERI, AK., IYER, A., & LOUIS, WR. (University of Queensland, School of Psychology)

a.saeri@uq.edu.au

More than ever before, uninvolved outsiders may encounter conflict between groups and take collective action in support of either group. Here we extend collective action frameworks by investigating the role of ideological orientations as antecedents to collective action. We show that social dominance (SDO) and right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) can shape outsiders' social identification with and subsequent collective action intentions in support of each group in a conflict. We measured US citizens' responses to conflicts in Greece and Russia (Study 1) and a fictional country (Study 2). In each study, SDO and RWA positively predicted identification with an advantaged government group and negatively predicted identification with a disadvantaged citizen group. Identification with each group predicted intentions to take action on behalf of that group. We discuss how political ideologies provide a foundation for outsiders to develop a shared social identity with groups in conflict.

PAPER: EDUCATION & PERFORMANCE	STREAM C

Role models - those we wish to be like and those we believe we can be like?

MORGENROTH, T. (University of Exeter), PETERS, KO. (University of Queensland), & RYAN, MK. (University of Exeter and University of Groningen)

tm336@exeter.ac.uk

Role models are often suggested as a solution to the under-representation of stigmatized groups, for example women in male dominated areas such as science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM). In line with this idea, role model interventions often present outstanding and highly successful women of those fields. However, the psychological literature on role models as a whole is fragmented and definitions role models vary. Moreover, the active role of those who perceive, select and emulate role models is often neglected. In a first step to integrate the role model literature we provide a provisional model which argues that we choose role models that help us advance and enhance our personal goals but who only do so if they are being perceived as desirable and attainable. We test this idea in a study in which we present 155 male and female PhD students with a potential role model in the form of a female Post-doc at their University. She is presented as either high or low in attainability and either high or low in desirability. Our results suggest that, indeed, both perceived desirability and perceived attainability play a major role in the role modeling process, although in somewhat different ways. While perceived desirability influences PhD students' motivation to stay in academia directly, the influence of perceived attainability is mediated by their confidence in being able to succeed in academia. However, our results also highlight the fact that the concept of role models is not as straightforward as one might believe and needs further clarification. This becomes apparent when factor analyses reveal that role modelling and desirability might be used in almost synonymous ways. Implications of this finding and potential clarifications are discussed.

SYMPOSIUM: MILGRAM AT 50	STREAM D

Is there such a thing as a Milgram-Arendt view?

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

f.mols@uq.edu.au

It is widely accepted that Milgram was greatly influenced by Hannah Arendt's account of the Eichmann Trial and her views on the 'banality of evil'. Certainly, both were intrigued by the question of how ordinary individuals could become agents in a terrible destructive process. Moreover, both rejected the view that Nazi perpetrators were simply deviant individuals. Nevertheless, we argue that to speak of a 'Milgram-Arendt view' is somewhat misleading, as it masks ambivalence in both Milgram's and Arendt's account of what had made the Holocaust (and other atrocities) possible. More specifically, we illustrate that both are ambivalent about whether 'blind obedience' is (a) an unthinking human propensity that is easily triggered, and (b) whether it is behavior that is very difficult to engender and only displayed when the situation offers no alternative course of action. Discussion focuses on the way in which Arendt's and Milgram's work is remembered and understood.

SYMPOSIUM: IDEOLOGY, POLITICS & IDENTITY

STREAM A

The Precious Vessel: Ambivalent Sexism and Opposition to Elective and Traumatic Abortion

HUANG, YH., OSBORNE, DO., & SIBLEY, CS. (University of Auckland)

yhua212@aucklanduni.ac.nz

A burgeoning literature on Ambivalent Sexism has developed highlighting the pernicious effects of Benevolent Sexism (BS) on women's rights and opportunities in society. Because BS idealizes women as nurturing mothers, BS (rather than Hostile Sexism; HS) should be a particularly important predictor of attitudes toward women's reproductive rights. The current study addresses this possibility by examining the relationship between BS and HS and attitudes towards abortion in a nationally representative sample of New Zealand adults (N = 6,168). Consistent with predictions, results indicate that BS is negatively associated with support for both elective and traumatic abortion. HS, however, is only negatively associated with support for traumatic abortion. These results demonstrate that ambivalent sexism—particularly BS subtly restricts women's reproductive rights even in extreme cases where a woman's life would be at risk by carrying the pregnancy to term.

SYMPOSIUM: COLLECTIVE ACTION & SOCIAL CHANGE

STREAM B

Understanding the climate change divide as an intergroup conflict between opinion-based groups

BLIUC, A-M. (Behavioural Studies, Monash University), MCGARTY, C., THOMAS, EF., LALA, G. (School of Psychology & Exercise Science, Murdoch University), & BERNDSEN, M. (School of Psychology, Flinders University)

ana-maria.bliuc@monash.edu

Despite the consensus in the scientific community, climate change is a hotly contested issue in the general population. This public dissensus has been explained as a failure of education or scientific communication, but it can also be explained as an intergroup conflict between opinion-based groups: climate change sceptics and believers. We expect mean level differences in groups not just in terms of environmental behaviours and attitudes, but also structural differences in the pathways to commitment to take socio-political action to advance the cause. An online survey of US participants (N=450) found differences in the integration of social identities, efficacy beliefs, emotional reactions, and commitment to political engagement is support of their respective causes as expected by recent models of collective action (SIMCA and EMSICA). The evidence suggests that political tactics that increase the anger of the other side may be poorly chosen, in particular in the case of sceptics.

PAPER: EDUCATION & PERFORMANCE

STREAM C

Who "we" are and how "we" learn: A social and normative influence model of learning approaches and academic outcomes.

