



Society of Australasian Social Psychologists

44th Annual Conference, April 2015
Newcastle, Australia

WELCOME FROM SASP

The annual conference of the Society of Australasian Social Psychologists (SASP) has a long history dating back over 44 years. In recent years, it has attracted between 130 and 170 delegates. It is the most popular avenue for the dissemination of current social psychological research within Australasia, and attracts pre-eminent national and international researchers. The conference is also characterised by a strong postgraduate student representation. Presentations and posters cover a diverse range of social psychological research topics (ranging from intra-psychic process, interpersonal processes, intra-group process, and intergroup processes) and methodologies (experimental, quasi-experimental, survey, qualitative, and discourse). Our research is concerned both with basic psychological processes and areas of applied social psychological research, such as psychology and the law, health, relationships, and organisational psychology.

2015 ORGANISING COMMITTEE

In 2015 the SASP conference is being hosted by the University of Newcastle in New South Wales. The local organizing committee wishes you all an intellectually stimulating conference and a warm and facilitating social atmosphere where to get to know and exchange ideas with like-minded researchers. The people behind this year's conference are:

- Lead organizer, general inquiries, and venue: *Stefania Paolini*
- Academic program: *Stefania Paolini, Emina Subasic, & Kylie McIntyre*
- Postgraduate workshops: *Mark Rubin & Samineh Sanatkar*
- Posters and posters awards: *Nicholas Harris*
- Social program: *Stefania Paolini, Samineh Sanatkar & Scott Turnbull*
- Help-desk: *Samineh Sanatkar, Nicholas Harris, Kylie McIntyre, & Scott Turnbull*
- Printing and conference bags: *Emina Subasic & Kylie McIntyre*
- Finances: *Mark Rubin*
- Conference communications and processes: *Rebecca Pinkus*
- Conference website and registration support: *Blake McKimmie & Stefano Occhipinti*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to acknowledge the kind and generous support of the following sponsors: The School of Psychology and Faculty of Science and IT at the University of Newcastle. SASP2015 is one of UON's 50th birthday celebration events.



USING THIS CONFERENCE PROGRAM

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

WEDNESDAY APRIL 8

	Social Program <i>(not included in conference registration fee)</i>
2:00pm	Half-Day Tasting Tour to the Hunter Valley Vineyards Departing from Noah's at 2pm, you will be transported by bus to the Hunter. First stop will be Wandin Valley Estate, which has picturesque views and great tasting wine. Next stop is Kevin Sobels' Wines where you will be able to taste wines in a relaxed and enjoyable atmosphere. The Hunter Valley Smelly Cheese shop and Gelato bar will be the next stop which is home to the finest local and imported cheese. The Gelato Bar features traditional Italian Gelato made using 200 year old recipes. The tour incurs an extra fee (see Registration page). All tastings are included in the price, and you will be able to purchase more if you like. The final stop is Potters Brewery, home to a selection of craft beers and the perfect place to grab a bite before arriving back at Noah's around 7.30pm.
7:30 pm	Close

THURSDAY APRIL 9

Stream	Stream A [Promenade Room]	Stream B [Pacific West Room]	Stream C [Pacific East Room]	Stream D [Harbour View Room]
8.00am	Registration [Prelude Foyer]			
8.30am	Workshops Opening			
8.40 am	Postgraduate Workshop 1 <i>[Promenade Room]</i> Presentation and Q&A on publishing, editorial process. The presenter and workshop facilitator in this workshop is Prof John Dixon, Open University, UK.			
10:10 am	Coffee Break [Jonah's Restaurant] Registration [Prelude Foyer]			
10.30 am	Postgraduate Workshop 2 [Promenade Room] Presentation and Q&A on promoting research on-line. The presenter and workshop facilitator in this workshop is Dr Mark Rubin, the University of Newcastle, Australia.			
12.30 pm	Lunch [Jonah's Restaurant] <i>(for all delegates)</i> Registration [Prelude Foyer]			

1.10 pm	Welcome to Country, Formal Conference Opening [Jonah's Restaurant]			
1.40 pm 2.00 pm 2.20 pm 2.40 pm 3.00 pm	Symposium: Leadership	Symposium: Aversive Experiences	Self & Utopias	Prejudice & Bias Reduction
	Steffens	Ferris	Hornsey	Schofield
	Jetten	Bastian	Bury	McIntyre K
	Subasic	Walter	Teymoori	Yogeeswaran
	Macnaughtan	Iannuzzelli	Dar-Nimrod	Campbell
	Haslam A.	Weerabangsa	Paladino	
3.20 pm	Coffee Break & Poster Session (Angus, Levy, Lawless) [Jonah's Restaurant]			
	Registration [Prelude Foyer]			
3.40 pm 4.00 pm 4.20 pm 4.40 pm	Symposium: Environment	Symposium: Stigma	Cognition and Motivation	Meaning, Learning & Education
	Van Der Werff	Heynemann	Ling	Moloney
	Lauren	Beames	Von Hippel B.	Karunagharan
	Wang	Cruwys	Brown	Smyth
	Fielding	Iyer	Denson	Lee E.
5.00 pm	Key Note Address Prof John Dixon, Open University, UK [Ballroom]			
6.00 pm	Conference Meet and Greet, Cocktails and Nibbles <i>plus professional photos (~)</i> [Promenade + Pacific East Rooms]			
7.30 pm	Close			

FRIDAY APRIL 10

Stream	Stream A [Promenade Room]	Stream B [Pacific West Room]	Stream C [Pacific East Room]	Stream D [Harbour View Room]
8.30 am	Registration [Prelude Foyer]			
9.00 am 9.20 am 9.40 am 10.00 am 10.20 am	Symposium: Intergroup Contact	Symposium: Identity Processes	Morality	Gender and Sexism
	Paolini	Huang	Occhipinti	Vaes
	Hayward	Bulbulia	Wheeler	Harris E.
	Faulkner	Cowie	Tapp	Morandini
	Verrelli	Greaves	Rossen	Hunt
	Gonsalkorale	Lin	De Vel-Palumbo	Kelly
10.40 am	Coffee Break & Poster Session (Sun, Brack, Bruce) [Jonah's Restaurant]			
	Registration [Prelude Foyer]			
11.00 am 11.20 am 11.40 am 12.00 am 12.20 pm	Symposium: Intergroup Contact (continued)	Symposium: Identity Processes (continued)	Justice & Justification	Gender and Sexism (continued)
	Logatchova	Muriwai	Wood	Scevak
	Techakesari	Manuela	Owuamalam	Lizzio-Wilson
	Barlow	Osborne	Clarke	Von Hippel C.
	<i>Discussant:</i> Dixon	Stronge	Wenzel	Gloor
	<i>Roundtable Discussion:</i> Paolini-Barlow-Dixon	Sibley	Platow	

12.40 pm	Lunch [Jonah's Restaurant]			
1.40 pm	Outstanding PGD Award Session [Ballroom] <i>Presentations by: La Macchia, Lee A, Craig, Fardouly, Thai, Milojev</i>			
3.05 pm	Group Photo on the beach (~) (if weather permits or Ballroom)			
3.20 pm	Coffee Break & Poster Session (Hunter, Crone, Ellis, Humphrey) [Jonah's Restaurant]			
3.40 pm 4.00 pm 4.20 pm 4.40 pm	Symposium: Experimental Games	Collective Action and Change	Eating Behaviour & Body Image	Belonging
	Shank	Mikolajczak	Vartanian	Tobin
	Zhao	Radke	Saeri	Hunter J.
	Sewell	Anton	Doley	Williams
	Kashima Y.	Lim	Spanos	Walmsley
5.00 pm	Society Annual General Meeting (AGM) <i>Announcement of Postgraduate Award Recipient</i> [Promenade Room]			
6.00 pm	Close			
7.00 pm	Postgraduate Evening <i>(Drinks at Bar Petite followed by Dinner at the Casa de Loco and craft beers at Grain Store —not included in conference fees)</i>			

(~) partaking in group photographs expresses consent for the distribution and posting of photos.

SATURDAY APRIL 11

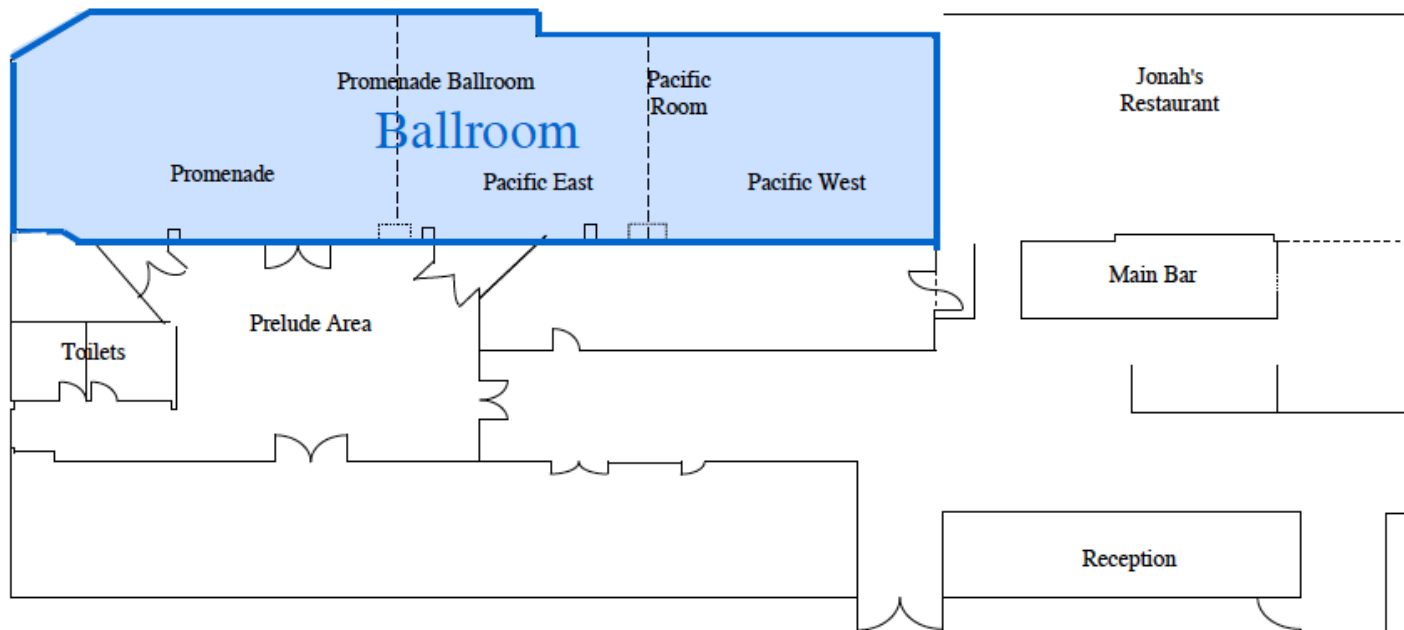
Stream	Stream A [Promenade Room]	Stream B [Pacific West Room]	Stream C [Pacific East Room]	Stream D [Harbour View Room]
8.30 am	Registration [Prelude Foyer]			
	Symposium: Prejudice and Intergroup Conflict	Symposium: Objectification	Interpersonal Relationships	Complex Identities & Wellbeing
9.00 am	Bar-Tal	Holland	Pinkus	Chang
9.20 am	Augoustinos	Blake	Walters	Crebert
9.40 am	Bozatzis	Stratemeyer	Searl	Sanatkar
10.00 am	Li	Anderson	Murphy	Kabir
10.20 am	Coffee Break & Poster Session (Pietrzak-Mikolajczak, Brownhalls, Punjabi, Tang) [Jonah's Restaurant]			
	Registration [Prelude Foyer]			
10.40 am	Symposium: Prejudice and Conflict (continued)	Symposium: Culture	Leadership & Influence	Intergroup Dynamics
11.00 am	Dixon	Rubin	Peters	Harris N.
11.20 am	Cotan Utomo	Kashima E	McGarty	O'Neill
11.40 am	Reynolds	Leung	Mayer	Turnbull
		<i>Discussant:</i> Kashima Y	Vergani	Chu
12.00 pm	Lunch [Jonah's Restaurant]			

	Symposium: Forgiveness	Symposium: Norms' Change	Emotion & Motivation	Identity & Behavioural Change
1.20 pm	Strelan	Amiot	Harmon-Jones E.	Singh
1.40 pm	Gabriels	Mohamed	Gemelli	Bliuc
2.00 pm	Krieg	Hunt	Harmon-Jones C.	Nguyen
2.40 pm	Woodyatt	Louis	Greenaway	Klas
3.00 pm	Coffee Break [Jonah's Restaurant]			
3.20 pm	<i>Announcement of Recipient of SASP2015 Best Poster Award</i> <i>plus</i> Early Career Award Presentation Dr Danny Osborne, University of Auckland, New Zealand [Ballroom]			
4.10 pm	John Turner Medal Presentation Prof Norm Feather, Flinders University, SA. [Ballroom]			
5.00 pm	Beach Volleyball on the beach * (play as long as you like—it should get dark after 5.45pm)			
7.00 pm	Conference Social Dinner <i>(Cruise around Newcastle Harbour—not included in conference registration fees)</i>			
9.30 pm	Close			

* SASP and conference organisers assume no responsibility or liability for any injury, loss or damage suffered by any person as a result of partaking to any of the activities outlined in this conference program.

SUNDAY APRIL 12

	Social Program <i>(not included in conference registration fee)</i>
9.00am	Dolphin Cruise and Visit to Nelson Bay Departing Noah's at 9am on the morning of Sunday 12 th April, you will be transported by bus to Nelson Bay Marina for a Dolphin Watch Cruise. The 1.5 hour Moonshadow Dolphin Watch cruise we have chosen has a 99% success rate of seeing dolphins, boom net rides, entertaining and informative commentary along with a scenic cruising. Once back at the Marina you will have an hour to explore the restaurants, cafes and retail shops before boarding the bus back to Newcastle via the airport. We will stop at the airport at approximately 1.30pm to drop off those catching flights home, before returning to Noah's at 2.15pm (duration 5 hrs).
1.30 pm	Stop at Newcastle Airport
2.15 pm	Stop at Noah's on the Beach Conference Hotel



Promenade Room (Stream A); Pacific West Room (Stream B); Pacific East Room (Stream C)

Harbour View Room (Stream D): Take the lift to level 6 of the Hotel. The Harbour View Room entrance is located directly opposite the lift.

Prelude Area (Help-Desk and Registrations); The Boardroom (Office Facilities): Take the lift to level 6 of the Hotel. As you leave the lift, turn left down the hallway - the Boardroom is located at the end of the hallway on your left.

SYMPOSIA

LEADERSHIP: THE WAY, THE TRUTH, THE LIFE

STREAM A

Symposium title: Leadership: The way, the truth, the life

Convenors: STEFFENS, NK., JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland), SUBASIC, E. (University of Newcastle), MACNAUGHTAN, L. (Australian National University), & HASLAM, SA. (University of Queensland)

The present symposium sheds light on contemporary issues in leadership. Steffens shows that implicit theories about followership are structured by issues of self-categorization. Jetten provides evidence of the strategic use of threat in the leadership of populist, anti-immigrant parties during economic prosperity. Subasic demonstrates that during organizational change people only embrace novel suggestions to the extent that these are seen to speak to (rather than ignore) shared identity concerns. Macnaughtan uncovers the distinct and overlapping roles of social identity, transformational behaviours, and emotional intelligence in effective leadership in the Air Force. Finally, Haslam provides a review of recent evidence on the glass cliff phenomenon whereby women are more likely to be appointed to leadership positions that are precarious. Together, the presentations of the symposium have wide-ranging implications for theory and practice in social, political, and organizational domains.

Presentations

On dolphins, lions, sheep and lemmings: The role of self-categorization in structuring Implicit Followership Theories

STEFFENS, NK., HASLAM, SA., & JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland)

Stepping in the shoes of leaders of populist right-wing parties: Promoting anti-immigrant views in times of economic prosperity

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

Leading organisational change by giving “us” a voice: Implications for follower productivity and grievances

SUBASIC, E. (University of Newcastle), & HASLAM, SA. (University of Queensland)

In search of the holy grail: What underpins leader effectiveness?