SMYTH, L. (Australian National University), MAVOR, KI. (University of St Andrews), & PLATOW, MJ. (Australian National University)

Lillian.Smyth@anu.edu.au

Building on work that draws links between discipline-related social identification, perceived norms and learning approaches, the current paper tests and develops two models. These models explore the impact of discipline-related social identification on deep learning approaches and the consequent impact on student outcomes. The studies examine longitudinal effects in a real learning context and the moderation effects of identification and learning approach. Further, they address the social normative effects of referent informational influence. The inclusion of grade data allows us to explore the impact these effects have on academic performance. Findings indicate that discipline related social identification and perceived norms are important in directly predicting learning approaches. Further, the interaction of discipline-related social identification and learning norms predicts learning approaches such that students are more likely to adhere to the norms they perceive in their discipline group. Deep learning approaches are also related to positive student outcomes, including intentions to continue, course evaluations and grades.

SYMPOSIUM: MILGRAM AT 50

STREAM D

Revisioning Obedience: Exploring the role of Milgram's skills as a film-maker in bringing his shocking narrative to life

MILLARD, K. (Macquarie University)

kathryn.millard@mq.edu.au

In his experiments Milgram took on the dual roles of scientific investigator and documentary filmmaker. Indeed, he used photography and film as tools of investigation and dissemination throughout his career. Milgram claimed the documentary Obedience (1965) as audio-visual evidence of his 'obedience to authority' paradigm. This paper looks behind the scenes at the scripting and authoring of Obedience in order to assess its claims as both art and science. It examines the way in which Milgram constructed a visual narrative to support his preferred findings and some of the tensions that arose when his film was first broadcast. The paper considers how we might recover the lost visual narratives of Obedience in order to contribute to contemporary reappraisals of his work. Finally, it discusses how new film techniques ë—ε in particular, Immersive Digital Realism (Millard, 2013) - might be used to examine some of Milgram's conclusions in light of more recent social psychological theorizing.

SYMPOSIUM: IDEOLOGY, POLITICS & IDENTITY

Perceptions of men's attitudes set the scene: The development of sexism within romantic relationships.

HAMMOND, MDH., & OVERALL, NO. (University of Auckland)

mham078@aucklanduni.ac.nz

Benevolent sexism is an ideology which functions to maintain gender inequality by expressing subjectively positive attitudes which persuade women to support men's power (Glick & Fiske, 1996). Because these attitudes are specific to relationship contexts and men's capacity to fulfil traditional prescriptions, women's perceptions of their partner's sexist attitudes should be associated with changes in their own endorsement of benevolent sexism across time. We tested this prediction longitudinally in two samples of committed heterosexual couples. As predicted, when women perceived that their male partner strongly endorsed benevolent sexism their own endorsement of benevolent sexism was stronger and more stable over time. In contrast, changes in men's endorsement of sexism were unrelated to perceptions of their partner's sexism. These results indicate that women's sustained endorsement of benevolent sexism depends on the availability of its relationship benefits and subjective positivity.

SYMPOSIUM: COLLECTIVE ACTION & SOCIAL CHANGE

Mind the (gender) gap! How does group interaction help to promote awareness of, and action against, sexism?

HOSKIN, RE., & THOMAS, EF. (School of Psychology & Exercise Science, Murdoch University)

r.hoskin@murdoch.edu.au

Sexism remains a persistent problem in Australia. Yet, one of the features of contemporary sexism is its denial. This presentation considers the role of small group interaction in promoting awareness of, and action against, sexism. Specifically, two studies employ the opinion-based group interaction method (OBGIM) as a mechanism to test the hypothesis that participants will recognise and act against sexism when they believe other people share their views (opinion consensus), and other people are prepared to act (action consensus). Two studies highlight the strengths and pitfalls of group interaction in promoting awareness of sexism. Results are discussed with regards to the contested nature of modern sexism in contemporary Australian society.

PAPER: EDUCATION & PERFORMANCE

Stereotype threat and in-group perceptions

VON HIPPEL, C., & KALOKERINOS, E. (University of Queensland)

courtney@psy.uq.edu.au

A substantial body of research now shows that stereotype threat (the belief that one may be the target of demeaning stereotypes) leads to acute performance decrements and reduced psychological wellbeing. Nonetheless, we know relatively little about how targets of stereotype threat react to in-group vs. out-group members when they feel stereotype threat. In-group favouritism is a robust phenomenon, and thus stereotype threat may have no bearing on its occurrence. On the other hand, targets of stereotype threat may try to distance themselves from fellow in-group members as a way to preserve their self-esteem. To test these possibilities, female participants (half of whom were exposed to stereotype threat) role-played the part of an upper-level manager evaluating a male and female job candidate. Implicit reactions were also assessed via electromyography.

SYMPOSIUM: MILGRAM AT 50

Nothing by mere authority: Evidence that in an experimental analogue of the Milgram paradigm participants are motivated not by orders but by appeals to science

HASLAM, S A. (University of Queensland), REICHER, S D. (University of St. Andrews), & BIRNEY, M E. (University of Exeter)

a.haslam@uq.edu.au

Milgram's research is widely understood to demonstrate people's natural inclination to obey orders. However, analysis of participants' responses to the prods that his Experimenter employed to encourage them to continue indicates that the one that most resembled an order was the least successful. This paper examines the impact of prods more closely by manipulating them between-participants within an analogue paradigm in which participants are instructed to use negative adjectives to describe increasingly pleasant groups. Across all conditions, continuation and completion were positively predicted by the extent to which prods appealed to scientific goals but negatively predicted by the degree to which a prod constituted an order. These results are consistent with an engaged followership model which argues that participants' willingness to continue with an objectionable task is predicated upon active identification with the scientific project and those leading it.

SYMPOSIUM: IDEOLOGY, POLITICS & IDENTITY
STREAM A

The Pacific Identity and Wellbeing Scale Revised
MANUELA, SM., & SIBLEY, CGS. (University of Auckland)
s.manuela@auckland.ac.nz

We develop and validate a revised version of the Pacific Identity and Wellbeing Scale (PIWBS-R). The revision extends an original five-factor model to include a sixth subscale assessing Cultural Efficacy. The definition and item content for Cultural Efficacy was based on a synthesis of research on self-efficacy and Pacific cultural capital. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (N=919) supported the revised six-factor PIWBS-R model. Validation analyses using a sample subset indicate the PIWBS-R subscales predicted distinct criterion outcomes (Ns=452-522). Cultural Efficacy uniquely predicted self-reported Church Attendance, travel to the Pacific Islands, confidence in speaking Pacific language, and health satisfaction. Critically, Pacific Connectedness and Belonging and Perceived Societal Wellbeing predicted a lower likelihood of diabetes diagnosis. These findings highlight the potential of the PIWBS-R for research assessing the protective function of Pacific identity on health outcomes.

SYMPOSIUM: COLLECTIVE ACTION & SOCIAL CHANGE
STREAM B

Outgroups' preferences and tactics in collective action
LOUIS, WR. (The University of Queensland, School of Psychology), & BLACKWOOD, LM. (St Andrews University, School of Psychology and Neuroscience)
w.louis@psy.uq.edu.au

In three studies participants learn that their group is threatened by an outgroup. In Study 1 (N=112), outgroups' nomination of a preferred ingroup leader (from 2 candidates) increases support for that leader, mediated by perceived effectiveness; prototypicality is not affected. In Study 2 (N=99), leaders who indicate they prefer to negotiate with the outgroup are seen as more prototypical and effective than leaders who prefer to mobilise opposition, and are more likely to be chosen. In Study 3 (N=101), participants learn about leaders who prefer negotiation vs mobilising opposition, and independently that the threatening outgroup is or is not willing to negotiate. The negotiator is seen as more effective and prototypical, and preferred by a ratio of 4:1 when the outgroup is negotiating; when intransigent, a majority choose the oppositional leader. The importance of understanding extremism in terms of a relational dynamic rather than a within-group process is discussed.

PAPER: EDUCATION & PERFORMANCE
STREAM C

Social psychological predictors of Saudi students' attitudes towards learning English: An intergroup perspective
ALRAHAILI, MR. (Taibah University, Saudi Arabia; The University of Newcastle), MOSKOVSKY, DR., PAOLINI, DR., & RATCHEVA, DR. (The University of Newcastle)
Musaad.Alrahaili@uon.edu.au

Attitude as a psychological construct has been investigated extensively with its relation to motivation and second language learners' achievement in the field of second language acquisition (Gardner, 2010); the social factors that could influence learners' attitudes towards the target language and its speakers remain however largely untested. Drawing on social psychological theory, the Integrated Threat Theory (ITT) (Stephan & Stephan, 1996), Para-social contact hypothesis (Schiappa, Gregg & Hewes, 2005) and Social Identity Theory (Cameron, 2004), the present study set out to investigate whether the social psychological variables related to the Saudi social context and its relationships with the English Speaking Communities predict second language learners' attitudes towards the English language and their motivational intensity for learning English. Results from a questionnaire administered to 510 male and female students at Saudi Arabia universities revealed that intergroup threats, para social contact and in-group affect were important predictors of Saudi learners' attitudes towards learning English and ITT boosts the salience of the outgroup. Overall, the findings extend the theoretical scope of ITT and other prominent social psychological perspectives to the domain of second language attitudes and motivation.

SYMPOSIUM: MILGRAM AT 50
STREAM D

Milgram's communication of results: A perfect tragedy
JETTEN, J. & MOLS, F. (University of Queensland)
j.jetten@psy.uq.edu.au

Over the last fifty years, debate about Milgram's contribution to our understanding of obedience has continued to flourish. However, many questions remain. In this talk, I focus on the way his findings have been communicated and argue that this may impact on the conclusion that we draw from his studies. Two aspects of this communication seem to be particularly important. First, most textbook entries on the obedience studies talk predominantly about the baseline study, and pay far less attention to the many variations. Second, the baseline study is always presented first, after which variations are discussed in more or less detail. I present two studies that explore the effect of these two presentational choices. Discussion focuses on the idea that Milgram's experiments met all the constituents of a good tragedy. But, by building up the tragedy, his experiments also paint a picture of people as weak, passive, docile, sheep-like, and unable to stand up to a cruel authority.

SYMPOSIUM: IDEOLOGY, POLITICS & IDENTITY	STREAM A

Status-Legitimacy Effects in Areas with High Inequality

SENGUPTA, NKS., & SIBLEY, CGS. (University of Auckland)

nsen004@aucklanduni.ac.nz

The status-legitimacy hypothesis predicts that under some conditions, members of low-status groups will legitimise the systems that disadvantage them, more strongly than high status groups do. Specifically, when confronted with objective inequality, low-status groups will experience dissonance with the motive to perceive the world is fair, leading to enhanced perceptions of the fairness of the system relative to the high-status group. We test this hypothesis using a multilevel model in a large nationally representative sample of the two major ethnic groups in New Zealand (Europeans and Maori). Consistent with the status-legitimacy hypothesis, higher neighbourhood inequality was associated with stronger beliefs about the fairness of ethnic-group relations for Maori, but not Europeans. These findings imply that sometimes the very experience of inequality drives its victims to rationalise it, and to do so more strongly than those that benefit from it.

SYMPOSIUM: COLLECTIVE ACTION & SOCIAL CHANGE	STREAM B

Leadership as a contest for influence: Support for status quo and social change leadership in a competitive context

MOHAMED, MS., & SUBASIC, E. (Research School of Psychology, The Australian National Unive)

shaistha.mohamed@anu.edu.au

In the social identity leadership literature there is consensus that the most prototypical group member is likely to be most influential. Questions, however, have been raised about being representative of 'who we are' in the present and the future-oriented aspects of leadership. To be successful in mobilizing the group for change, leaders also need to be normatively aligned with 'who we want to be' in the future. In line with this reasoning, we examined and found support for the idea that a new pro-change leader would be more successful than a pro-status quo incumbent in securing votes and mobilizing collective efforts for change, but only when aligned with the group's change trajectory. When the pro-change alternative was 'non-aligned', the incumbent maintained their influence. These results indicate that emerging pro-change leaders need to be responsive to future aspirations of groups to bring about not just any change but change 'we can believe in'.