MACNAUGHTAN, L. (Australian National University)

The glass cliff 10 years on: Intrigue, investigation, impact

HASLAM, SA. (University of Queensland), & RYAN, MK. (University of Exeter)

NEW APPROACHES TO AVERSIVE EXPERIENCES

STREAM B

Symposium title: Taking the good with the bad: New approaches to aversive experiences

Convenors: FERRIS, L.J. (University of Queensland)

Negative experiences are a part of psychological life. Although unpleasant, aversive experiences can be impactful, functional, or serve as a signpost for palliative action. With this symposium, we bring together research from beyond the lab to reveal some different consequences of aversiveness. Laura Ferris will present research conducted with frontline workers in the homelessness sector that points to the value of seeing suffering in building workplace identity. Brock Bastian will offer an insight into social expectancies around sadness, and how social pressures to be happy can make people feel more socially isolated when they do feel sad. Zoe Walter will explain the consequences of negative experiences with caseworkers for people living through homelessness. Finally, Rose Iannuzzelli will provide a new perspective on ostracism that draws on the implications of the ostracism episode for target, source and observer.

Presentations

Explaining the upside of others' suffering: Workplace identity and the Florence Nightingale effect

FERRIS, L.J., JETTEN, J., GIRDHAM, E., WALTER, ZC., DINGLE, GA., & PARSELL, C. (University of Queensland)

Sad and alone: Social expectancies for experiencing negative emotions are linked to feelings of loneliness

BASTIAN, B. (The University of New South Wales), & KUPPENS, P. (University of Leuven)

Breaking the cycle of homelessness by building social capital: A mixed-methods analysis of positive and negative experiences in homeless accommodation services

WALTER, ZC., JOHNSTONE, M., JETTEN, J., DINGLE, GA., & PARSELL, C. (University of Queensland)

Victims, perpetrators, and observers: A new way to conceptualise the aversive experience of ostracism

IANNUZZELLI, RE., ZADRO, L. (University of Sydney), & WILLIAMS, L. (University of New South Wales)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

STREAM A

Symposium title: Social psychological theories and environmental issues

Convenors: VAN DER WERFF, E. (University of Groningen, the Netherlands), & FIELDING, KS. (The University of Queensland)

Human societies are facing critical environmental issues: resource depletion, water pollution, species extinction and climate change to name just a few. The recognition that these issues are predominantly caused by human behaviour highlights the important role that psychology, and specifically social psychology, can play in developing solutions. In this symposium we present research that draws on central constructs and theories of social psychology to answer questions about how environmental identity is formed and strengthened, how to promote greater engagement in pro-environmental behaviour, how conceptions of climate change as psychologically distant or abstract are related to carbon reduction behaviours, and how knowledge is related to environmentally-related attitudes and behaviour.

Presentations

Follow the signal: when past pro-environmental actions signal who you are

VAN DER WERFF, E., STEG, L., & KEIZER, K. (University of Groningen, the Netherlands)

Understanding how spillover operates

LAUREN, N., FIELDING, KS., & LOUIS, W. (The University of Queensland)

Climate change from a distance: Psychological distance and construal level as predictors of pro-environmental engagement

WANG, S., HURLSTONE, M., LAWRENCE, C. (The University of Western Australia), LEVISTON, Z., & WALKER, I. (CSIRO)

Does knowledge really matter? Australian water literacy and its relationship with attitudes and behaviour

FIELDING, KS., DEAN, A. (The University of Queensland), & NEWTON, F. (Monash University)

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

STREAM B

Symposium title: Stigma and discrimination: Predictors for perpetrators and consequences for targets

Convenors: CRUWYS, T. (University of Queensland)

This symposium presents new approaches to stigma in the context of four diverse groups: people with intellectual disabilities, obesity, mental illness, and migrant workers' children in China. The first half of the symposium focuses on predictors of stigma among perpetrators, while the second half focuses on consequences for targets of stigma. Heynemann begins by examining the role of pity, personal responsibility, anger and system threat in predicting attitudes towards people with intellectual disabilities. Beames then presents three studies that highlight the role of perceived effort to change and disgust in predicting attitudes toward obese people. Cruwys explores whether social identification as a depressed person is helpful or harmful to wellbeing in the context of perceived discrimination. Finally Iyer examines how raising awareness of cognitive alternatives to group disadvantage can improve self-efficacy and academic performance among minority racial and socio-economic groups.

Presentations

“I feel sorry for you and it’s your fault”: Predictors of stigma and discrimination of people living with intellectual disabilities.

HEYNEMANN, J., & WOODYATT, L. (Flinders University)

The role of perceived effort in weight stigma: An extension of attribution theory

BEAMES, JR., BLACK, MJ., & VARTANIAN, LR. (University of New South Wales)

Broken is beautiful? The implications of mental illness stigma, identification, and norms for wellbeing

CRUWYS, T., & GUNASEELAN, S. (University of Queensland)

It gets better for your group: Cognitive alternatives to group disadvantage increase students’ self-efficacy and academic performance

İYER, A., ZHANG, A., & JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland)

INTERGROUP CONTACT IN 2015

STREAM A

Symposium title: Intergroup Contact in 2015: From mental imagery, through to the media, the internet, onto overt collective action

Convenors: BARLOW, FK. (School of Applied Psychology, Griffith University, Australia), & PAOLINI, S. (School of Psychology, The University of Newcastle)

Positive face-to-face contact is beneficial, but it is often not feasible or the primary mode of learning about outgroups. This symposium showcases Australian-led research on a diverse range of contact experiences and contact outcomes—including unwanted and undesirable. Papers by Paolini and Hayward look at how past contact shapes responses to imagined and media contact. Faulkner and Verrelli explore the prejudice reducing effects of e-contact, with a focus on categorization and emotion expression. Gonsalkorale further discusses research on categorization processes in imagined contact and Logatchova expands on negative emotion expression in imagined contact. Papers by Techakesari and Barlow end by looking at the effects of face-to-face contact on overt collective action in majority and minority groups. John Dixon will reflect as discussant on the symposium contributions; Stefania, Fiona and John will then facilitate a roundtable discussion on present and future of intergroup contact research.

Presentations

On the spontaneity of positive (vs. negative) imagined contact: Exploring mechanisms and consequences in a conflict-ridden setting

PAOLINI, S. (The University of Newcastle), & HUSNU, S. (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus, Cyprus)

How past positive and negative intergroup contact shape judgements of current intergroup conflict: The cases of Michael Brown and Eric Garner

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

Emotion expression and intergroup bias reduction between Muslims and Christians: The dual identity-electronic contact (DIEC) experiment

FAULKNER, N. (Monash University), WHITE, FA. (The University of Sydney), ABU-RAYYA, M. (La Trobe University), BLIUC, A. (Monash University)

Electronic (e)-contact with a sexual minority: A preparative tool when prior contact is low

VERRELLI, S., KERVINEN, A., WHITE, FA., & BLACK, C. (The University of Sydney)

The effects of imagined contact on ingroup and intergroup perceptions

GONSALKORALE, K., VAN DOMMELEN, A. (The University of Sydney), & BREWER, M. (The University of New South Wales)

Emotions, more than a feeling: Effect of incidental and integral emotions on prejudice and stereotyping in imaginary intergroup contact.

LOGATCHOVA, A., PAOLINI, S. (The University of Newcastle), HARWOOD, J. (University of Arizona), & RUBIN, M. (The University of Newcastle)

Intergroup contact and collective action: The moderating influence of contact partners' gender

TECHAKESARI, P. (The University of Queensland), DROOGENDYK, L., WRIGHT, SC. (Simon Fraser University), LOUIS, WR. (The University of Queensland), & BARLOW, FK. (Griffith University)

Negative (but not positive) contact motivate collective action in minority groups

BARLOW, FK. (Griffith University), HAYWARD, LE., TECHAKESARI, P. (The University of Queensland), TROPP, LR. (University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA), & HORNSEY, MJ. (The University of Queensland)

Discussion of symposium contributions by John Dixon

DIXON, J. (The Open University, UK)

Roundtable discussion on current and future trends in research on intergroup contact

PAOLINI, S. (The University of Newcastle, Australia) BARLOW, FK, (Griffith University), DIXON, J. (The Open University, UK)

IDENTITY PROCESSES AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS

STREAM B

Symposium title: Identity processes and intergroup relations: Recent insights from the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study

Convenors: SIBLEY, CGS. (University of Auckland)

This symposium showcases new findings from the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study (NZAVS). The NZAVS is a 20-year longitudinal national probability study led by Dr Chris Sibley that examines social attitudes, personality and health outcomes. The NZAVS is now in its sixth year and has retained over 4000 people since it began. The talks in this panel cover various aspects of the NZAVS, mainly focusing on identity processes and intergroup relations. We assess the effects of benevolent sexism on abortion attitudes (Huang), religious identification and charitable acts (Bulbulia), and the diverse identities found within the Green Party (Cowie). Also discussed are LGBTQ identities (Greaves) and personality change among immigrants (Lin), as well as the protective factors associated with identity (Muriwai, Manuela, & Osborne). The panel ends by discussing the effects of Facebook on body dissatisfaction (Stronge) and the NZAVS' statistical power for latent growth curve analyses (Sibley).

Presentations

Ambivalent sexism and opposition to elective and traumatic abortion: The mediating role of motherhood attitudes

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

What is the dollar value of religious charity?

BULBULIA, JB. (Victoria University)

Identifying distinct subgroups of Green Voters: A latent profile analysis of crux values relating to Green Party support

COWIE, LC. (University of Auckland)

A measure of self-labelled sexual orientation: Validation and findings from a large national survey of New Zealanders

GREAVES, LMG. (University of Auckland)

Long-term personality change of immigrants as a function of identification

LIN, HL. (The Australian National University)

The protective function of Māori cultural efficacy: An efficacy-distress buffering model for sole and mixed Māori

MURIWAI, EM. (University of Auckland)

Protecting heart and home: The Pacific ethnic identity buffer

MANUELA, SM. (University of Auckland)

Having a Facebook profile is linked to body dissatisfaction.

STRONGE, SS. (University of Auckland)

Power estimation of slope growth factors in the NZAVS using Monte Carlo simulation

SIBLEY, CGS., & MILOJEV, PM. (University of Auckland)

EXPERIMENTAL GAMES: STRUCTURE, MOTIVATION, AND OUTCOMES

STREAM A

Symposium title: Experimental games: structure, motivation, and collective outcomes

Convenors: SHANK, DB., & KASHIMA, Y. (University of Melbourne)

Experimental games provide a vantage for understanding what decisions people make, why they make them, and how they affect other individuals and the larger society. This symposium focuses on two aspects of that “what” and “why”. First, the social structure in which people are embedded includes outcome potential, group size, situation strength, and feedback. Second, the internal motivations include various social value orientations, cognition, and can be altered by relevant task knowledge. For the “how” this symposium focuses on collective outcomes including group and individual achievement, wealth distribution, and climate change mitigation.

Presentations

Combined individual and group motivations can produce cooperation patterns from different size experimental games

SHANK, DB. (University of Melbourne)

Can interpersonal traits predict prosocial allocations of wealth? Politeness and honesty-humility interact with situational strength in economic bargaining games

ZHAO, K., & SMILLIE, LD. (University of Melbourne)

Experimental games and climate change mitigation

SEWELL, DK. (University of Melbourne)

Experimental games can help us examine motivation and socially distributed cognition in social structure

KASHIMA, Y. (University of Melbourne)

PREJUDICE AND INTERGROUP CONFLICT

STREAM A

Symposium title: Prejudice and intergroup conflict: Causes, consequences and change.

Convenors: REYNOLDS, K.J. (Australian National University), & BAR-TAL, D. (Tel Aviv University)

In this symposium seven speakers highlight and discuss key contemporary challenges in the areas of prejudice and intergroup conflict. The first speaker Bar-Tal considers the acquisition of prejudice and the important social and political factors. Augoustinos and Boatzis examine the emergence of category content or meaning where particular groups (Asylum-seekers, Greeks) are essentialised and dehumanized and its consequences (marginalization, exclusion). Li explores perspective taking in understanding transgressions and justice demands in contexts of intergroup conflict. Dixon and Cotan Uton consider the relationality of intergroup processes with Cotan Uton exploring in more depth the well-being consequences of prejudice and discrimination. Reynolds considers the question of change and the leadership and institutional strategies that are needed to embed more inclusive definitions of the "other". A central theme is that moving from exclusion to inclusion, discrimination to support, alienation to belonging, and conflict to peace-building requires humanization.

Presentations

Acquisition of prejudice towards the rival in the context of intractable Conflict

BAR-TAL, D. (Australian National University)

Essentializing and dehumanizing the other: Socio-psychological processes of marginalizing and excluding refugees and asylum seekers in discourse

AUGOUSTINOS, M., DUE, C. (University of Adelaide), & LUECK, K. (University of California, Davis)

Constructing an extravagant nation, warranting a reasonable voice: A case study on the cultural othering of contemporary crisis-ridden Greece in global media

BOZATZIS, N. (University of Ioannina)

Stepping into perpetrators' shoes: How ingroup transgressions and victimization shape support for justice through perspective taking of perpetrators

LI, ML., LEIDNER, BL. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), & FERNANDEZ-CAMPOS, SF. (New School for Social Research)

Divide and rule, unite and resist: Complex patterns of intergroup conflict, inequality and resistance in historically divided societies

DIXON, J. (Open University), KERR, P., & DURRHEIM, K. (University of KwaZulu-Natal)

The costs of being out of step: Minority status, belief (mis)alignment, discrimination and well-being

COTAN UTOMO, M. (Australian National University)

From superordinate to inclusive social identity: Building social cohesion in ethnically diverse communities.

REYNOLDS, KJ. (Australian National University), BATALHA, L. (New York University, Sydney), SUBASIC, E. (University of Newcastle), & JONES, B. (Australian National University)

SELF- AND OTHER-OBJECTIFICATION	STREAM B
<p>Symposium title: New Directions in Self- and Other-Objectification Research Convenors: HOLLAND, E. (The University of Melbourne), & ANDERSON, J. (University of Geneva)</p> <hr/> <p>This symposium will discuss new trends in self- and other-objectification research, focusing on ways to measure the phenomena, the role of objectification in facilitating violence against women, and how objectification manifests in online dating environments. Elise Holland will examine the applicability of a new method for assessing visual self-objectification through the use of eye-tracking technology. Khandis Blake will explore how objectification impacts sexual victimization and perceptions of sexual exploitability in the presence of sexual intent cues. Michelle Stratemeyer will show how objectification mediates the relationship between men's endorsement of masculinity norms and their likelihood of enacting violence towards female partners. Finally, Joel Anderson will examine self- and other-objectification within the context of the online dating application, Grindr, demonstrating how objectifying profile pictures relate to health and behavioural outcomes.</p> <hr/> <p>Presentations</p> <p>Wanting sex, lacking agency, and easy to sexually exploit: The unintended negative consequences of women's self-sexualizing behaviors HOLLAND, E. (The University of Melbourne), LOUGHNAN, S. (The University of Edinburgh), & BENTLER, D. (Bielefeld University)</p> <p>Through the eyes of the perpetrator: Cues that inform perpetrator decisions to sexually victimise women BLAKE, K., BASTIAN, B., & DENSON, TF. (The University of New South Wales)</p> <p>Masculinity, intimate partner violence, and the mediating role of objectification STRATEMEYER, M., & HASLAM, N. (The University of Melbourne)</p> <p>iObjectify: exploring self- and other-objectification processes on Grindr ANDERSON, J. (University of Geneva), HOLLAND, E. (The University of Melbourne), & KOC, Y. (University of Sussex)</p>	

CULTURAL BASES OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES

STREAM B

Symposium title: Cultural Bases of Social Identity, Group Activity, and Creativity
 Convenors: RUBIN, M. (The University of Newcastle, Australia)

Culture influences the degree to which people feel close to others, share activities, and avoid conflicts. The present symposium showcases research that investigates how cross-cultural differences in these variables impact on social identity, time spent in groups, and creativity. Mark Rubin presents evidence that in-group ties are more likely to form the basis for social identities in individualist cultures than in collectivist cultures. Emiko Kashima's work shows that Japanese people spend more time than other nationalities in their social groups, where shared activity is an important reason for sharing time with groups. Finally, Angela Leung's research shows that cross-cultural differences in the preference to avoid conflict mediate the influence of paradoxical thinking on creativity. As symposium discussant, Yoshihisa Kashima will conclude the symposium by considering the similarities and differences between these three lines of research and proposing directions for future research in this general area.