PAPER: EDUCATION & PERFORMANCE	STREAM C

Social identity processes and educational outcomes: Can it improve academic achievement?

LEE, EL., REYNOLDS, KJR., SUBASIC, ES. (Australian Nationa University), BROMHEAD, DB. (ACT Directorate of Education and Training), & NEWBIGIN, CN. (UTS)

eunro.lee@anu.edu.au

While it is widely recognised that school climate factors have a role to play in explaining school outcomes, there has been limited investigations into the processes that underpin such relationships. In a longitudinal research project within high schools the role of both school factors and social identity processes have been investigated. School identification was examined as a predictor of academic outcomes and as a mediator of the relationship between school factors and achievement. Controlling for previous performance, parental education, socio-economic status school identification was as a significant predictor of Australian National Assessment Program - Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) performance. Furthermore, cross-sectional (N= 857) and two-wave longitudinal (N =188) models supported partial or full mediation of school identification. The pattern of the findings varied depending on the domain of learning - writing, reading or numeracy. Implications of the findings for education and social psychology are outlined.

	STREAM D

[No Paper]

SYMPOSIUM: IDEOLOGY, POLITICS & IDENTITY	STREAM A

Majority Group Opposition to Minority Political Entitlements: The Social Dominance Paradox

MILOJEV, P.M., SENGUPTA, N.K.S., & SIBLEY, C.G.S. (University of Auckland)

p.milojev@auckland.ac.nz

We test the Social Dominance Paradox of majority opposition to minority political entitlement in a national sample of the European majority group in New Zealand (N = 4,628). Through opposing ideological mechanisms, Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) simultaneously and differentially predicts support for, and resistance to, minority political interests. The opposing ideologies are Color-Blind Ideology (subjectively egalitarian ideology which functions to maintain inequality by de-emphasising group membership) and Ethnic System Justification (which recognizes ethnicity and asserts that ethnic relations are fair). For the majority group, SDO predicts decreased Color-Blindness, but also leads to increased Ethnic System Justification. These ideologies in turn predict opposition to minority political entitlements resulting in opposing indirect effects of SDO. These findings emphasize the subtlety and explanatory power of Social Dominance Theory for understanding political ethnic relations.

SYMPOSIUM: COLLECTIVE ACTION & SOCIAL CHANGE	STREAM B

Whatever happened to Kony2012? Understanding a global Internet phenomenon as an emergent social identity.

THOMAS, E.F., MCGARTY, C., LALA, G., STUART, A., HALL, L.J., & GODDARD, A. (School of Psychology & Exercise Science, Murdoch University)

Emma.Thomas@murdoch.edu.au

Kony2012 was a viral Internet video that attracted unprecedented interest in a campaign to arrest an African war criminal. While many dismissed Kony2012 as 'slacktivism', the current research empirically tests bases of social media-based versus traditional collective action. In three cross sectional surveys (N = 304) collected around the key action date of April 20, 2012, we consider the nature (opinion-based or global) and function (emergent or transforming) of social identity in Kony 2012. Multigroup structural equation modeling showed that Kony2012 action was best captured by an emergent opinion-based social identity. Moreover, the same factors that were implicated in traditional actions applied also to those actions associated with the new repertoires of protest (involving the use of social media). The results refuted critiques of slacktivism and suggest that online action is associated with a meaningful expression of collective self-hood.

PAPER: EDUCATION & PERFORMANCE	STREAM C

Reducing unequal participation by gender in engineering student project teams

SEKAQUAPTEWA, D.J., & MEADOWS, L.A. (University of Michigan)

dsekaqua@umich.edu

Stereotypes about science, technology, engineering and math - STEM - cast men as experts and women as supporters, leading to a gender gap in STEM participation favoring men. An experiment tests two interventions addressing this. Sixty gender-balanced teams of four STEM students completed an engineering group exercise. Teams were randomly assigned to first view a videotaped model of a student team in which gender-stereotypic roles were reversed (or a neutral version in which gender-stereotypic roles were intact); or were given written guidelines on avoiding gender-stereotypic roles (or a neutral version). Students also self-rated their active participation and performance on the team. The amount of time that each participant talked during the exercise was recorded from videotaped footage. Results show that the video, not the written, intervention eliminated the gender difference favoring men, in terms of self-reported active participation, performance, and observed talking time.

PAPER: GENDER	STREAM D

Gender and the use of influence tactics in the workplace

BROMFIELD, S., & MCGUINNESS, J. (Deakin University)

sbromfie@deakin.edu.au

The purpose of this study was to use a qualitative approach to explore men and women's conceptualisation of influence tactics and their experiences of using influence tactics within the workplace. The study aimed to identify the types of tactics that people use within the workplace, whether males and females differ in their choice of influence tactics and what processes contribute to the types of tactics they use. Employed males and females who were not currently studying were interviewed using a semi-structured format. Results were analysed using a thematic analysis approach. Preliminary analysis of the data reveals that participants place substantial emphasis on their use of evidence and rational argument to influence others. They also report using their colleagues and superiors to influence others and that they consider emotional strategies, such as anger, to be ineffective. Further findings will also be reported.

SYMPOSIUM: IDEOLOGY, POLITICS & IDENTITY

STREAM A

Individual- and group-based relative deprivation mediate the effects of inequality on self-esteem and ethnic identity centrality (respectively)

OSBORNE, DO., & SIBLEY, CGS. (University of Auckland)

d.osborne@auckland.ac.nz

Though income and inequalityé two aspects of objective deprivationé predict self-esteem and group identification, the mechanisms underlying these relationships are unknown. We argue that feeling individually-deprived (IRD) - a self-focused appraisal - mediates the relationship between objective deprivation and self-esteem, whereas feeling that one's group is deprived (GRD) - a group-focused appraisal - mediates the relationship between objective deprivation and ethnic identity centrality. We tested these predictions on a national sample of New Zealand adults. As expected, income negatively correlated with IRD and GRD, which, in turn, negatively correlated with self-esteem and ethnic identity centrality, respectively. After accounting for the effects of income, regional inequality had indirect effects on self-esteem and ethnic identity centrality through IRD and GRD, respectively. Thus, income and inequality independently predicted self-esteem and group identification through distinct mechanisms.