Presentations

Uncovering the cultural bases of social identity: In-group ties predict self-stereotyping among individualists but not among collectivists

RUBIN, M. (The University of Newcastle, Australia), MILANO, M V. (University of Sofia, Bulgaria), & PAOLINI, S. (The University of Newcastle, Australia)

Why do you spend time in your group? A comparative analysis of social network data from five countries.

KASHIMA, ES. (La Trobe University)

Creative benefits of paradoxical frames: Between-culture analysis of the role of middle ground attitude

LEUNG, A K. (Singapore Management University), LIOU, S. (National Cheng Kung University), MIRON-SPEKTOR, E. (Technion-Israel Institute of Technology), CHAN, D. (Singapore Management University), EISENBERG, R. (Technion-Israel Institute of Technology), & SCHNEIDER, I. (VU University)

Mind, self, and society: A fundamental question of social psychology

KASHIMA, Y. (The University of Melbourne)

FORGIVENESS	STREAM A
<p>Symposium title: New extensions in forgiveness Convenors: STRELAN, P. (University of Adelaide)</p> <hr/> <p>Psychological research on forgiveness has burgeoned over the past 20 years. Reflecting the breadth and depth of a now vast literature, this symposium extends present understandings of forgiveness in several new directions. First, Strelan and Van Prooijen build upon recent research indicating that punishment predicts forgiveness. They provide new evidence for the contrasting effects of punishment motives (behavior control and just deserts), upon forgiveness in valued relationships. Second, Gabriels and Strelan apply evolutionary theory and functional analysis to predicting when forgiveness will be experienced as costly or beneficial. Third, Krieg and Strelan explore the role played by trust and trustworthiness in explaining forgiveness. Fourth, and finally, Woodyatt, Mclean, and Wenzel extend Wenzel, Woodyatt, and Hedrick's (2012) values-affirmation model of self-forgiveness to demonstrate how re-affirming values overcomes offender defensiveness and encourages self-forgiveness.</p> <hr/> <p>Presentations</p> <p>Tough love: how just dessert and behavior control motives for justice facilitate forgiveness in valued relationships STRELAN, P. (University of Adelaide), & VAN PROOIJEN, JW. (VU University, Amsterdam)</p> <p>Forgiving in service of the self or a relationship: How to manage exploitation risk GABRIELS, JB., & STRELAN, P. (University of Adelaide)</p> <p>Forgiveness, trust, and trustworthiness KRIEG, JC., & STRELAN, P. (University of Adelaide)</p> <p>Encouraging responsibility through value affirmation following ethical violations WOODYATT, L., MCLEAN, B., & WENZEL, M. (Flinders University)</p>	

WHEN GROUP NORMS CHANGE

STREAM B

Symposium title: Norm plasticity: Change within the group member and within the group

Convenors: LOUIS, WR. (School of Psychology, University of Queensland), AMIOT, CE. (Département de psychologie, Université du Québec à Montréal) & THOMAS, EF. (School of Psychology & Exercise Science, Murdoch University)

Four papers examine how group norms (social rules or standards for behaviour) change, across a range of contexts. Louis and colleagues assess discrepancies for 3 religious groups between what group members are actually doing and what respondents think the norm should be; the strategies used to respond to discrepancies are, in turn, linked to identity and well-being. Amiot and colleagues examine consensus and opposition to discrimination in Québec. Mohamed and colleagues propose that a pro-change leader who is able to capture the group's normative trajectory would be more successful in mobilizing collective efforts for change than one who is "non-aligned", and would do so better in the presence of competition with other leaders. Hunt and colleagues examine differences and similarities in the construction of gender roles across various behavioural domains in Italy and Australia. The talks address processes and trajectories of change in samples from Australia, Canada, and Italy.

Presentations**Normative processes in a culturally diverse yet threatened context: The case of Québec**

AMIOT, CE. (Université du Québec à Montréal), LOUIS, WR. (School of Psychology, University of Queensland), ARIAS-VALENZUELA, M., & BOURDEAU, S. (Université du Québec à Montréal)

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

MOHAMED, MS. (Australian National University), SUBASIC, E. (University of Newcastle), REYNOLDS, K. (Australian National University), & HASLAM, SA. (University of Queensland)

Feminine role norms in Australia and Italy: A cross-cultural comparison

HUNT, CJ. (The University of Sydney), PICCOLI, V. (University of Trieste), GONSALKORALE, K. (The University of Sydney), & CARNAGHI, A. (University of Trieste)

Norm conflict within religious groups: Losing, challenging, and affirming faith in religious controversies

LOUIS, WR. (The University of Queensland, School of Psychology), CILA, J., & LALONDE, RN. (Department of Psychology, York University)

POSTERS

POSTER	STREAM PLENARY
<p>The reward positivity, anger, and attraction</p> <p>ANGUS, DJA. (University of Sydney), KEMKES, KK. (Utrecht University), SCHUTTER, DS. (Radboud University), & HARMON-JONES, EHJ. (University of New South Wales)</p> <p>dang9080@uni.sydney.edu.au</p> <p>Previous research indicates that the Reward Positivity (RP), an electrophysiological correlate of reward sensitivity, is modulated by affective and motivational context. While some studies suggest that states and traits associated with negative affect and reduced approach motivation are correlated with smaller RP amplitudes, the contributions of affect and motivation to the RP have been confounded. In the present study, we examined if anger, an emotion associated with negative affect and increased approach motivation, would increase or decrease the RP. We also investigated if RP amplitude was related to the motivational properties of reward stimuli. Male participants completed two emotion inductions intended to elicit feelings of either neutrality or anger. Each was followed by a simple gambling task, in which correct choices were rewarded by images of women in swimwear. Although the RP was elicited following each induction, there was no difference in amplitude between inductions. However, RP amplitude was positively correlated with how much participants liked the reward stimuli, and this correlation was stronger following the anger induction. These results support motivational explanations for the differences in RP amplitude reported in previous studies.</p>	

POSTER	STREAM PLENARY
<p>Emotional responses to expectancy violations</p> <p>LEVY, N., & HARMON-JONES, E. (UNSW)</p> <p>z3287885@zmail.unsw.edu.au</p> <p>Cognitive Dissonance was originally characterised as an emotional state which motivated efforts to reduce discomfort caused by non-fitting relations between cognitions (Festinger, 1957). Revisions to the theory explain these effects as due to moral pressures (Aronson, 1968), feelings of foolishness (Steele, 1988), or presence of aversive consequences (Cooper and Fazio, 1984). Inconsistencies involving simpler cognitions may also evoke dissonance (e.g. Harmon-Jones, Amodio, & Harmon-Jones, 2009). In the present studies non-fitting relations between cognitions were induced by sentences with unexpected final words. These sentences led to negative emotional reactions as measured by the Implicit Positive and Negative Affect Test (Quirin, Kazen, & Kuhl, 2009), Corrugator EMG muscle activity and self-report measures. This supports a simpler conception of dissonance by demonstrating effects in the absence of self-consistency motivations and possible aversive consequences.</p>	

POSTER	STREAM PLENARY
<p>"The (ageing) brain that changes itself": Constructions of neuroplasticity and brain ageing in Australian newspapers</p> <p>LAWLESS, M., AUGOUSTINOS, M., & LE COUTEUR, A. (The University of Adelaide)</p> <p>michael.lawless@adelaide.edu.au</p> <p>Since its original publication in 2007, the New York Times bestseller, <i>The Brain That Changes Itself</i>, by Norman Doidge, has sold over one million copies and has been translated into over 20 languages. Doidge's message is clear: the brain is not fixed, as was once thought. The brain is plastic. By following the prescriptions of brain experts - from a Mediterranean diet to "brain training" - your brain can be redesigned, rewired, "improved", even into very old age, making you smarter and buffering against age-related cognitive decline. This claim for a potentially non-invasive and self-regulated "remedy" to senility is especially appealing in countries like Australia, where the number of people living with dementia is forecast to reach 40,000 by 2020. This paper looks at how these scientific claims about the plastic, ageing brain are constructed in the public sphere, specifically, in a selection of widely circulated Australian newspapers. The analysis draws on the constructionist orientations of discursive psychology and the sociology of scientific knowledge (SSK) to investigate how various rhetorical devices and interpretive repertoires are deployed to constitute the novel paradigm of plasticity and represent the science as an objective, empirical reality. In doing so, we also discuss some of the broader public debates and dilemmas about the social implications of the new brain sciences for the ageing population.</p>	

FRIDAY

POSTER

STREAM
PLENARY

The influence of body posture on cognitive conflict

SUN, ECK., & HARMON-JONES, E. (School of Psychology, University of New South Wales)

hikaru924@gmail.com

Harmon-Jones et al.'s (2009) action-based model of cognitive dissonance proposes that dissonance reduction is approach-motivated. Further, Harmon-Jones et al. (2014) found that supine body posture (associated with low approach motivation) decreases dissonance reduction. Other research has found the N450 component of the event-related potential is larger in incongruent Stroop trials, suggesting that the N450 assesses conflict monitoring. In the current study, we use the Stroop task with an embodied manipulation to examine how body posture influences cognitive conflict. Participants performed the task in both upright and supine postures, while their brain potentials were measured. We found an interaction of congruence and body posture. Smaller N450s were found in the supine posture. Our results suggest that a supine posture lessens cognitive conflict, indicating that individuals may have less dissonance when in a supine posture.

POSTER

STREAM
PLENARY

Using the theory of planned behaviour to understand cyberbullying: perceived behavioural control in a disinhibiting online environment

BRACK, KJ., CALTABIANO, NJ., & CALTABIANO, ML. (James Cook University)

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Recent studies applying the Theory of Planned Behaviour to Cyberbullying have reported that Perceived Behavioural Control (PBC) provides the weakest contribution when predicting Intention to Cyberbully and Cyberbullying. Online Disinhibition (OD), which may offer an explanation, describes a state resulting from conditions of anonymity, reduced social cues and less consideration of consequences in which individuals can be prone to more aggressive and impulsive behaviour in an online environment. An OD scale was developed to survey a convenience sample of 266 undergraduates (Females = 206) and revealed a small positive correlation between PBC and OD ($r = .26$); suggesting that individuals who perceive themselves as having more control over cyberbullying may experience slightly higher disinhibition when online. While refinement of the OD scale is needed; these findings have implications for preventing cyberbullying through awareness of the disinhibiting nature of the online environment.

POSTER	POSTER
<div data-bbox="113 229 969 284">Predicting problem video game play with retrospective and cross-sectional analysis</div> <div data-bbox="113 293 810 320">BRUCE, J., DELFABBRO, P., & KING, D. (University of Adelaide)</div> <div data-bbox="113 328 441 355"><i>Jamie.bruce@adelaide.edu.au</i></div> <div data-bbox="113 373 992 596"><p>The current study explores the nature of individual differences correlated with problem video game play. A mixed-methods approach, including retrospective and cross-sectional analysis, is being conducted with individuals who have exhibited problem video game play either in the present or the past. Research is ongoing, with results being filtered through ecological systems theory. Qualitative data has shown correlations between problem video game play and alcohol and cannabis use, as well as socio-economic status during adolescence, gender and self-perceived social competence. Results will be used to advise on potential preventive outreach for youth, their families and health professionals with the aim of limiting the onset of problem video game use among young people and adults.</p></div>	

POSTER	STREAM PLENARY
<p>What is a “Stay-at-Home Dad?”: A Discourse Analysis on how fathers are instructed to care.</p> <p>HUNTER, S., & RIGGS, DW. (The University of Adelaide)</p> <p>sarah.hunter@adelaide.edu.au</p> <hr/> <p>Fathers are increasingly taking on the primary caregiving role. In response, many popular parenting books have been published on “stay-at-home dads.” These books claim to describe the lives of these fathers and to provide them with improved parenting strategies. This research makes clear however, that these books make only specific identities available to fathers, constructing how they “should” be and how they “will” feel. This research utilises a discourse analysis to identify how nine contemporary books draw upon hegemonic masculinity and traditional discourses to construct what primary caregiving fathers “are”. Implications relating to understandings of men and fathering (as well as females and mothering) are drawn from the findings. This research emphasises the need to pay ongoing attention to popular parenting books. While these books are well intended, taken together, it becomes clear that they do not provide “help.”</p>	

POSTER	STREAM PLENARY
<p>Development and validation of a moral foundations picture set</p> <p>CRONE, DLC., BODE, SB., MURAWSKI, CM., & LAHAM, SML. (The University of Melbourne)</p> <p>croned@unimelb.edu.au</p> <hr/> <p>The set of methodological tools available to moral psychology has long been dominated by self-report measures with well-known limitations, constraining the range of testable hypotheses and feasible paradigms. We report results from the first phases of development and validation of a standardised image set representing discrete foundational moral values. First, a set of over 2,000 unique images was crowd-sourced from over 200 people. A subset of these images was selected based on predefined criteria (e.g., photographs, no prominent text) to ensure suitability for common psychological paradigms. The remaining images were then rated on various moral dimensions by an independent set of people. The resulting image set represents the five moral foundations (care, fairness, loyalty, respect, purity), and provides a novel tool for probing moral psychological processes, with a wide range of potential applications in future research.</p>	

POSTER	STREAM PLENARY
<p>Applications of the social psychology of risk</p> <p>ELLIS, J., CARLTON, G., GEYER, M., & SAMS, R. (Australian Catholic University)</p> <p>james.ellis@frameworkgroup.com.au</p> <p>“Organisations, despite their apparent preoccupation with facts, numbers, objectivity, concreteness, and accountability, are in fact saturated with subjectivity, abstraction, guesses, making do, invention and arbitrariness... just like the rest of us” (Weick, 1979, p. 5). Weick reminds us that all organisations and people have to deal with, and make sense of risk, equivocality and subjectivity, despite a desire for certainty, clarity and objectivity. Organisations and people who accept the ‘messiness’ of equivocality and the subjectiveness of risk are able to better deal with the unexpected when it occurs. Four case studies are jointly presented, in Poster format, to demonstrate the utility of using principles of social psychology to support people, and organisations, to better discern and understand human decision making in relation to risk: (1) Weick’s ‘Collective Mindfulness’ construct and understanding risk: by James Ellis; (2) How do we discern risk: Consciously or Unconsciously? by Gabrielle Carlton; (3) Unconscious communication in understanding and managing risk: by Max Geyer; and (4) Effective conversations – supporting people to discern risk: by Robert Sams.</p>	

POSTER	STREAM PLENARY
<p>The Western Delusion: Examining links between popularized behaviours and beliefs in modern western cultures and psychological well-being in young people</p> <p>HUMPHREY, MR. (Monash University)</p> <p>achum1@student.monash.edu</p> <p>This research centres around the popularized behaviours and beliefs pertaining to individualism, materialistic values and the high risk behaviours that are widespread in Western societies today, and the effects these ideals have on the psychological well-being of emerging adults (aged 16 to 21). A recent Australian Health and Welfare report into the nations youth stated that “mental health problems and disorders account for the highest burden of disease among young people today” (Australian Institute of Health & Welfare 2011). Yet despite these increasing rates of psychological problems in Australia, the link between popular behaviours and beliefs in Western cultures and their effect on well-being remains an understudied area. I therefore aim via a series of surveys and interviews with young people to examine how the behaviours and beliefs listed above influence the psychological well-being of emerging adults, and in the process study the role of media on influencing young people’s values and beliefs. From this data I hope to formulate a narrative of what emerging adults’ experiences are really like, and to consequently assess factors that will best foster their own health and happiness now and into their later years.</p>	

POSTER	STREAM PLENARY
<p>Discrimination of mothers in the workforce PIETRZAK, J., & MIKOLAJCZAK, G. (University of Warsaw) jasia@psych.uw.edu.pl</p> <p>Motherhood is often cited as an obstacle to women's professional advancement. Previous social psychological research explains the process with warmth-competence trade-offs that affect mothers, but not fathers (Cuddy, Fiske, & Glick, 2004). We propose that a more important reason that women are hindered by family expansion is stereotypical beliefs about motherhood, primarily regarding prioritizing family life over career by women, but not men. We present studies that show that mothers are actually perceived as more competent and capable than are women generally, and that mothers are uniquely burdened by gender-role expectations both at home and at work. On the one hand, this might lead to more on-the-job leniency, e.g., assigning less taxing tasks to women. On the other hand, decisions and behaviors that indicate women valuing their careers over family are seen as violations of proscriptive gender roles.</p>	

POSTER	STREAM PLENARY
<p>The effect of threat perception on attitudes toward gay men BROWNHALLS, JN., & OATEN, MJ. (Griffith University) jessica.brownhalls@griffithuni.edu.au</p> <p>Prejudice toward gay men is anecdotally reported to increase during times of disease epidemic. Disgust is proposed to be implicated, on the premise that disease cues trigger disgust. This study evaluates if functional flexibility applies to sexual and health prejudice toward gay men, such that prejudice is amplified in a disease salient context. The roles of disgust sensitivity, perceived disease vulnerability, and male role norm endorsement are explored. Participants are 228 men (N = 47) and women (N = 181) aged 17 to 63 years. Results do not support functional flexibility, suggesting reported amplifications of prejudice during disease epidemic may not be disgust driven. However, endorsement of male role norms is supported as a predictor of prejudice toward gay men. A gender effect appears related to disgust sensitivity and prejudice toward gay men. Findings have implications for assessment and evaluation of underlying contributors to prejudice toward disease-associated minorities.</p>	

POSTER

STREAM
PLENARY**Policies and attitudes to immigration in Australia and South Korea**

PUNJABI, DA. (Monash University)

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The current research draws from the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX), a tool and reference guide measuring the policies of 33 countries to evaluate what governments are doing to promote the integration of migrants in society. We first discuss immigration policies of Australia and South Korea on 3 policy areas, Access to nationality, anti-discrimination and education. Second, we examine people's attitudes towards policies and culturally diverse groups in Australia and South Korea. The first objective is to examine immigration policies employed by Australia and South Korea using the MIPEX scores. The second objective is to access Korean and Australian populations to measure their attitudes to diversity policy and culturally diverse groups. A relational model of intergroup attitudes and behaviours, integrating both country-specific factors and general social-psychological determinants, will be tested among participants from Australia and South Korea.