SYMPOSIUM: COLLECTIVE ACTION & SOCIAL CHANGE

STREAM B

Messages of Hope and Messages of Support: The role of positive stories of survival in promoting global citizenship and action

MCGARTY, C., LALA, G., & THOMAS, EF. (School of Psychology & Exercise Science, Murdoch University)

c.mcgarty@murdoch.edu.au

Since April 1994 the story of Rwanda has centred on the events and aftermath of the Genocide. Memories of genocide can ve re-traumatise but opportunities for Rwandans to recount and disseminate positive, future-oriented stories of survival and healing provide an alternative. Positive stories have the potential to assist in recovery by increasing feelings of hope and efficacy by developing connections between hopefulness, wellbeing, and social support for vulnerable people. Two related initiatives reported here focus on generating positive and supportive messages by and to Rwandan survivors. 'Messages of Hope' allows everyday Rwandans to record and transmit their own stories of survival to demonstrate recovery after the genocide, and to reinforce connectedness by sharing challenges and aspirations. 'Messages of Support' allows young Australians to support survivors. We describe the development of those initiatives as the creation of supportive, online community of activists.

PAPER: EDUCATION & PERFORMANCE

STREAM C

Self-control training reduces reactivity to reward

SCHOFIELD, TP., & DENSON, TF. (University of New South Wales)

t.schofield@unsw.edu.au

Self-control, the act of pursuing distal goals in the face of incompatible temptations, is critically concerned with reward. Both the attainment of distal goals and pursuit of temptations present opportunities for reward. Prior work suggests that low self-control can result in greater reward reactivity. In the present work, we examined the effects of two weeks of self-control training on reactivity to reward, conceptualized as behavioural activation to reward. On trials where a correct response earned a large rather than small reward, control participants responded more quickly, indicating reward reactivity. By contrast, training reversed this pattern, with large reward potential slowing responding. Furthermore, post-error slowing occurred most strongly when participants given training then had an opportunity to attain a high reward. These results challenge ideas that self-control reduces the sensitivity of attention to reward, suggesting instead that reactivity to the reward changes.

PAPER: GENDER

STREAM D

Just block them and move on: Social media and gender hate

HASTIE, B. (University of South Australia), AUGOUSTINOS, M. (University of Adelaide), & EVERY, D. (Central Queensland University)

brianne.hastie@unisa.edu.au

The rise of new and social media has enabled growth in the production and dissemination of journalist and citizen commentary and opinion on events as they happen. It has also aided the growth of activist movements, including feminism. However, those engaging in such activism have increasingly attracted criticism, often overtly sexist. Increasingly though, women are publicly responding to such attacks. This research examines six opinion articles published on mainstream media websites around the Austen-banknote issue and public comments on these articles. A critical discursive analysis suggests that even when gender hate was evident, women's treatment was trivialised and individualised, and their credibility attacked by. This research has implications for women subjected to gender hate, on and offline, in terms of whether to 'fight back' or 'move on', and highlights strategies activists need to counter when confronting sexist and misogynist attacks.

PAPER: IDEOLOGOY & SOCIETY	STREAM A

A social psychological analysis of anomie

TEYMOORI, A., JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland), & BASTIAN, B. (University of New South Wales)

ali.teymoori@uqconnect.edu.au

In sociology, anomie refers to a state of society characterized by chaos, the eroding of norms and moral values. As a social psychological construct, we define anomie as the collectively shared subjective perception of individuals about the state of society. There are two conditions for the state of society to be perceived as anomic: a perception of the breakdown of social fabric (lack of trust and cohesion) and a perception of a breakdown in leadership (lack of legitimacy and effectiveness). We propose a two-factorial model for the development of anomie and a theoretical framework for the psychological outcomes of anomie. We focus on two key responses to an anomic situation: a contraction of the personal self and a contraction of the social self. A two-dimensional scale was constructed and administered in samples from United States, India, and Australia. Results confirmed that the scale had satisfactory psychometric reliability and validity. We also found significant relationships between anomie and constructs pertaining to contraction of personal self and contraction of social self. Discussion focuses on the way that the anomie construct can inform social psychological theorising on group processes.

PAPER: OSTRACISM	STREAM B

Are all ostracism experiences equal? A comparison of the autobiographical recall, Cyberball and O-Cam paradigms

GODWIN, A., MACNEVIN, G., ZADRO, L., IANNUZZELLI, R., WESTON, S., GONSALKORALE, K. (University of Sydney), & DEVINE, P. (University of Madison, Wisconsin)

alexandra.godwin@sydney.edu.au

The current study compares primary need-depletion elicited by three ostracism paradigms: Cyberball (Williams, Cheung, & Choi, 2000), autobiographical recall (Zhong and Leonardelli, 2008) and O-Cam (Goodacre & Zadro, 2010). One hundred and fifty-two participants (52 males) were randomly allocated to one of the three paradigms and their subsequent primary needs were measured (belonging, control, self-esteem, and meaningful existence). O-Cam was found to induce greater total primary-need depletion than Cyberball and recall. Moreover, O-Cam depleted belonging, control, and meaningful existence significantly more than recall, and control and self-esteem significantly more than Cyberball. No other comparisons were significant. The implications of using different ostracism paradigms with research projects are discussed.

PAPER: SOCIAL NEUROSCIENCE	STREAM C

The neuroscience behind ingroup bias

MOLENBERGHS, PM. (The University of Queensland)

p.molenberghs@uq.edu.au

Racism and ingroup favouritism is prevalent in our society and has been studied in Social Psychology for a long time. Recently it has become possible to investigate the neural mechanisms that underlie these ingroup biases. In this presentation I will give an overview of recent fMRI studies I conducted on this topic. Rather than relying on a single brain region or network, it seems that subtle changes in neural activation across the brain, depending on the modalities involved, underlie how we divide the world into "us" versus "them". These insights have important implications for our understanding of how ingroup biases develop and could potentially lead to new insights on how to reduce them.

PAPER: GENDER	STREAM D

Mean girls and bad guys: examining intra-gender hostility in everyday interactions.

LIZZIO-WILSON, M., & MASSER, B. (The University of Queensland)

morgana.lizziowilson@uqconnect.edu.au

Intra-gender hostility among women is frequently documented in both popular culture and scientific literature, with an emphasis on context driven explanations (e.g. organisational, romantic relationships). This approach potentially fails to document the breadth of contexts in which hostility may emerge, the personal and social factors that contribute, and comparative patterns in men. The present study aims to understand how women and men express hostility toward their own gender in everyday social interactions. Using a mixed methods survey, 70 women and 40 men briefly describe three negative acts with a member of their own gender (one they observed, engaged in, and personally experienced) and then describe and rate their causal attributions, consequences and the impact of these interactions for the target, perpetrator, and observers. Results are discussed in terms of the factors which perpetuate intra-gender hostility, and sex differences in the experience of intra-gender hostility.

PAPER: IDEOLOGY & SOCIETY

STREAM A

The meaning of political orientation: Political ideology and configurations of social relationships

WOOD, MW., & OCCHIPINTI, S. (School of Applied Psychology, Griffith University)

martin.wood@griffithuni.edu.au

Current models explaining laypersons ideological orientations are unable to account for the recent findings that ideology influences observers' initial impressions of others and the meaning of a victim's suffering (Wood & Occhipinti, 2013). Ideology appears to be more than a collection of attitudes that predict political behaviour and situating political ideology in a greater model of social life may provide an opportunity to explain these findings. Such a model may be Fiske's (1991) Relational Models Theory. The present study, currently underway, examines whether socialist, conservative, liberal and libertarian orientations correlate with the relational models of communal sharing, authority ranking, equality matching and market pricing, respectively. Participants are presented with questions measuring their preference for each of the four relational models and their beliefs about core ideological issues. The overlap between political ideology and relational models is discussed.

PAPER: OSTRACISM

STREAM B

Can music soothe my pain? Using music with affiliative lyrics to ameliorate the effects of ostracism on risk-taking

IANNUZZELLI, RE., CHIDRAWI, B., ZADRO, L. (University of Sydney), & GREITEMEYER, T. (University of Innsbruck)

rian5641@uni.sydney.edu.au

Ostracism, being excluded and ignored, leads to undesirable and often risky behavioural consequences (Rawn & Vohs, 2011). To date, there is little investigation into ways to ameliorate ostracism's adverse effects (Williams, 2007). Empirical evidence demonstrates that prosocial media, specifically music with prosocial lyrics, positively affects cognition, arousal and affect, leading to prosocial behaviour (Greitemeyer, 2009). The present research investigates whether music with lyrics promoting affiliation will fortify targets' threatened sense of belonging and ameliorate ostracism's aversive effects. Ninety participants (Mage=19 years) were ostracised or included and then listened to music with affiliative lyrics, no lyrics, or no music. Although music positively affected mood, it did not appear to have an ameliorative effect on risk-taking. The potential for music as an easily accessible amelioration strategy, limitations of the current research, and future directions are discussed.

PAPER: SOCIAL NEUROSCIENCE

STREAM C

Fear of death and gender differences in approach-motivated reactions to mortality threats: Behavioural and fMRI evidence

KASHIMA, ES. (La Trobe University), & YANAGISAWA, K. (Kyoto University)

e.kashima@latrobe.edu.au

Reminders of death might facilitate approach motivation or impulsive reactions to relieve anxiety. Furthermore, men might exhibit such reactions more than women due to having a more reactive dopaminergic reward system associated with approach motivation. An fMRI experiment supported these expectations, showing that exposures to death-related stimuli activate the nucleus accumbens (NAcc) especially for men, and this neural activity predicts men's negative evaluation of the essay author who criticized their culture, especially if they have a high fear of death.

PAPER: GENDER

STREAM D

Looking soft to look good: Feelings of marginality provoke stereotype congruent behaviour

OKIMOTO, TG. (The University of Queensland), WRZESNIEWSKI, A., & BRESCOLL, VL. (Yale University)

t.okimoto@business.uq.edu.au

We propose that women are motivated to behave in ways that are congruent with gender expectations, particularly when they feel marginal in the group. In two studies, women self-reported less assertive traits and were less likely to volunteer for team leadership roles compared to men, but only when primed to feel different from others. Moreover, feeling different only resulted in greater stereotype consistency when those behaviours were visible to others, suggesting underlying self-presentational motives to avoid the interpersonal backlash often experienced by agentic women. These findings suggest that when self-presentation motives are salient, women are aware of and correct for agency proscriptions. However, this also suggests that women may be more likely to suppress their agency at critical junctures of uncertainty in their careers (e.g., a new job), gendered self-regulation that provokes stereotypical first impressions that can affect future career progress.

PAPER: FOOD PREFERENCES	STREAM A

What's your flavour? Predicting consumption of red, white, and fish meat using personal values.

HAYLEY, A., HARDIMAN, K., & ZINKIEWICZ, L. (Deakin University, Geelong)

halexa@deakin.edu.au

While past research has examined the relationship between personal values, attitudes, and meat consumption behaviour, the predictive path between these variables has not been explored. Australians 18 to 91 years (N= 202) completed an online questionnaire including the Schwartz Values Survey, measures of attitude towards reduced consumption of meat (red, white, and fish), self-reported estimates of frequency of consumption of meat by type as a proportion of total diet, and diet identity. Universalism and Security values were moderate predictors of frequency of meat consumption by type, with this relationship mediated by attitude towards meat reduction. This modelling of the values-attitude-behaviour connection by meat type provides support for past research associating concern for nature and the Other with reduced consumption of meat, whilst providing new findings on the importance of fish/seafood consumption to meet overriding concerns for personal health and social cohesion.