POSTER

STREAM
PLENARY

Exploring the cognitive-affective dimensions of self-expansion and their impact on preferences for intergroup vs. intragroup contact

TANG, J., PAOLINI, S., & RUBIN, M. (University of Newcastle, Australia)

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The self-expansion model (Wright et al., 2002) suggests that people should seek contact with outgroup members because they are attracted to those who can offer maximum possibilities for expanding the self. However, gaining new knowledge and skills is not the only route for self-expansion (or 'cognitive self-expansion'), experiencing positive affect should also be part of the self-expansion process (or 'affective self-expansion'). Our correlational studies conducted in Australia and China confirm that: (a) a two factor structure underlies the self-expansion scale; (b) the two routes of self-expansion uniquely predict individuals' interest in vs. avoidance of new intergroup / intragroup relationships and (c) have different interplays with individuals' interdependent self-construal (Cross, Morris, & Gore, 2002). Results are discussed in terms of a novel focus on appetitive (vs. aversive) drives to intergroup contact.

PRESENTATIONS

SYMPOSIUM : LEADERSHIP: THE WAY, THE TRUTH, THE LIFE	STREAM A
<p>On dolphins, lions, sheep and lemmings: The role of self-categorization in structuring Implicit Followership Theories</p> <p>STEFFENS, NK., HASLAM, SA., & JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland)</p> <p>n.steffens@uq.edu.au</p> <p>People have implicit theories not only about leadership but also about followership. Here we examine implicit followership theories (IFTs) from a self-categorization perspective. This proposes that IFTs are conditioned by their representativeness of social group memberships that are shared or not shared with perceivers. Results show that people regard followers of a group and leader they identify strongly (rather than not at all) with to be more representative of the followership prototype (displaying enthusiasm, industry, good citizenship) and less representative of the followership antiprototype (displaying conformity, incompetence, insubordination). People also believe that they are more animalistic, robotic, and dogmatic. In sum, findings suggest that people glorify followers of groups they identify strongly with, while disparaging those who follow groups they do not identify with by denying them the capacity to reason.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : NEW APPROACHES TO AVERSIVE EXPERIENCES	STREAM B
<p>Explaining the upside of others' suffering: Workplace identity and the Florence Nightingale effect</p> <p>FERRIS, LJ., JETTEN, J., GIRDHAM, E., WALTER, ZC., DINGLE, GA., & PARSELL, C. (University of Queensland)</p> <p>l.ferris@uq.edu.au</p> <p>For workers in the human services, exposure to clients' suffering is generally considered a risk factor for vicarious trauma, burnout and other negative occupational outcomes. However, we report a workplace benefit to recognizing client suffering in which workplace identification plays a mediating role. We examined links between perceptions of client suffering and workplace functioning (burnout and job satisfaction) in a sample of frontline staff in the homelessness sector. Perceiving higher client suffering predicted higher job satisfaction and lower burnout. A mediating role for identification was uncovered, such that recognizing suffering predicted greater workplace identification, which fully mediated the relationships between suffering and job satisfaction, and suffering and burnout. We introduce this novel finding as the "Florence Nightingale effect": recognizing others' suffering may serve to increase job satisfaction and reduce burnout by galvanizing workplace identification.</p>	

PAPER: SELF & UTOPIAS	STREAM C
<p>You can have too much of a good thing: People's surprisingly moderate utopias for themselves and for society</p> <p>HORNSEY, M.J. (University of Queensland), BAIN, PG. (Queensland University of Technology), MCSTAY, R. (University of Queensland), GOMEZ, A. (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia), GONZALEZ, R. (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile), KASHIMA, E. (LaTrobe University), GUAN, Y. (University of Surrey), BLUMEN, S. (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Peru), CHEN, S. (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University), & LEBEDEV, N. (National Research University)</p> <p>m.hornsey@uq.edu.au</p> <p>The maximization principle - that people would aspire to the as much as they can of something good if all practical constraints were removed - is a fundamental yet unexamined assumption about human nature. To test this notion, 2733 participants from 10 countries were asked: If they could choose the level of a certain attribute in society (e.g., morality, security) or the self (e.g., happiness, self-esteem) what level would they choose? People's ideal states were generally bound by a moderation principle; ideal levels of intelligence, longevity and wealth were greater than real-world levels, but modestly so. Only a minority of people displayed a maximization principle, with most people seeking a "golden mean"□ that constituted 70-80% of perfection. Moderation was more pronounced among men, younger people, and in collectivist countries. Revealing people's surprisingly modest utopias has implications for scientists and practitioners, including life scientists, justice researchers, and economists.</p>	

PAPER: PREJUDICE & BIAS REDUCTION	STREAM D
<p>Characterizing the consequences of welfare stigma</p> <p>SCHOFIELD, TPS., & BUTTERWORTH, PB. (The Australian National University)</p> <p>timothy.schofield@anu.edu.au</p> <p>Stigma refers to the discrediting of a person or group on the basis of an undesirable characteristic, and it results in these "deviant" individuals being set apart from society. One function of stigmatization may be to motivate deviant individuals to shed their stigmatized characteristic. Although many stigmatized characteristics (e.g., race, and sexuality) are immutable, others, such as welfare receipt, may disappear. In this research program we first provide evidence that welfare stigma is present in the Australian population. Second, we investigate the role of negative community stereotypes in shaping the beliefs of welfare recipients about themselves and proceed to show that negative views of welfare buffer former welfare recipients against present unemployment. Although we find evidence that self-stigma increases the likelihood of present employment, it was unclear whether former welfare recipient would be ever tainted in the eyes of others by this element of their past. To this end, we manipulated vignettes to experimentally demonstrate that ex-welfare recipients shed their welfare-linked negative traits after they re-entered the work force.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : LEADERSHIP: THE WAY, THE TRUTH, THE LIFE	STREAM A
<p>Stepping in the shoes of leaders of populist right-wing parties: Promoting anti-immigrant views in times of economic prosperity</p> <p>JETTEN, J., & MOLS, F. (University of Queensland)</p> <p>j.jetten@psy.uq.edu.au</p> <p>We propose that support for anti-immigrant parties is a function of leaders' ability to provide a legitimising discourse for these sentiments by focusing on specific threat narratives. We analysed speeches by leaders of populist parties with an anti-immigrant agenda who secured electoral victories during economic prosperity, and found that these leaders encourage a sense of injustice and victimhood by portraying ordinary citizens as the victim of an alliance between powerful and less powerful groups such as refugees. In a second study, participants took on the role of speechwriter for an anti-immigrant leader. We found that symbolic threat narratives are more likely to emerge in times of economic prosperity than in times of economic hardship because flourishing economies constrain the viability of realistic threat arguments. We conclude that leaders of these parties are identity entrepreneurs who are able to turn objective relative gratification into perceived relative deprivation.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : NEW APPROACHES TO AVERSIVE EXPERIENCES	STREAM B
<p>Sad and alone: Social expectancies for experiencing negative emotions are linked to feelings of loneliness</p> <p>BASTIAN, B. (The University of New South Wales), & KUPPENS, P. (University of Leuven)</p> <p>b.bastian@unsw.edu.au</p> <p>Western culture has become obsessed with happiness, while treating negative emotions like sadness, depression, or anxiety as pathological and non-normative. These salient cultural norms communicate social expectations that people should feel "happy" and not "sad". Previous research has shown that these "social expectancies" can increase feelings of sadness and reduce well-being. In this study we examined whether these perceived social pressures might also lead people to feel socially disconnected (lonely) when they do experience negative emotions? Drawing on a large sample pre-screened for depressive symptoms and utilizing both trait measures and moment-to-moment "experience sampling" over a seven day period, we found that people who felt more negative emotions and also believe that others in society disapprove of these emotions reported more loneliness. Our data suggest that social pressures to be happy and not sad can make people feel more socially isolated when they do feel sad.</p>	

PAPER: SELF & UTOPIAS	STREAM C
<p>Giving hope a sporting chance: hope as distinct from optimism when events are possible but not probable</p> <p>BURY, S M., WENZEL, M., & WOODYATT, L. (Flinders University) simon.bury@flinders.edu.au</p> <p>Hope is generally treated as an expectancy-based construct, with individuals more hopeful the greater their perceived likelihood of success. Consequently, it is difficult to differentiate hope from other expectancy-based concepts (e.g., optimism). Two studies aim to identify the unique nature of hope and distinguish it from expectancy-based constructs, namely, optimism. Study 1 showed football supporters of bottom-tier teams rate hope significantly higher than optimism, whereas the confident top-tier supporters showed no difference. More importantly, for bottom-tier supporters strongly invested in their hoped-for goal, hope shared a cubic relationship with likelihood, accelerating in mere possibility, whereas for optimism the relationship is linear. Study 2 replicates these findings for voters' hope in certain state election outcomes. Results suggest hope is distinct from optimism and positive expectation; hope is an emotional investment in the mere possibility of a desired outcome.</p>	
PAPER: PREJUDICE & BIAS REDUCTION	STREAM D
<p>I don't wear budgie smugglers: A meta-analytic review of the social cognitive literature on stereotype change.</p> <p>MCINTYRE, K., PAOLINI, S. (The University of Newcastle), & HEWSTONE, M. (Oxford University) c9501512@uon.edu.au</p> <p>We present meta-analytic reviews on stereotype change research, focusing on the process of individual-to-group generalization which occurs when individual members of a social group affect (for better or for worse) the judgment of the group as a whole. In a first meta-analysis, we synthesize findings from 58 tests that provided outgroup exemplar information and measured outgroup stereotyping. A medium size effect was detected reflecting generalization of information about outgroup exemplars to the outgroup. This effect was moderated by the number of exemplars and exemplar typicality. A second meta-analysis synthesizing the findings from 48 tests investigated the interplay between metacognition and generalization. Assimilation and contrast effects emerged suggesting that individuals actively control the direction of generalization effects. The implications on generalization theory and interventions aimed at reducing stereotyping are discussed.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : LEADERSHIP: THE WAY, THE TRUTH, THE LIFE	STREAM A
<p>Leading organisational change by giving “us” a voice: Implications for follower productivity and grievances</p> <p>SUBASIC, E. (University of Newcastle), & HASLAM, SA. (University of Queensland)</p> <p><i>Emina.Subasic@newcastle.edu.au</i></p> <p>It is well established that those leading organisational change can boost support for their initiatives by providing employees with an opportunity to have a say (i.e., voice). Only some of the views canvassed are ever implemented, however, while many are shelved indefinitely. We propose that this competitive process is not lost on followers - rather, following self-categorization theory, it matters whether it is “our” or “their” idea that leaders have materialised into standard practice. We therefore hypothesised (and found) that people work harder and complain less when tasked with implementing an ingroup rather than an outgroup suggestion. What is more, merely witnessing an outgroup suggestion being ignored was just as effective in increasing productivity and reducing grievances. These findings were observed despite participants working on an (objectively) identical task and following identical instructions. Implications for leading change in multi-audience contexts are discussed.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : NEW APPROACHES TO AVERSIVE EXPERIENCES	STREAM B
<p>Breaking the cycle of homelessness by building social capital: A mixed-methods analysis of positive and negative experiences in homeless accommodation services</p> <p>WALTER, ZC., JOHNSTONE, M., JETTEN, J., DINGLE, GA., & PARSELL, C. (University of Queensland)</p> <p><i>z.walter@uq.edu.au</i></p> <p>Homelessness is a significant and worldwide issue, and those experiencing homelessness face an array of challenges and disadvantage. The current research aims to understand how negative experiences in a homeless accommodation service can have longer-term consequences. Participants were 119 residents in a homeless accommodation service. We conducted a qualitative analysis on people’s positive and negative experiences with the service generally, other residents, and caseworkers while they were in the service, and subsequently linked this data to quantitative outcomes at a second time-point. We also conducted quantitative analyses on how perceived discrimination impacted on the development of social connections and wellbeing. The findings suggest that the negative experiences, in the form of both non-connection with caseworkers and the experience of group-based discrimination, may hinder connecting with groups in the broader social world and can lead to lower wellbeing.</p>	

PAPER: SELF & UTOPIAS	STREAM C
<p>Anomie: A psychological theory and a cross-cultural examination TEYMOORI, AT., JETTEN, JJ. (University of Queensland), & BASTIAN, BB. (University of New South Wales) ali.teymoori@uqconnect.edu.au</p> <p>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 encompassing two conditions of the breakdown of social fabric (i.e. lack of trust and cohesion) and the breakdown in leadership (i.e. lack of legitimacy and effectiveness). We focus on what we see as two key responses to an anomic situation: a contraction of the personal self and a contraction of the social self. After developing and validating a two-factorial scale of anomie, we conducted a cross-cultural study from 23 countries across five continents. Results provide a significant relationship between anomie and objective indicators of society including indicators of economic, social and political situations such as standard of life, corruption, economic inequality, and social inequality. We also found significant relationships between anomie and constructs pertaining to contraction of personal self (e.g. life satisfaction) and contraction of social self (e.g. identification with country). Discussion focuses on the way that the anomie construct can inform social psychological theorising on group processes.</p>	
PAPER: PREJUDICE & BIAS REDUCTION	STREAM D
<p>Temporal distance moderates impact of diversity policies on majority group self-esteem and outgroup prejudice YOGESWARAN, K., & ANDREWS, N. (University of Canterbury) kumar.yogeswaran@canterbury.ac.nz</p> <p>Diversity policies have become increasingly common in ethnically diverse nations struggling with social inequalities. However, research has only recently begun to explore how such messages that aim to promote social equality impact majority groups' attitudes and self-conceptions. The present research integrates research on temporal construal with recent work on multiculturalism to examine when concrete diversity policies impact majority groups' members' collective self-esteem and prejudice toward minority outgroups. Using data from both the USA and New Zealand, we find that when a diversity policy is construed as taking effect in the coming year, majority group members experience a decrease in collective self-esteem and show an increase in outgroup prejudice relative to when the same policy is believed to take effect in a few years. These studies highlight the impact of temporal distance in how diversity policies influence the majority groups' self-conceptions and outgroup attitudes.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : LEADERSHIP: THE WAY, THE TRUTH, THE LIFE	STREAM A
<p>In search of the holy grail: What underpins leader effectiveness? MACNAUGHTAN, L. (Australian National University) <i>lisamacnaughtan@hotmail.com</i></p> <p>Understanding the predictors of effective leadership is the holy grail for most organisations and groups. There is an ever growing list of constructs that are deemed to be 'key' including transformational/transactional behaviours, emotional intelligence and shared identity. Using an Air Force sample (N = 524), a study was conducted to 1. examine the overlap or distinctions between different key predictors of effective leadership, 2. identify which constructs are the strongest predictors and 3. explore the role of shared identity in explaining how transformational behaviour and emotional intelligence influence perceptions of leader effectiveness amongst followers. The implications for leadership theory and research and the conceptions of effective leadership in the military context will be discussed.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : NEW APPROACHES TO AVERSIVE EXPERIENCES	STREAM B
<p>Victims, perpetrators, and observers: A new way to conceptualise the aversive experience of ostracism IANNUZZELLI, RE., ZADRO, L. (University of Sydney), & WILLIAMS, L. (University of New South Wales) <i>rian5641@uni.sydney.edu.au</i></p> <p>Ostracism, the act of being excluded and ignored, has often been studied from the perspective of the target - that is, the person being ostracised. However, new research has revealed that sources - those who ostracise - are also affected by the ostracism episode (Zadro & Gonsalkorale, 2014), as well as are any observers (Wesselmann, Bagg & Williams, 2009). To date, however, research has tended to examine these roles separately, and often in the context of a laboratory. In the current study, two hundred participants (age range 17-49 years, Mage = 20 years) completed a survey about their personal experiences of being a target, source and observer of ostracism. Using within-subjects analyses, the aversive experiences of real-life ostracism were compared between being a target, source and observer. Based on this data, a new theoretical model is proposed for the experience of ostracism which takes into consideration the interrelation between the three roles.</p>	

PAPER: SELF & UTOPIAS	STREAM C
<p>Genetic essentialism and generosity: Do aetiological beliefs affect perceptions of desirable behaviours?</p> <p>DAR-NIMROD, I., & NGUYEN, S-A. (University of Sydney)</p> <p>ilan.dar-nimrod@sydney.edu.au</p> <p>Recent decades have seen a remarkable research focus on the identification of genetic underpinnings for various outcomes- not only diseases, but also for individual characteristics (e.g., obesity, personality), attitudes (e.g., political orientation) and social group features (e.g., gender and math aptitude). Research to date has focused on the evaluations of the effects of laypeople's genetic attributions for largely undesirable outcomes such as diseases or objectionable behaviours such as criminal acts. The present study has extended this line of investigation to examine the moderating effects of genetic essentialist beliefs (GEBs) on the impact of genetic attribution for praiseworthy behaviours. In line with research expectations, individuals who hold strong GEBs evaluate praiseworthy generous behaviours less favourably than people who show less genetic essentialism, but only when a genetic explanation for generosity is offered.</p>	

PAPER: PREJUDICE & BIAS REDUCTION	STREAM D
<p>A comparison of strategies to increase support for Aboriginal Affirmative Action Programs (AAPs) in tertiary education</p> <p>CAMPBELL, E., & WHITE, F. (The University of Sydney)</p> <p>emmacampbell_4@live.com</p> <p>Affirmative Action Programs (AAPs) aim to increase the representation of under-represented minority groups through explicit consideration of minority status in selection decisions. The current study compared the effectiveness of cognitive-persuasive and perspective-taking strategies in improving Anglo and Asian participants' support for Aboriginal AAPs in tertiary education. Positive cognitive messages have been shown to increase supportive AAP intentions, beliefs and attitudes, while minority perspective-taking has resulted in greater helping behaviour and empathy. This study pioneers the direct comparison of these two strategies. Findings revealed that Asian participants displayed less empathy towards Aboriginals than Anglos, and participants in the cognitive condition showed greater behavioural AAP support than perspective-taking participants. Implications of these important findings for improving tertiary educational opportunities for Aboriginal students are discussed.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : LEADERSHIP: THE WAY, THE TRUTH, THE LIFE	STREAM A
<p>The glass cliff 10 years on: Intrigue, investigation, impact HASLAM, SA. (University of Queensland), & RYAN, MK. (University of Exeter) a.haslam@uq.edu.au</p> <p>First documented in 2004, the glass cliff refers to the tendency for women to be given leadership positions that are more risky than those given to men. This paper reviews the correlational and experimental evidence of the phenomenon that has accumulated over the last decade - including new evidence of the diverse forms that 'precariousness' can take. It also reports findings from studies that explore its social psychological basis and economic consequences. In particular, the latter reveal a negative relationship between women's presence on company boards and stock-based measures of performance. Findings support claims that women are found on the boards of companies that are perceived to be performing poorly and that their presence on boards can lead to the devaluation of companies by investors. Yet they also indicate that perceptions and investment are not aligned with the underlying realities of company performance. Prospects for future research and practice are discussed.</p>	

PAPER	STREAM B
<p>Testing the existence and reality of the hunchback stereotype of status-based emotional expression WEERABANGSA, MM., & OWUAMALAM, CK. (University of Nottingham (Malaysia Campus)) khyx4mme@nottingham.edu.my</p> <p>This research examines the existence and reality of the hunchback stereotype (HbS), which assumes greater anger expression among low status targets compared to their higher status counterparts. In Experiment 1 we show that Blacks were perceived to be angrier, compared to Whites. We replicate this effect in Experiment 2 using an IAT paradigm, and show that HbS was not specific to race: large targets were seen as angrier compared to slim targets, regardless of race. Using a novel acoustic method, Experiment 3 tested the validity of the HbS by exposing group members to the same adverse condition while measuring anger via the intensity of their voiced reactions. Consistent with the HbS, low status targets expressed more anger via the intensity of their voices compared to higher status targets; this effect was visible only when the audience was ingroup rather than outgroup. Implications are discussed in light of recent police shootings of Blacks in the US.</p>	

PAPER: SELF & UTOPIAS	STREAM C
<p>Blurring human-machine distinctions: Anthropomorphic appearance in social robots as a threat to human distinctiveness.</p> <p>PALADINO, MP., FERRARI, F. (University of Trento), & JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland)</p> <p><i>mariapaola.paladino@unitn.it</i></p> <p>Technological changes bring innovation but also fears and concerns. Focusing on social robots (i.e. mechanical agents designed to interact and communicate with people) a combination of excitement and concern seems to surround the arrival of social robots in today's world. Why do people fear the introduction of social robots in our society? We hypothesized that social robots, because they are designed to resemble to human beings, might threaten the distinctiveness of the human category. According to this threat to distinctiveness hypothesis, too much similarity between social robots and humans is the trigger factor of the concerns toward the entering of these creatures in our everyday life. This similarity blurs the boundaries between humans and machines and this is perceived as damaging the humans as a group. In two studies we put this hypothesis to the test by focusing on robots' anthropomorphic appearance that is on the extent to the robot resembles human body.</p>	

	STREAM D
<p>No presentation in this time slot.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT	STREAM A
<p>Follow the signal: When past pro-environmental actions signal who you are</p> <p>VAN DER WERFF, E., STEG, L., & KEIZER, K. (University of Groningen, the Netherlands)</p> <p><i>ellen.van.der.werff@rug.nl</i></p>	
<p>Past pro-environmental actions can promote as well as inhibit subsequent pro-environmental actions. When are past environmental actions likely to lead to more environmental actions? We propose this depends on the extent to which initial actions are linked to one's self-concept, more specifically, to one's environmental self-identity. Furthermore, we propose that past pro-environmental actions are more likely to influence environmental self-identity when the behaviour implies something about you, that is, when the behaviour signals your identity. We tested and found support for our hypothesis that past behaviour strengthens environmental self-identity to a larger extent, thereby more strongly promoting pro-environmental choices, when the signalling function of the initial behaviour is stronger. The signalling function of past pro-environmental actions is stronger when people consider a wide range of past pro-environmental actions, or when the initial behaviour is difficult and unique.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION	STREAM B
<p>"I feel sorry for you and it's your fault": Predictors of stigma and discrimination of people living with intellectual disabilities.</p> <p>HEYNEMANN, J., & WOODYATT, L. (Flinders University)</p> <p><i>heyyn0009@flinders.edu.au</i></p>	
<p>People with intellectual disabilities may have impairments to learning, socializing and practical life skills. However in addition to these, people living with intellectual disabilities can also experience stigma, resulting in marginalization and disempowerment. This paper builds on previous research regarding discrimination towards people with mental illness, to examine predictors of discrimination towards people living with an intellectual disability. In this study we used a scenario to examine the types of attributions about a person with an intellectual disability and how this influences on participants' (N = 154) levels of discrimination. We also examined the impact of system threat on these relationships. Results suggest that attributions of pity, personal responsibility, and anger all contribute to stigma and discrimination of people with intellectual disabilities. However, contrary to our expectations, these attributions did not increase under conditions of system threat.</p>	

PAPER: COGNITION & MOTIVATION	STREAM C
<p>Validation of the need for cognition scale LING, M., & RICHARDSON, B. (Deakin University) miling@deakin.edu.au</p> <p>The Need for Cognition (NFC) scale, despite its centrality to the social psychology canon, has some unresolved caveats including the repeated observation of multifactorial solutions, and the absence of a strong theoretical account for the observed individual differences. This program of research, using results from factor analysis, contradicts the widely utilised unifactorial solution as an incomplete representation of the variance within the scale, proposing a provisional three factor solution. Data from Ecological Sampling Methodology (ESM) are employed to evaluate the state and trait components of engagement in and enjoyment of complex cognition, and duly to address the validity of this stable individual difference variable. This research aims to broaden our understanding of the theoretical underpinnings of NFC and also to advocate for novel methodologies in the validation of individual difference measures.</p>	

PAPER: MEANING, LEARNING & EDUCATION	STREAM D
<p>Themata and the theory of social representations: Blood & plasma donation MOLONEY, G., JEDRZEJCZYK, C. (Southern Cross University), SMITH, G. (Australian Red Cross Blood Service), GAMBLE, M. (Southern Cross University), & HAYMAN, J. (Australian Red Cross Blood Service) gail.moloney@scu.edu.au</p> <p>The question of why it is that we understand things in the way that we do is at the heart of the concept of themata in social representation theory. Moscovici described themata metaphorically as clotheshangers that give form to socially generated ways of understanding, and their generative role as potential content or source ideas. Despite this, there is a paucity of research exploring the role of themata in the generation of social representations. This paper explores themata as a means of elucidating what is understood about blood and plasma donation. In a series of word association tasks, participants wrote the first five words that sprung to mind about blood or plasma donation. In all studies, Multi-Dimensional Scaling and Hierarchical Cluster Analysis revealed both negative and positive associations with blood and plasma donation, further analysis suggesting this was articulated through the theme of Self/Other. The methodology and implications of understanding themata are discussed.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT	STREAM A
<p>Understanding how spillover operates</p> <p>LAUREN, N., FIELDING, KS., & LOUIS, W. (The University of Queensland) n.lauren@uq.edu.au</p> <p>Spillover is the notion that engagement in certain behaviours will encourage the uptake of other behaviour. Spillover has been used to inform behaviour change campaigns, despite little understanding of how it operates and who is most likely to be receptive to it. The current study aimed to understand how certain constructs operate in the context of spillover, in order to develop a better idea of who could be influenced by a behaviour change campaign founded on spillover. An online survey was administered to 476 Australian residents. Participants were assessed on their past engagement in and future intentions to engage in specific pro-environmental behaviours, as well environmental identity, values, norms, efficacy and perceptions of individual environmental contributions. How these factors influence spillover will be discussed, along with implications for future behaviour change campaigns that are founded on spillover.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION	STREAM B
<p>The role of perceived effort in weight stigma: An extension of attribution theory</p> <p>BEAMES, JR., BLACK, MJ., & VARTANIAN, LR. (University of New South Wales) joanne.beames@gmail.com</p> <p>We extended attribution theory of social stigmas by examining the role of perceived effort, as well as the emotion disgust, in evaluations of obese individuals. Study 1 showed that offset effort (i.e., exercising regularly and eating a healthy diet) had a greater impact on participants' evaluations of obese individuals than did other causal information, such as onset control and offset ability. Study 2 showed that the duration of effort invested to maintain a healthy lifestyle is important in determining participants' evaluations of obese individuals. Study 3 replicated the effect of effort on evaluations of normal-weight targets. In all three studies, disgust mediated the association between perceived effort and desire for social distance. These findings extend applications of attribution theory to weight stigma by highlighting a key role for effort and disgust, and suggest that the negative evaluations of obese individuals might reflect a pro-effort bias.</p>	

PAPER: COGNITION & MOTIVATION	STREAM C
<p>Boredom spurs innovation</p> <p>VON HIPPEL, B., HAYWARD, L., BAKER, I., & DUBBS, S. (University of Queensland)</p> <p>billvh@psy.uq.edu.au</p> <p>Boredom is an aversive state that leads to negative consequences such as depression and drug use. Nevertheless, boredom can also be conceptualized as a motivational state that leads people to engage in positive behaviors in an effort to forestall feelings of boredom. We proposed that people who alleviate boredom via passive strategies would be less likely to innovate, whereas people who forestall boredom via constructive strategies would be more likely to innovate. Consistent with this possibility, participants in Study 1 who reported relying on passive strategies to alleviate boredom were less likely to modify a poorly designed tool that they were required to use. In Study 2 innovators reported that they were less likely to rely on passive strategies and more likely to rely on active strategies to forestall boredom than non-innovators. These results suggest that boredom might have played a role in the genesis of human innovation.</p>	

PAPER: MEANING, LEARNING & EDUCATION	STREAM D
<p>West is best? Effects of race-based status and stereotypicality on anxiety and classroom participation of Malaysian science students</p> <p>KARUNAGHARAN, JK., & OWUAMALAM, CK. (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)</p> <p>jaya.kumar@nottingham.edu.my</p> <p>A common belief in Malaysia is that Western teachers inspire better learning outcomes for local students than Malaysian teachers. This belief runs counter to the Stereotype Inoculation Model (SIM), which proposes that students from stereotyped (low-status) groups perform better when exposed to ingroup (not outgroup) teachers. Thus, in this investigation, we combine predictions from the Stereotype Content Model and SIM, to generate novel insights into the conditions that either undermine or facilitate classroom participation among stereotyped students. Specifically, using a mixed-method involving behavioural and acoustic measures, we show that ingroup teachers who conform to positive (warm), or outgroup teachers who disconfirm negative (competence) status-based stereotypes can lower stereotyped students' anxiety. Also, such stereotype (non-)adherence has positive effects on their classroom participation. Policy implications are discussed in terms of classroom segregation implied by SIM.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT	STREAM A
<p>Climate change from a distance: Psychological distance and construal level as predictors of pro-environmental engagement</p> <p>WANG, S., HURLSTONE, M., LAWRENCE, C. (The University of Western Australia), LEVISTON, Z., & WALKER, I. (CSIRO)</p> <p>susie.wang@research.uwa.edu.au</p> <p>Disengagement with climate change has been attributed to public perception of the phenomenon as an abstract, distant one, and suggestions are that this may be remedied by making the issue more close and concrete. Whether a phenomenon is perceived as psychologically distant or close is thought to be associated with whether it is construed as abstract or concrete; to our knowledge, no study has measured and compared both in a climate change context. A survey of a representative sample of 217 Australians measured whether psychological distance from climate change and construal level predict climate change engagement. Results indicate a complex relationship between the two variables: psychological distance from climate change predicted less engagement in concrete, personal behaviours, whereas construal level predicted more engagement in abstract, community behaviours. Construal level was largely unrelated to psychological distance. Implications for theory and application are discussed.</p>	
SYMPOSIUM : STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION	STREAM B
<p>Broken is beautiful? The implications of mental illness stigma, identification, and norms for wellbeing</p> <p>CRUWYS, T., & GUNASEELAN, S. (University of Queensland)</p> <p>t.cruwys@uq.edu.au</p> <p>Previous research has found that in the face of discrimination, people tend to identify more strongly with stigmatised groups. Social identification can, in turn, buffer wellbeing against the negative consequences of discrimination. We tested this rejection identification hypothesis among 242 people with depression. As predicted, perceived discrimination was high and associated with identification as a depressed person. However, identification as depressed magnified, rather than buffered, the relationship between discrimination and reduced wellbeing. This relationship was moderated by perceived social norms of the depressed group for engaging in depressive thoughts, feelings and behaviours. These findings suggest that mental illness stigma is a double-edged sword: as well as the direct harms for wellbeing, by increasing identification with other mental illness sufferers, stigma might expose sufferers to harmful social influence processes.</p>	