PAPER: VIRTUAL SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	STREAM B

Motives for Facebook use: An Australian sample

MACHIN, TM., JEFFRIES, CH., & MACHIN, MA. (University of Southern Queensland)

tanya.machin@usq.edu.au

A survey of 209 Australians (17-69) examined motives of Facebook use, and how this related to belonging, self-esteem, control, and meaning. Factor analysis identified four distinct factors underlying Facebook use motives: meeting people, relationship maintenance, monitoring relationships, and seeking information. Further analyses found age negatively correlated with each of the four factors. Multiple regressions on the four motives were regressed on age, gender, along with belonging, self-esteem, control, and meaning. All four variables significantly predicted meeting people. Only belonging significantly predicted relationship maintenance and monitoring relationships, whereas self-esteem and belonging significantly predicted seeking information. This study involved community members and undergraduate students, thus having wider applicability than previous studies. Facebook use seems to be closely related to individuals' belonging across a wide age range.

PAPER: PERSON PERCEPTION	STREAM C

The varied effects of genetic essentialist biases: A look at health, prejudice, and person perception realms

DAR-NIMROD, I. (University of Sydney)

ilan.dar-nimrod@sydney.edu.au

Genetic attributions for a plethora of individual characteristics (e.g., obesity) and social group features (e.g., race and academic aptitude) are commonplace. Dar-Nimrod and Heine (2011) argued that such attributions activate cognitive biases, which increase the likelihood that people view relevant genetic correlates as more: 1. immutable and predetermined, 2. likely to have a specific aetiology, 3. likely to establish homogenous and discrete social categorisations, and 4. natural. In 7 studies, a newly developed multi-factorial scale designed to measure these biased cognitions was constructed and evaluated. These studies reveal the scale's predictive value in a variety of areas such as health, prejudice, and person perceptions. This scale provides indications for the underlying cognitive processes that contribute to various phenomena from support for racial segregation, through reduced blames for individuals who violate societal norms, to increased engagement in unhealthy behaviours.

PAPER: SOCIAL COGNITION & DECISION MAKING	STREAM D

Tactile Roughness: Effects on Social Perception and Decision Making in Social Exchanges

FERGUSON, R., DE LA PIEDAD GARCIA, X., & KAUFMANN, L. (Australian Catholic University)

S00073419@myacu.edu.au

The present study aimed to extend research exploring the influence of the experience of tactile roughness on behaviour in social exchanges. Fifty three participants (41 female, mean age 25.47 years, SD = 9.06) completed a rough or smooth textured puzzle, a social value orientation scale, and evaluated the trustworthiness of unfamiliar faces and the likelihood of others behaving unethically. Participants in the rough condition were significantly more likely to be classified as having an individualistic interaction style, and perceived unfamiliar faces as significantly less trustworthy than those in the smooth condition. However, expectations of others behaving unethically were unaffected. These results are consistent with previous research that suggests that participants who experience tactile roughness employ strategic behaviour in economic bargaining games in order to maximise rewards, as they do not trust the cooperation of the other person in the exchange.

PAPER: FOOD PREFERENCES	STREAM A

Thinking about animals: Psychological factors supporting meat consumption

LOUGHNAN, SL. (University of Melbourne)

sloughnan@unimelb.edu.au

Meat consumption presents a paradox; most omnivores report both caring about animals and routinely eating them. In three studies we explored motivational and cognitive processes that allow people to manage this paradox. Study 1 examined whether the act of eating meat suppresses moral concern for animals. Participants ate either beef or cashews before expressing their moral concern for animals. We found that consuming meat reduced moral concern for animals. In study 2 we measured vegetarians and omnivores perceptions of animals' minds and moral standing, finding that omnivores - but not vegetarians - viewed animals as lacking complex minds and moral standing. Study 3 shifted from motivation to basic, cognitive categorization processes. We manipulated categorization of a novel animal as food or non-food. Simply categorizing an animal as food diminished its perceived capacity to suffer, which dampened moral concern. This research shows that people resolve the meat paradox by denying animal's moral standing.

PAPER: VIRTUAL SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	STREAM B

Video games and prosocial behavior: A study of the effects of non-violent, violent, and ultra-violent gameplay

TEAR, MJ., & NIELSEN, M. (The University of Queensland)

m.tear@uq.edu.au

Experimental evidence has pointed towards a negative effect of violent video games on social behavior. Given that the availability and presence of video games is pervasive, negative effects from playing them have potentially large implications for public policy. It is, therefore, important that violent video game effects are thoroughly and experimentally explored. Given research showing that playing violent video games increases anti-social behavior it is reasonable to assume game play will similarly decrease prosocial behavior. The current experiment aimed to explore this. 120 participants played ultra-violent, violent, or non-violent video games and were then assessed on two distinct measures of prosocial behavior. It was hypothesized that participants playing the ultra-violent games would show the least prosocial behavior and those playing the non-violent game would show the most. These hypotheses were not supported, with participants responding in similar ways, regardless of the type of game played. This experiment adds to the growing body of evidence suggesting that violent video game effects are less clear than initially thought.

PAPER: PERSON PERCEPTION	STREAM C

Truth in text: The effect of writing style on perceptions of honesty

OWEN, HE., & HALBERSTADT, JB. (University of Otago)

owehe366@student.otago.ac.nz

Two studies explore ways in which the form and style of a written communication can influence the perceived honesty of the communicator. Study 1 indicates that participants perceive easy-to-read statements (prepared by the experimenter) as reflective of the writer's honesty. In study 2, participants judge (real) letter writers as more honest when their letters have been directed at adult rather than child (six year old) correspondents. In both studies, perceived honesty is independent of the perceived truth of the communication, and is mediated by the extent to which the writer is perceived to be self-reflective (i.e., to show insight and self-awareness). The results suggest that writers who use language to show insight are perceived as more honest in professional and social settings.