PAPER: COGNITION & MOTIVATION	STREAM C
<p>Linking accounts of caution vs. urgency, from milliseconds to years. BROWN, SD., RAE, B. (the University of Newcastle), BUSHMAKIN, M. (Indiana University), & RUBIN, M. (the University of Newcastle) <u>scott.brown@newcastle.edu.au</u></p> <p>Decision-making underpins much of daily life, from simple perceptual decisions about navigation through to life-changing decisions about love. At all scales, a fundamental task of the decision-maker is to balance competing needs for caution and urgency: fast decisions can be more efficient, but also more often wrong. We show how a single mathematical framework for decision-making explains the urgency/caution balance across decision-making at many scales. This explanation holds at the level of single neurons (on a time scale of less than a second) through to the level of stable personality traits (time scale of years).</p>	

PAPER: MEANING, LEARNING & EDUCATION	STREAM D
<p>Harnessing social identity and norms in the classroom SMYTH, L. (Australian National University), MAVOR, KI. (University of St Andrews), & PLATOW, MJ. (Australian National University) <u>Lillian.Smyth@anu.edu.au</u></p> <p>Research on the role of social identity in education has demonstrated a relationship between stronger discipline-related social identification and deeper learning approaches. The modifying role of perceived discipline norms has also been demonstrated, such that deep-learning norms amplify this effect of discipline-related identification on learning approaches and surface learning norms can reverse the association. The current paper uses these concepts in a real classroom environment to pilot ways in which social influence processes can be used to foster deeper learning approaches. Drawing on work in the collective action domain, an intervention was tested in a population of psychology students. This intervention used structured interaction to shape the norms associated with students' discipline-related identity, such that discipline norms bolster deep learning. Participants were tracked across semester, including final grades, course evaluations and self-report learning approaches.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT	STREAM A
<p>Does knowledge really matter? Australian water literacy and its relationship with attitudes and behaviour</p> <p>FIELDING, KS., DEAN, A. (The University of Queensland), & NEWTON, F. (Monash University)</p> <p>k.fielding@uq.edu.au</p> <p>Critiques of the information deficit model suggest that knowledge is not an important determinant of attitudes or behaviour, however, past studies have usually assessed self-reported rather than objective knowledge. In this study we explore the role of knowledge in relation to water. Specifically, we assess water literacy, that is, knowledge about water issues, and examine its relationship with key outcome variables. A national survey of N = 5194 Australian respondents showed that Australians who are more water literate are more likely to be male, older, university educated, and have higher incomes. There were also significant differences across states in levels of water literacy. Importantly, higher water literacy was significantly associated with engaging in more everyday water conservation behaviours, uptake of water efficient appliances, and acceptance of alternative water sources and technologies. The implications of the findings for policy and engagement programs are discussed.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION	STREAM B
<p>It gets better for your group: Cognitive alternatives to group disadvantage increase students' self-efficacy and academic performance</p> <p>IYER, A., ZHANG, A., & JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland)</p> <p>a.iyer@uq.edu.au</p> <p>Students of minority racial and socio-economic groups lag behind their majority group counterparts in educational outcomes, such as test scores and school completion rates. We propose that this group-based disadvantage can be addressed in part by raising minority students' awareness of cognitive alternatives to their group's disadvantage - the idea that their group's status will improve in the future. In samples of migrant workers' children in China, two studies manipulate perceptions of cognitive alternatives (high versus low). Participants demonstrate significantly higher levels of self-efficacy and academic performance in the high cognitive alternatives condition, compared to the low cognitive alternatives condition. Results indicate that consideration of a group's future prospects can have concrete benefits for members' attitudes and behaviour. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.</p>	

PAPER: COGNITION & MOTIVATION	STREAM C
<p>Boosting self-control capacity supports the aggressive and non-aggressive pursuit of distal goals</p> <p>DENSON, TF. (UNSW Australia), WILKOWSKI, BM. (University of Wyoming), DEWALL, CN. (University of Kentucky), FRIESE, M. (University of Saarland), HOFMANN, W. (University of Cologne), FERGUSON, EL. (University of Wyoming), CHESTER, DS. (University of Kentucky), CAPPER, MM., GARRADD, A., & KASUMOVIC, MM. (UNSW Australia)</p> <p>t.denson@unsw.edu.au</p> <p>Self-control imbues many benefits to those who possess it and those around them. Research shows that self-control can be improved with regular practice and by consuming glucose. Three recent theories of self-control (i.e., the dual-systems model, the elaborated process model, and the dual-motive approach) suggest that self-control capacity supports the pursuit of distal goals, which are typically socially prescribed. Consistent with these goal-oriented models of self-control, we tested and confirmed the hypothesis that boosting self-control only decreases aggression when non-aggression serves more distal goals. Boosting self-control helped participants resist order to aggress when they possessed values which discouraged aggression (Experiments 1, 2a & 2b). However, when aggression promoted distal goals, boosting self-control actually increased aggression. Boosting self-control increased aggression aimed at establishing a “tough” reputation (Experiment 3) or obtaining money (Experiment 4). Our findings suggest that self-control serves to promote the attainment of distal goals and not solely to promote social harmony.</p>	

PAPER: MEANING, LEARNING & EDUCATION	STREAM D
<p>A longitudinal investigation of the social identity-behaviour change relationship using a high school context.</p> <p>LEE, E., REYNOLDS, K J. (The Australian National University), SUBASIC, E. (The University of Newcastle), & BROMHEAD, D. (Education and Training Directorate, ACT)</p> <p>eunro.lee@anu.edu.au</p> <p>There has been increasing interest in the role of the group and associated social norms and social identity processes in affecting behaviour change (e.g. Reynolds, Subasic & Tindal, 2014). As people join new groups or they perceive existing groups in a fresh light, new values and norms will be internalised but only when the group becomes an important part of one's self-definition (i.e., social identity). These ideas were investigated in an educational setting with a three-year longitudinal sample of grades 7 -10 students (N = 488) and using parallel process latent growth models. Measures included school climate (the norms and values of the school) using two sub-factors group support (helping, listening to each other, trust and acceptance) and academic support (focus on learning, high expectations), school (social) identification and student engagement in learning. It was predicted and found that as students perceived the climate of their school as being more positive across time, and they reported stronger identification with the school across time there was increased behavioral engagement over three years. This longitudinal mediation of social identification was evident for the Group support but not Academic support. Theoretical and practical implications will be discussed.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : INTERGROUP CONTACT IN 2015	STREAM A
<p>On the spontaneity of positive (vs. negative) imagined contact: Exploring mechanisms and consequences in a conflict-ridden setting</p> <p>PAOLINI, S. (School of Psychology, The University of Newcastle), & HUSNU, S. (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus, Cyprus)</p> <p>stefania.paolini@newcastle.edu.au</p> <p>Positive imagined contact is a fruitful intervention strategy for intergroup relations; this research investigates its spontaneity and suitability for conflict-ridden settings. Contrary to expectations, Study 1 (N = 182) found that Turkish Cypriots instructed to visualize an (unvalenced) intergroup interaction chose to visualize positive (vs. negative) contact, did so with fluency, and displayed reduced prejudice as a result. Study 2 (N = 206) explored several determinants of freely chosen positive (vs negative) imagined contact and assessed intergroup consequences. Turkish Cypriots chose again to visualize positive (vs. negative) contact that was engaging but evaluatively consistent with their pre-existing expectations for positive/negative contact. These findings suggest that imagined contact is a safe intervention strategy in conflict-ridden settings, but it is likely to contribute to individuals' positive/negative trajectories of attitudinal change when left unstructured.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : IDENTITY PROCESSES AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS	STREAM B
<p>Ambivalent sexism and opposition to elective and traumatic abortion: The mediating role of motherhood attitudes</p> <p>HUANG, YH., OSBORNE, DO., & SIBLEY, CGS. (University of Auckland)</p> <p>yhua212@aucklanduni.ac.nz</p> <p>Past research has established the role of ambivalent sexism in predicting support for elective and traumatic abortion. We extend on this research by investigating the underlying psychological mechanisms explaining this relationship. This study utilised an undergraduate sample (N = 309) to investigate the mediating role of beliefs about the importance of motherhood in the relationship between ambivalent sexism and support for both types of abortion. Attitudes toward motherhood fully mediated the link between both BS and HS and support for legalised elective and traumatic abortion. These results further support the notion that support for traditional gender roles, especially the role of motherhood for women, contributes to opposition to not only elective abortion but also abortion in traumatic circumstances.</p>	

PAPER : MORALITY	STREAM C
<p>Suffer like you mean it: The effect of repentance and ordeal on perceptions of moral character</p> <p>OCCHIPINTI, S., & TAPP, C. (Griffith University)</p> <p><i>S.Occhipinti@griffith.edu.au</i></p> <p>A series of studies examine perceptions of a hypothetical, reformed petty criminal who has served prison time and is going straight. Information about ordeals experienced and repentance is presented in a 2 x 2 design. In the Ordeal Job conditions, participants read that the actor had taken a painful and dangerous job in a welding workshop (vs a boring office filing job in a welding workshop). In the Repentance conditions, the actor explicitly notes that he deserves the job he has because of his previous crimes (vs merely needing money to live). Study 1 shows that both repentance and painful ordeal are required to enhance moral character judgements. Studies 2 and 3 show that the effect is attenuated when the work occurs for the benefit of a children's charity but reinstated when the offences committed by the actor are more serious (i.e., mugging vs thievery). Results are discussed in terms of cultural and religious influences on lay beliefs about moral character and justice.</p>	

PAPER: GENDER & SEXISM	STREAM D
<p>From ogling to dehumanization: The objectifying gaze</p> <p>VAES, JV. (University of Trento)</p> <p><i>jeroen.vaes@unitn.it</i></p> <p>Objectification literally refers to perceiving someone as something hinting at processes of dehumanization. In the case of sexual objectification this someone is often a woman who is reduced to her physical features. I will explain the interplay between such a body-focus and processes of dehumanization, measuring both people's eye-movements and their tendency to dehumanize male and female targets independently. In a set of 2 studies, male and female participants' gaze was analyzed when they were either instructed to evaluate the physical appearance (objectifying) or the personality features (personalizing) of male and female, dressed and scarcely dressed targets. Results indicated that only when participants' gaze was objectifying, fixating scarcely dressed female (but not male) targets increased both male and female participants' dehumanizing perceptions. The implications of these findings for sexual objectification will be discussed.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : INTERGROUP CONTACT IN 2015	STREAM A
<p>How past positive and negative intergroup contact shape judgements of current intergroup conflict: The cases of Michael Brown and Eric Garner</p> <p>HAYWARD, LE. (School of Psychology, The University of Queensland), BARLOW, FK. (School of Applied Psychology, Griffith University), & HORNSEY, MJ. (School of Psychology, The University of Queensland)</p> <p>lydia.hayward@uqconnect.edu.au</p> <p>Positive intergroup contact predicts reductions in prejudice (Pettigrew & Tropp, 2006) but mounting evidence suggests negative contact increases it - often at a stronger rate (Barlow et al., 2012). This research has largely focused on attitudinal outcomes, with a call for researchers to shift toward consequences that extend beyond prejudice (Dixon, et al., 2012). The current study aimed to examine how prior contact shapes judgements of current intergroup conflict situations. The recent findings by two U.S. grand juries not to indict White police officers with the deaths of two Black men has provided a unique opportunity to investigate contact's role in forming attitudes about existing conflict. White and Black Americans' past positive and negative intergroup contact were examined as predictors of attitudes toward the grand jury decision, beliefs regarding the guilt or innocence of the police officer, and engagement in subsequent protests. Results and implications will be discussed.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : IDENTITY PROCESSES AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS	STREAM B
<p>What is the dollar value of religious charity?</p> <p>BULBULIA, JB. (Victoria University)</p> <p>joseph.bulbulia@vuw.ac.nz</p> <p>Charity counts among the defining features of humanity, yet its psychological underpinnings remain unclear. We investigate the relationship between Charity and Religious Identification in a large and diverse sample of New Zealanders (n=6518). In contrast to previous research, our study rigorously controls for a host of demographic variables and for social desirability biases. We find that high levels of religious identification are associated with four times financial charity of low or zero religious identification. Highly religiously identified people are also twice as likely to volunteer. We then assess the practical economic impact of high religious identification by converting the charitable tendencies of religious people into dollar values, and estimate economic losses resulting from secularization.</p>	

PAPER : MORALITY	STREAM C
What we talk about when we talk about morality: Moral justification content across moral foundations WHEELER, MA., & LAHAM, SM. (University of Melbourne) <i>mawhe@unimelb.edu.au</i>	
<p>How does one justify a moral belief? Simple factual beliefs can be supported by referring to data, but what kind of data can serve as proof for the moral belief that a white lie is better than hurting someone's feelings or that it is morally wrong to commit incest? When justifying moral beliefs to others, specific appeals are used to support one's moral position, including appeals to rules, to consequences, or to affective reactions. While people may have a tendency to rely on one kind of appeal over others in persuasive communication, it is more likely that different appeals are more appropriate when justifying different moral violations. The current presentation explores the content of moral justifications, i.e., the types of appeals (deontological, consequentialist, or emotive) that people communicate when asked to explain their moral positions. Of particular interest is the variation in appeals as a function of moral foundation.</p>	

PAPER: GENDER & SEXISM	STREAM D
Does it matter who's dominant? The impact of different types of written erotica on arousal, partner preferences, sexism, and rape myth endorsement HARRIS, EA., THAI, M. (University of Queensland), & BARLOW, FK. (Griffith University, Queensland) <i>emily.harris@uqconnect.edu.au</i>	
<p>The present study examined the effects of reading submission and dominance themed erotica on arousal, partner preferences, and attitudes towards women and rape. Heterosexual male (n = 241) and female (n = 240) participants read one of three erotic stories depicting male dominance, female dominance, no dominance, or a fourth non-erotic control story. We found that the three erotic stories were all equally sexually arousing compared to the control condition, and that men and women did not differ in the extent to which the erotic stories aroused them. After reading about a sexually dominant woman, however, men and women showed a similar level of preference for partner dominance; in contrast to the pattern revealed in all other conditions, whereby men favored submissive partners relative to women. Finally, we found that after reading about a sexually dominant man, female participants showed an increase in benevolent sexism, and male participants showed an increase in rape myth acceptance. Our results highlight potential benefits of reading non gender-normative erotica (i.e., where a woman sexually dominates a man) and hints at potential problems with continued exposure to gender-normative erotica (i.e., where a man dominates a woman).</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : INTERGROUP CONTACT IN 2015	STREAM A
<p>Emotion expression and intergroup bias reduction between Muslims and Christians: The dual identity-electronic contact (DIEC) experiment</p> <p>FAULKNER, N. (School of Social Science, Monash University), WHITE, FA. (School of Psychology, The University of Sydney), ABU-RAYYA, M. (School of Psychological Science, La Trobe University), BLIUC, A. (School of Social Sciences, Monash University)</p> <p><i>nicholas.faulkner@monash.edu</i></p> <p>The Internet can play a critical role in improving intergroup relations. This field experiment investigated how emotions expressed in online contact predicted intergroup bias reduction. Here 102 Muslim and 103 Christian high-school students spent eight Internet sessions in either a Dual Identity Electronic-Contact (DIEC) program or a Control program. We analysed data from the Internet sessions using a computerised text analysis program and found that groups in the two conditions expressed emotions differently. The DIEC chat groups used more affect and positive emotion words, and less anger and sadness words than the Control chat groups. Furthermore, analyses revealed that reduced expression of anger and sadness mediated the effects of the DIEC program on intergroup bias at two-weeks, six months, and one year post-intervention. Findings highlight the significant role that emotions expressed during structured Internet interactions play in creating enduring positive intergroup relations.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : IDENTITY PROCESSES AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS	STREAM B
<p>Identifying distinct subgroups of Green Voters: A latent profile analysis of crux values relating to Green Party support</p> <p>COWIE, LC. (University of Auckland)</p> <p><i>lcow342@aucklanduni.ac.nz</i></p> <p>The Green Party of Aotearoa is often criticised for alienating conservative environmentalists through its left wing social and indigenous policies. However, these diverse concerns mean that it is possible that subgroups of voters exist who vote for the Greens for diverse reasons. We use Latent Profile Analysis to uncover these groups using data from the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study (n = 1,661). We identify factions based on attitudes about the environment, equality, wealth, social justice, climate change and biculturalism. The majority group (56% of Green voters) showed high support across all domains except wealth, while the smallest (4%) valued the environment but did not share any other values. One group (20%) was defined by their support for biculturalism without high support for social justice. In contrast, the final group (20%) highly supported equality but not biculturalism. Thus we identify crux values which the Greens must manage in order to maintain its voter base.</p>	