PAPER: SOCIAL COGNITION & DECISION MAKING	STREAM D

Egotism and zero-sum beliefs

SMITHSON, M., & SHOU, Y. (The Australian National University)

Michael.Smithson@anu.edu.au

Zero-sum beliefs may be expressed in statements of the form "The more resource A is given to X, the less of it is available to Y". Some resources (e.g., time) are zero-sum but others (e.g., affection) may not be. Zero-sum beliefs are widely held to have debilitating effects on human relationships, negotiation processes, and prospects for conflict resolution. However, little is known about the psychological basis of zero-sum thinking. In a 4-nation study, we find that a psychopathy subscale (egotism) is positively related to endorsement of zero-sum statements. However, if the egotism scale is administered before the zero-sum statements endorsement is lower than if the zero-sum statements are administered before the egotism scale. We speculate that an egotistic prime may help reduce the propensity for zero-sum thinking.

PAPER: FOOD PREFERENCES	STREAM A

The multifaceted-processes of identity and its socio-behavioural outcomes in beef consumption

NGUYEN, AN. (Australian National University), PRUGSMATZ, SP., KLOCKNER, CK. (Norwegian University of Science and Technology), & PLATOW, MP. (Australian National University)

angela.nguyen@anu.edu.au

The concept of 'identity' is widely studied in social psychology and has been treated, mainly, as a social-cognitive structure that is used as a tool to construct a self-definition. However, identity is also an abstract concept that has no universal definition, understanding nor treatment in social psychology. As a consequence, different identity-based research is incomparable with each other, which makes it difficult for the literature to evolve. Additionally, there have been experiment-based, communication issues, between researchers and participants, as academic, cultural and colloquial understandings of identity are often mismatched. Resultantly, a global understanding of identity becomes problematic. Despite these issues, interest in identity as a social construct, has generated various theories that address the concepts of roles, social identity and self-categorization and their implications for inter and intra group processes, personalities and social behaviour. This presentation will discuss the concept of 'identity' as encompassing more than just a cognitive self-concept, possessed in a particular point in time. Concepts such as psychological and sociological identities, validative and evaluative identities, and positive and negative identities will be explored. In particular, these concepts will be presented within the context of a study investigating the effectiveness of an informational website, designed to promote the reduction of beef consumption. Identity, here, is treated as a dynamic, social process that individuals engage in, to make meaningful behavioural decisions so that effective social interactions can occur.

	STREAM B

[No Paper]

PAPER: PERSON PERCEPTION	STREAM C

Social attitudes moderate perceptions of unconventional romantic relationships

PINKUS, RT. (University of Western Sydney), WILLIAMS, LA. (UNSW Australia), ZADRO, L., & GODWIN, A. (The University of Sydney)

r.pinkus@uws.edu.au

Shifts in social attitudes have promoted greater acceptance of interracial and same-sex couples. However, there are still some 'unconventional' relationships (eg. age-discrepant couples) that are met with social disapproval. The present study investigates how individuals judge the relationships of 'normative' couples (ie. heterosexual; matched in race and age) vs. 'unconventional' couples (ie. same sex, different races, different ages) and whether social attitudes moderate these judgements. 200 participants (136 female; 59% Caucasian; mean age = 20) rated 18 couples on their relationship quality and the affect they elicited; participants also reported their social attitudes (eg. marriage equality). Results indicate that age-discrepant couples are consistently judged negatively, and that judgements for all unconventional couples are affected by social attitudes. This research suggests that some relationships are still taboo, which might in turn affect the wellbeing of the relationship.

PAPER: SOCIAL COGNITION & DECISION MAKING	STREAM D

Illusory correlation, group size and memory.

VAN ROOY, D. (ANU)

dirk.vanrooy@anu.edu.au

Two studies were conducted to test the predictions of a multi-component model of distinctiveness-based illusory correlation (IC) regarding the use of episodic and evaluative information in the production of the phenomenon. Extending on the standard paradigm, participants were presented with 4 groups decreasing in size, but all exhibiting the same ratio of positive to negative behaviours. Study 1 (N = 75) specifically tested the role of group size and distinctiveness, by including a zero-frequency cell in the design. Consistent with predictions drawn from the proposed model, with decreasing group size, the magnitude of the IC effect showed a linear increase in judgments thought to be based on evaluative information. In Study 2 (N = 43), a number of changes were introduced to a group assignment task (double presentation, inclusion of decoys) that allowed a more rigorous test of the predicted item-specific memory effects. In addition, a new multilevel, mixed logistic regression approach to signal-detection type analysis was used, providing a more flexible and reliable analysis than previously. Again, with decreasing group size, IC effects showed the predicted monotonic increase on the measures (group assignment frequencies, likability ratings) thought to be dependent on evaluative information. At the same time, measures thought to be based on episodic information (free recall and group assignment accuracy) partly revealed the predicted enhanced episodic memory for smaller groups and negative items, while also supporting a distinctiveness-based approach. Additional analysis revealed that the pattern of results for judgments though to be based on evaluative information was independent of interpersonal variation in behavioral memory, as predicted by the multi-component model, and in contrast to predictions of the competing models. The results are discussed in terms of the implications of the findings for the proposed mechanisms of illusory correlation.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	STREAM

Capacities that Enable Social Intelligence

VON HIPPEL, B. (University of Queensland)
billvh@psy.uq.edu.au

In this talk I will argue that there are three key components to social intelligence: 1) social and emotional knowledge, 2) personality, and 3) the capacity to use one's knowledge and personality to achieve social goals. This capacity is likely to be reflected in a wide collection of mental abilities, but in this talk I will focus on our recent work examining executive control, contingency sensitivity, and mental speed. Research in our lab suggests that these mental capacities facilitate interpersonal competence across a variety of social settings.