PAPER : MORALITY	STREAM C
<p>The rejection of moral taint: an examination of magical contagion responses</p> <p>TAPP, C., & OCCHIPINTI, S. (Griffith University)</p> <p>c.tapp@griffith.edu.au</p> <p>Across three studies we investigated the relationship between moral transgressions and magical contagion. In Study 1 participants expressed a stronger desire to avoid objects tainted by a person who has committed a severe moral transgression compared to an individual who had broken a moral norm. The findings of Study 2 show that, from an observer's perspective, rejection of tainted objects is most understandable when the previous owner of the object has committed a severe moral transgression. Further, people are most likely to give an essence based reason for rejection when the moral transgression is severe. Study 3, that is currently underway, builds on the findings above and aims to demonstrate actual behavioural outcomes related to the rejection of tainted artefact. To date, the existing moral contagion literature has not shown the behavioural rejection of tangible objects. Results will be discussed in terms of the existing contagion literature and current moral cognition findings.</p>	

PAPER: GENDER & SEXISM	STREAM D
<p>Born this way: Sexual orientation essentialism, identity uncertainty and self-stigma in lesbian and bisexual women.</p> <p>MORANDINI, JS., DAR-NIMROD, I., BLASZCZYNSKI, A. (The University of Sydney, School of Psychology), & ROSS, MW. (The University of Minnesota Medical School)</p> <p>jmor7223@uni.sydney.edu.au</p> <p>There is considerable variability in the beliefs that sexual minority women hold about the nature and origins of sexual orientation (Arseneau, Grzanka, Miles & Fassinger, 2013; Whisman, 1996), with some embracing biological essentialist theories, whilst others prefer to view sexuality as fluid, influenced by social factors or at least partly chosen. The present study aims to examine essentialist beliefs about sexual orientation and their implications for sexual identity uncertainty and self-stigma among lesbian and bisexual women. The present study draws on a convenience sample of n=336 lesbian and n=169 bisexual women who completed a cross-sectional online survey. Results indicate that perceiving sexuality as biologically based and immutable is associated with greater identity certainty among both lesbian and bisexual women, however viewing sexual orientation as existing in discrete categories is associated with greater identity certainty only in lesbian identifying women. Among both lesbian and bisexual women perceiving sexuality categories as discrete is associated with greater self-stigma. These findings have implications for advocacy and culturally competent counseling interventions with sexual minority women.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : INTERGROUP CONTACT IN 2015	STREAM A
<p>Electronic (e)-contact with a sexual minority: A preparative tool when prior contact is low</p> <p>VERRELLI, S., KERVINEN, A., WHITE, FA., & BLACK, C. (School of Psychology, The University of Sydney)</p> <p>sver1464@uni.sydney.edu.au</p> <p>Online interactions play a critical role in modern forms of intergroup contact. The current study is the first to evaluate a form of computer-mediated-contact, known as E-Contact, in preparing individuals for future encounters with sexual minorities. Here, a sample of heterosexual students was randomly allocated to engage in either an online interaction with a virtual homosexual or heterosexual (Control) confederate. Importantly, the online contact interaction was operationalised to include Allport's (1954) facilitating conditions of cooperation, goal interdependency, equal status and authority support. After the interaction, participants' sexual prejudice and approach behavioural tendencies were measured. The results suggest that E-contact may be ideal preparatory tool in a continuum of contact for individuals who are low in prior contact.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : IDENTITY PROCESSES AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS	STREAM B
<p>A measure of self-labelled sexual orientation: Validation and findings from a large national survey of New Zealanders</p> <p>GREAVES, LMG. (University of Auckland)</p> <p>lara.greaves@auckland.ac.nz</p> <p>There are many ways to measure sexual orientation: attraction, behavior, and identification. However, very few of these are suited for large, national surveys. We propose an open-ended measure of sexual orientation as self-labelled sexual identity for use where sensitivity and survey space may be of concern. We then devise a multi-level classification scheme to ultimately answer questions about prevalence, gender, and age differences. Data were drawn from the 2013/14 wave of the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study (N = 18,301), a large national survey conducted shortly after the first lawful same-sex marriages in New Zealand. Unexpectedly, around 10% of participants expressed heteronormativity through labels such as "normal" with some including descriptions of heterosexuality, and making references to religion and marriage. In terms of prevalence, those with non-heterosexual (i.e., homosexual, bisexual, asexual etc.) self-labelled identities comprised around 5% of the sample.</p>	

PAPER : MORALITY	STREAM C
<p>The moral and dispositional foundations of anti-vaccination beliefs</p> <p>ROSSEN, I., HURLSTONE, M., DUNLOP, P., & LAWRENCE, C. (University of Western Australia)</p> <p><i>rossei01@student.uwa.edu.au</i></p> <p>Childhood vaccination is a safe and highly effective way of preventing infectious diseases worldwide. However, a significant proportion of parents are hesitant about vaccination, and a small number make the decision to refuse vaccination for their children. Efforts to shift misperceptions have, thus far, been largely unsuccessful. We suggest this may be because such views are underpinned by moral positions, which are notoriously resistant to change. In the current study we developed a dispositional and moral profile of those who hold anti-vaccination views. We show that anti-vaccination attitudes are predicted by psychological reactance, through the moral endorsement of liberty. Anti-vaccination views were also positively associated with purity related moral concerns and dispositional empathy, and negatively associated with authority related morality. Thus, caution should be taken with communication or policy initiatives that restrict freedom or invoke the likelihood of contamination.</p>	

PAPER: GENDER & SEXISM	STREAM D
<p>Masculine Self-Presentation and Distancing from Femininity in Gay Men: An Experimental Examination of the Role of Masculinity Threat</p> <p>HUNT, C.J. (University of Sydney), FASOLI, F. (Instituto Universitario de Lisboa), CARNAGHI, A. (Università degli Studi di Trieste), & CADINU, M. (Università degli Studi di Padova)</p> <p><i>christopher.hunt@sydney.edu.au</i></p> <p>There is evidence that gay men wish they were more masculine than they currently are and distance themselves from other gay men that are perceived as feminine. It is hypothesized that these phenomena are the result of the persisting stereotype that gay men are insufficiently masculine, resulting in gay men experiencing an ongoing sense of threat to their masculinity. The current study examined this hypothesis by subjecting gay men to either a threat or an affirmation of their masculinity, and observing how this influenced reactions to vignettes describing masculine- and feminine-stereotyped gay men. It was found that, relative to those who were affirmation in their masculinity, those who were threatened in their masculinity reported being more similar to masculine gay men, and showing less interest in interacting with feminine gay men. These findings support the study's hypothesis and demonstrate how gay men feel pressure to conform to masculine role norms.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : INTERGROUP CONTACT IN 2015	STREAM A
<p>The effects of imagined contact on ingroup and intergroup perceptions GONSALKORALE, K., VAN DOMMELEN, A. (School of Psychology, The University of Sydney), & BREWER, M. (School of Psychology, The University of New South Wales) karen.gonsalkorale@sydney.edu.au</p> <p>Social interaction between members of different groups is one of the most widely-used interventions for improving intergroup relations. In addition to face-to-face contact, simply imagining an interaction with an outgroup member has been shown to improve outgroup attitudes. However, it is not known whether imagined contact influences how people construe their ingroup. Community-dwelling Anglo or European Australians were randomly assigned to imagine a positive interaction with a Lebanese Muslim Australian or with an ingroup member. As predicted, imagined contact improved attitudes toward the target outgroup. In addition, there was evidence for a change in the way participants construe their ingroup; those in the imagined contact condition tended to be more inclusive in defining who is "us" as opposed to "not us". Thus, the findings provide some support for Pettigrew's concept of "deprovincialization" as one of the mechanisms through which contact improves intergroup attitudes.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : IDENTITY PROCESSES AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS	STREAM B
<p>Long-term personality change of immigrants as a function of identification LIN, HL. (The Australian National University) Corie.lin@anu.edu.au</p> <p>Cross-cultural researchers argued that by moving into a different culture, immigrants acquire a set of norms about what is appropriate and situational cues can trigger individuals to think and act according to that cultural norm, which results in personality shift. To date there has been limited exploration of the role of social identity processes and the idea that it is when the cultural group becomes psychologically meaningful to one's self-concept or self-categorization and is salient that it may have most impact on personality change. This idea is explored using NZAVS project data that tracks a variety of variables including national identification, ethnic identification, personality, intergroup relations and interactions, and political attitudes. Long-term personality change of new immigrants to New Zealand is investigated as a function of adopted national identification and their level of enculturation. Implications of the results for relevant theory and research are outlined.</p>	

PAPER : MORALITY	STREAM C
<p>Self-punishment: A social psychological approach</p> <p>DE VEL-PALUMBO, M., WENZEL, M., & WOODYATT, L. (Flinders University)</p> <p>deve0048@flinders.edu.au</p> <p>There exists a strange class of behaviours, one that at first glance defies self-preservation and logic: that of self-punishment. Dissatisfied with or impatient for external judgment, sometimes individuals chose to inflict their own punishment on themselves. The aims of the broader project are to test common assumptions and verify the few past findings about self-punishment, in a quest to better understand the causes and consequences of this seemingly self-defeating behaviour. From a social psychology perspective, we explore the role of moral identity, moral emotions, defensiveness, and victim empathy, amongst other potential motivators, to uncover the psychological processes underpinning self-punishment. Novel research paradigms and findings testing different models of self-punishment are discussed.</p>	

PAPER: GENDER & SEXISM	STREAM D
<p>An evolutionary perspective on mate rejection</p> <p>KELLY, A.J., DUBBS, S.L. (The University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Australia), & BARLOW, F.K. (Griffith University, Mt Gravatt and UQ, St Lucia)</p> <p>ashleigh.kelly1989@gmail.com</p> <p>Mate rejection and ex-partner relations are important, multi-faceted constructs that have been under-researched in the field of evolutionary psychology. Mate rejection is an integral part of sexual selection and examining it through an evolutionary lens provides a myriad of exciting hypotheses yet to be examined. Mate rejection poses many risks to our fitness and survival that would have been recurrent over our evolutionary history; hence we suggest that it would have given rise to behavioral and physical adaptations, which are as yet underexplored. We outline some of the many unanswered questions in these fields, presenting novel hypotheses and recently gathered data. We intend these theories and findings to be used and expanded upon as a basis for enriching our understanding of human mating from an evolutionary perspective.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : INTERGROUP CONTACT IN 2015	STREAM A
<p>Emotions, more than a feeling: Effect of incidental and integral emotions on prejudice and stereotyping in imaginary intergroup contact.</p> <p>LOGATCHOVA, A., PAOLINI, S. (School of Psychology, The University of Newcastle), HARWOOD, J. (Department of Communication, University of Arizona, USA), & RUBIN, M. (School of Psychology, The University of Newcastle)</p> <p>aleksandra.Logatchova@uon.edu.au</p> <p>Emotions affect prejudice and stereotyping expression, but the exact direction of these effects should depend on the source of the emotion and its applicability to the target. After engaging in an imaginary interaction with an Arab outgroup and a White ingroup, 232 White US male participants were induced to either feel angry, sad, or happy (emotion type) and attribute the emotion to the outgroup, ingroup, or environment (emotion source). The predicted emotion type by source interaction emerged on all DVs: Individual and group-level bias was higher under integral anger/sadness than integral happiness; group-level prejudice was higher under incidental anger than incidental sadness/happiness/control, suggesting that negative affect is enough to exacerbate bias, but emotions applicable to the outgroup inflate these effects. The standard incidental pattern was not detected, indicating that if the incidental nature of the source is overt, only applicable emotions exacerbate bias.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : IDENTITY PROCESSES AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS	STREAM B
<p>The protective function of Māori cultural efficacy: An efficacy-distress buffering model for sole and mixed Māori</p> <p>MURIWAI, EM. (University of Auckland)</p> <p>emcp008@aucklanduni.ac.nz</p> <p>Māori, the indigenous peoples of New Zealand, continue to face adversity relative to other ethnic groups. Past research suggests Māori who identify jointly as Māori and Pākehā (New Zealand European) exhibit better outcomes than those who solely identify as Māori. We present an Efficacy-Distress Buffering Model which posits that high levels of Cultural Efficacy has a buffering function that protects Māori against Psychological Distress (N = 632). Our findings show that the increased rates of psychological distress found amongst those who identify solely as Māori was most pronounced for those who are also low in Cultural Efficacy. Sole-identified Māori with a high level of Cultural Efficacy, in contrast, showed great psychological resilience. These results support a 'culture-as-cure' model and indicate that increased Cultural Efficacy, or the ability to navigate the Māori world, has a direct protective effect for those who may otherwise be at risk of negative psychological outcomes.</p>	

PAPER : JUSTICE & JUSTIFICATION	STREAM C
<p>Are we bound to others or transient beings: Developing a measure to examine communal and secular approaches to social life</p> <p>WOOD, MW., & OCCHIPINTI, SO. (Griffith University)</p> <p><i>martin.wood@griffithuni.edu.au</i></p> <p>A person's approach to social life encompasses how they interact with their social world and organise the world around them. Tied to these approaches are specific motives pertaining to how we should act, how we think others should act, how relationships are best maintained, and the types of social connections to be made. Two distinct approaches appear to exist, Communal and Secular. The current presentation will outline the theoretical basis of the approaches to social life and present recent work on the development of a scale, the ComSec, to examine this construct. Specifically, the theory-driven process undertaken in developing the measure will be outlined and initial findings of the measure's factor structure will be discussed. Preliminary evidence for the scale's construct validity will also be presented by examining the ComSec's relationship with related social measures, including a measure of core social values and social issue positions. Future directions will also be discussed.</p>	

PAPER: GENDER & SEXISM	STREAM D
<p>Older women deeper learning greater satisfaction</p> <p>SCEVAK, J J., RUBIN, M., SOUTHGATE, E., MACQUEEN, S., WILLIAMS, P. (University of Newcastle), & DOUGLAS, H. (Macquarie University)</p> <p><i>jill.scevak@newcastle.edu.au</i></p> <p>This study explored the interactive effects of age and gender in predicting surface and deep learning approaches among university students. It also investigated how age and gender differences in learning approaches affect degree satisfaction. Participants were 983 undergraduate students at a large Australian university. Surface and deep learning approaches were measured using the revised Study Process Questionnaire. Age was a positive predictor of both surface and deep learning. However gender moderated this age effect in the case of deep learning: Age predicted deep learning among women but not among men. Age also positively predicted degree satisfaction among women but not men, and deep learning mediated this moderation effect. Mature-aged female students showed the greatest deep learning, and this effect explained their greater satisfaction with their degree. These findings are discussed in the context of age and gender differences in motivation and career-orientation.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : INTERGROUP CONTACT IN 2015	STREAM A
<p>Intergroup contact and collective action: The moderating influence of contact partners' gender</p> <p>TECHAKESARI, P. (School of Psychology, The University of Queensland), DROOGENDYK, L., WRIGHT, SC. (Department of Psychology, Simon Fraser University), LOUIS, WR. (School of Psychology, The University of Queensland), & BARLOW, FK. (School of Applied Psychology, Griffith University)</p> <p>p.techakesari@uq.edu.au</p> <p>Research demonstrates that positive intergroup contact can undermine minority group members' collective action engagement (Dixon et al., 2007). Droogendyk et al. (2014) argue that strongly supportive contact may be a special form of contact that can increase social change motivations. We tested this proposition by asking Gay and Lesbian Australians to recall a positive interaction with a heterosexual friend who was either very supportive or somewhat supportive of LGBT rights. For Gay men, those who recalled strongly (vs. weakly) supportive contact reported greater collective action intentions. The opposite pattern emerged for Lesbian women: recalling strongly supportive contact led to reduced collective action intentions. These findings demonstrate that strongly supportive contact has the power to enhance, as well as undermine, collective action intentions among the disadvantaged. Whether it does so, however, appears to depend on the disadvantaged group to which one belongs.</p>	
SYMPOSIUM : IDENTITY PROCESSES AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS	STREAM B
<p>Protecting heart and home: The Pacific ethnic identity buffer</p> <p>MANUELA, SM. (University of Auckland)</p> <p>s.manuela@auckland.ac.nz</p> <p>This paper explores how a facet of Pacific peoples' ethnic identity moderates the effect of perceived discrimination on family wellbeing and satisfaction with health. This is done using the Pacific Identity and Wellbeing Scale, providing an indigenous point of reference for understanding the relationship between perceived discrimination and wellbeing. Results (N = 752) showed a significant interaction between Group Membership Evaluation (GME: positive affirmations regarding Pacific group membership) and perceived ethnic discrimination in their association with both family wellbeing and satisfaction with health. Simple slope analyses show significant, negative associations for those with lower GME, but non-significant for those with higher GME. These results indicate that GME may buffer the negative effect of discrimination, protecting family wellbeing and satisfaction with health. Results are discussed in relation to future considerations for New Zealand's Pacific populations.</p>	

PAPER : JUSTICE & JUSTIFICATION	STREAM C
<p>Reactions to social inequality: Testing social identity and system justification predictions</p> <p>OWUAMALAM, C K. (University of Nottingham (Malaysia Campus)), & RUBIN, M. (University of Newcastle, Australia)</p> <p>chuma.owuamalam@nottingham.edu.my</p> <p>Mainstream theories of group processes and intergroup relations provide different accounts of reactions to social inequity. Social identity theory (SIT) proposes that awareness of in-group disadvantage can lead to identity management-driven system justification, particularly among people who have a high degree of ingroup identification: provided inter-status boundaries are unstable - because under this condition, high identifiers should be hopeful that their ingroup's status can improve in the future. In contrast, system justification theory (SJT) proposes that ingroup disadvantage will lead to system justification, especially for people with a low degree of ingroup identification particularly when the inter-status boundaries are stable rather than unstable. We compared these propositions in 2 experiments and across 2 nations (Malaysia, N = 127; and Australia, N = 375) and found support only for the predictions derived from SIT. Ways to integrate the two theories will be discussed.</p>	

PAPER: GENDER & SEXISM	STREAM D
<p>The mean girl myth? assessing the antecedents, consequences, and construct validity of men and women's intra-gender hostility</p> <p>LIZZIO-WILSON, M., MASSER, B., & IYER, A. (The University of Queensland)</p> <p>morgana.lizziowilson@uqconnect.edu.au</p> <p>Intra-gender hostility among women is frequently documented in both popular culture and scientific literature. However, there is an absence of research investigating similar tendencies among men. As such, it is unclear if intra-gender hostility is unique to women, if similar patterns are observed in men, or if these attitudes are distinct from women's hostile beliefs about men and women (i.e. inter-gender hostility). This study will determine if intra-gender hostility is an intra-group process that represents specific, negative attitudes that men and women each endorse about their gender. Male and female participants completed self-report scales that measured competing explanations for, possible outcomes of, and participants' own intra and inter-gender hostility. Results are discussed in terms of the construct validity of intra-gender hostility, the factors which differentially predict men and women's intra-gender hostility, and the implications of these negative in-group attitudes.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : INTERGROUP CONTACT IN 2015	STREAM A
<p>Negative (but not positive) contact motivate collective action in minority groups</p> <p>BARLOW, FK. (School of Applied Psychology, Griffith University), HAYWARD, LE., TECHAKESARI, P. (School of Psychology, The University of Queensland), TROPP, LR. (University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA), & HORNSEY, MJ. (School of Psychology, The University of Queensland)</p> <p><i>f.barlow@griffith.edu.au</i></p> <p>Positive intergroup contact can undermine the urgency that minority groups feel about fighting injustice and creating societal change. Negative contact, conversely, is linked to increased prejudice, and, we propose, increased collective action amongst minorities. In Study 1, both Black and Hispanic Americans who reported more negative contact with White Americans also reported higher levels of past collective action taken on behalf of their own group. This effect was mediated by increased intergroup anger, and positive contact was unrelated to past collective action. In Study 2 Black Americans were asked to remember their last positive, negative or neutral experience with a White American. Those who remembered negative contact also reported remembering feeling like engaging in more collective action following the interaction (relative to neutral and positive contact). In each case, negative contact was also linked to increased anti-White sentiment. Implications are discussed.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : IDENTITY PROCESSES AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS	STREAM B
<p>“But I feel respected”: Perceptions of personal respect mediate the relationship between system justification and life satisfaction</p> <p>OSBORNE, DO. (University of Auckland), HUO, YJH. (University of California, Los Angeles), & SIBLEY, CGS. (University of Auckland)</p> <p><i>d.osborne@auckland.ac.nz</i></p> <p>Although people’s motivation to justify the system confers numerous palliative benefits, the psychological process(es) through which this relationship occurs is relatively unknown. By integrating the literature on the group engagement model of procedural justice with system justification theory, we show that the positive relationship between system justification and satisfaction with life is mediated by perceptions of personal respect (Study 1; N = 138). Study 2 builds on these findings by using longitudinal data from the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study (N = 6,768) to show that system justification has a cross-lagged effect on personal respect which, in turn, has a cross-lagged effect on life satisfaction. Together, these studies elucidate the psychological processes underlying the palliative effects of people’s motivation to justify the system on life satisfaction.</p>	

PAPER : JUSTICE & JUSTIFICATION	STREAM C
<p>Investigating the relationships between types of system justification, threat, and a two-dimensional model of conservatism.</p> <p>CLARKE, EJRC., & MCGUINNESS, JM. (Deakin University)</p> <p>ecclarke@deakin.edu.au</p> <p>As part of a broader research project examining the effect of System Justification (SJ) and threat on the relationship between types of conservatism and climate change denial, this study uses a two-dimensional model of conservatism and aims to understand the relationship between these types, types of SJ tendencies, and threat (Perception of a Dangerous World - PDW) and uncertainty (Need For Closure - NFC). Previous SJ research has not explored whether different types of SJ tendencies can explain the relationship between threat, uncertainty, and two types of conservatism (economic and cultural conservatism). Preliminary results support the two-dimensional model of conservatism, with both constructs only moderately positively related ($r=.32$). Additionally, PDW positively relates to both types of conservatism, however NFC only positively relates to cultural conservatism. Finally, PDW is positively related to Economic SJ but negatively related to Democratic SJ.</p>	

PAPER: GENDER & SEXISM	STREAM D
<p>Men in pink collars: Stereotype threat and disengagement among male child protection workers and primary school teachers</p> <p>VON HIPPEL, C. (University of Queensland), KALOKERINOS, E. (University of Leuven), KJELSAAS, K., & BENNETTS, S. (University of Queensland)</p> <p>c.vonhippel@psy.uq.edu.au</p> <p>Male employees are a traditionally advantaged group, but when they work in a female-dominated industry, they are vulnerable to negative gender stereotypes. The current research examined stereotype threat, or the belief that one may be the target of demeaning stereotypes, among men in traditionally feminine jobs. Study 1 found that male teachers experienced greater stereotype threat than female teachers, and that feelings of stereotype threat were related to more negative job attitudes for men, but not women. Study 2 manipulated the direction of social comparisons in order to elicit stereotype threat in child protection workers. For male, but not female, child protection workers, upward social comparisons with a successful feminine target elicited stereotype threat, which in turn was associated with intentions to resign. These results suggest that despite their advantaged status outside the workplace, men in pink collar jobs are susceptible to stereotype threat at work.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : INTERGROUP CONTACT IN 2015	STREAM A
<p>Discussion of symposium contributions by John Dixon</p> <p>DIXON, J. (Department of Psychology, The Open University, UK) dixon.ja1@googlemail.com</p> <hr/> <p>John Dixon will act as discussant for this symposium, reflecting on the symposium papers. John Dixon is a leading scholar in the field of social psychology, and intergroup contact and collective action specifically. He is well known for his work looking at the ironic association between positive contact and drive for social change, as well as his work looking at informal group segregation and human geography. You can read more about him here: http://www.open.ac.uk/socialsciences/main/staff/people-profile.php?name=John_Dixon</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : IDENTITY PROCESSES AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS	STREAM B
<p>Having a Facebook profile is linked to body dissatisfaction</p> <p>STRONGE, SS. (University of Auckland) sstr041@aucklanduni.ac.nz</p> <hr/> <p>Emerging forms of social media such as Facebook allow for unprecedented appearance-based social comparisons. In a national sample of New Zealand adults (N = 10,772), we test the cross-sectional links between having a Facebook profile and body satisfaction for men and women across age cohorts. Using a Bayesian regression model testing curvilinear effects of age, we show that having a Facebook profile is associated with poorer body satisfaction for both men and women, and particularly for middle-aged women. A possible cohort effect also indicated that young women tend to be lower in body satisfaction overall. These findings suggest that new media exposure may be associated with lower body satisfaction for some populations more than others. Our findings raise the possibility that as the use of social media continues to increase, people may experience an increase in eating disorders and illnesses related to negative body-image, specifically among women in the 30-40 year age range.</p>	

PAPER : JUSTICE & JUSTIFICATION	STREAM C
<p>Offender group division about an apology undermines its perceived sincerity: Are there benefits of subtyping dissenters?</p> <p>WENZEL, M., COUGHLIN, A-M. (Flinders University), LAWRENCE-WOOD, E. (University of Adelaide), OKIMOTO, TG., & HORNSEY, MJ. (University of Queensland)</p> <p><i>Michael.Wenzel@flinders.edu.au</i></p> <p>A collective apology is an apology on behalf of one group to another. However, not seldom a portion of offender group members does not support an apology. If the victim group is aware of this they may not regard the apology as representing the offender group's true sentiment and as less sincere, undermining their willingness to respond with forgiveness. Using a US sample, Study 1 showed that the Chinese public's pride (shame) about a diplomatic affront against the US reduced (increased) the perceived representativeness of an official apology, which in turn moderated its perceived sincerity. In Study 2, Australian respondents similarly perceived an official apology by the Japanese for past war atrocities as less sincere when public opinion showed dissent about the apology, however not so when the dissent was mainly due to older Japanese. Subtyping of offender apology dissenters may help to neutralize group division, which constitutes a frequent challenge to collective apologies.</p>	

PAPER: GENDER & SEXISM	STREAM D
<p>Young women are risky business? The 'Maybe Baby' effect in employment decisions</p> <p>GLOOR, JLG. (University of Zurich), OKIMOTO, TGO. (University of Queensland), FEIERABEND, AF., & STAFFELBACH, BS. (University of Zurich)</p> <p><i>jamie.gloor@business.uzh.ch</i></p> <p>Women's employment disadvantages relative to men have been consistently demonstrated. However, mothers may face even greater employment obstacles. Building on this literature, we outline a third group, namely, young women who do not yet have children, but are expected to soon become mothers. We propose that the chance of having a child soon increases employers' perceptions of risk and decreases perceptions of commitment associated with hiring young women. We experimentally test gatekeepers in Switzerland. We find a perceived increase in risk (but no differences in commitment) associated with hiring young women because they desire children (Study 1). This risk is lower for young men than young women, but only among non-parents (Study 2). Thus, irrespective of parenthood, gender expectations may drive gatekeepers' perceptions that young women are higher risk hires than men. Implications for theory and practice, especially in contexts with asymmetrical parental leave, are discussed.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : INTERGROUP CONTACT IN 2015	STREAM A
<p>Roundtable discussion on current and future trends in research on intergroup contact PAOLINI, S. (The University of Newcastle, Australia), BARLOW, FK, (Griffith University, Australia), DIXON, J. (The Open University, UK) <u>Stefania.paolini@newcastle.edu.au</u></p> <hr/> <p>Following the discussant's input, Stefania Paolini, Fiona Barlow, and John Dixon will facilitate a roundtable discussion of papers' findings and key issues in this area of research, involving symposium's contributors and broader audience.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : IDENTITY PROCESSES AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS	STREAM B
<p>Power estimation of slope growth factors in the NZAVS using Monte Carlo simulation SIBLEY, CGS., & MILOJEV, PM. (University of Auckland) <u>c.sibley@auckland.ac.nz</u></p> <hr/> <p>The New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study is a national longitudinal panel study of nearly 20,000 registered voters. The study is in its 6th year, and is designed to answer questions about rates of change in attitudes-questions that require complex analyses like latent growth curve modelling. However, guidelines regarding statistical power for such analyses are lacking. Here, we describe a series of models that estimate the statistical power of latent growth parameters using Monte Carlo simulation. In doing so, our simulations approximate the NZAVS dataset in terms of sample size for Waves 1-5, projected sample size for Waves 6-10, and the structure of missing data introduced by sample attrition and booster sampling. Results indicate that the NZAVS achieves excellent statistical power to detect weak effects across a wide range of latent growth models. Moreover, power should improve as we collect more waves of data, with diminishing returns becoming most apparent after Wave 7.</p>	

PAPER : JUSTICE & JUSTIFICATION	STREAM C
<p>Perceived self-in-group prototypicality interacts with social identification to predict voice expectations</p> <p>PLATOW, MJ., LIM, L. (The Australian National University), HUO, YJ. (UCLA), & TYLER, TR. (Yale Law School)</p> <p><i>Michael.Platow@anu.edu.au</i></p> <p>In-group prototypical group members are more influential than non-in-group prototypical group members. Clearly, other fellow group members actually consider the views expressed by these in-group prototypical group members. With this as a backdrop, we considered whether group members who perceive themselves to be relatively highly in-group prototypical would expect other to seek their opinions. A correlational analysis in Study 1 showed that family members who perceived themselves to be relatively highly prototypical of the family did, indeed, expect to voice their opinions within the family - but only if they also had relatively high levels of social identification with the family. Study 2 replicated this interaction in a minimal group setting in which social identification was manipulated. We interpret these data with reference to both the leadership and procedural fairness literatures - noting that these are the first studies to examine perceived self-in-group prototypicality.</p>	

	STREAM D
<p>No presentation in this time slot.</p>	

OUTSTANDING PGD AWARDS: PLENARY	STREAM PLENARY
<p>An implicit theory of group size and trustworthiness</p> <p>LA MACCHIA, S T., LOUIS, W R., HORNSEY, M J. (The University of Queensland), & LEONARDELLI, G J. (University of Toronto)</p> <p>s.lamacchia@uq.edu.au</p> <p>Little is known about the criteria people use when deciding which groups to approach/entrust and which to avoid/distrust. A number of theories suggest that group size may be one such criterion, but this has not been directly tested in prior research. In six studies I have established that people possess a “small = trustworthy” heuristic, such that they perceive numerically small groups to be more benevolent in their character and intentions. As a result of this, individuals in trust-sensitive contexts are more likely to approach and engage with groups that are relatively small than those that are relatively large. My studies provide evidence for this notion across a range of contexts, including analyses of social categories (Studies 1-3), ad hoc collections of individuals (Study 4), and interactive panels (Studies 5 and 6). Findings support the existence of a general implicit theory of group size that that may influence how individuals interact with groups.</p>	

OUTSTANDING PGD AWARDS: PLENARY	STREAM PLENARY
<p>Experimental and genetic evidence that facial masculinity in men may not be preferred for “good genes”</p> <p>LEE, A.J., & ZIETSCH, B.P. (The School of Psychology, The University of Queensland)</p> <p>anthony.lee@uqconnect.edu.au</p> <p>A predominant theory in evolutionary psychology suggests that women prefer facial masculinity in a male partner due to heritable immunocompetence. We test this theory directly across three studies. In Study 1, we failed to replicate the purported link between women’s pathogen avoidance and masculinity preference, suggesting this association may be less robust than previously implied. In Study 2, twin modelling was used to determine that variation in women’s preference for facial masculinity was overwhelmingly explained by genetic factors over pathogen avoidance, which is inconsistent with the predominant theory. In Study 3, we assessed the heritability of facial masculinity in a large sample of twins; while we find that facial masculinity is heritable, results also suggest that the associated genes confer disadvantages to female offspring. Results across the three studies provide converging evidence that women may not prefer facial masculinity in men for heritable health benefits.</p>	

OUTSTANDING PGD AWARDS: PLENARY	STREAM PLENARY
<p>Face to face: Previously viewed faces can alter the influence of social categories on emotion recognition</p> <p>CRAIG, B M. (The University of Queensland), & LIPP, OV. (Curtin University) b.craig@uq.edu.au</p> <p>The way facial expressions of emotion are recognized is influenced by other social information present in the face. For example, facial cues indicating a person's race, age, and sex can influence the speed and accuracy with which an emotional expression is recognized. Current theories explaining why social category cues influence emotional expression recognition are focused on processes occurring on the observation of a single face. We demonstrate that these explanations are insufficient. Across a range of studies, participants labeled expressions on male and female or Black and White faces. Results demonstrate that other recently viewed faces, both within the task and in recently completed tasks, change how social cues influence emotion recognition. It is proposed that the characteristics of other recently observed faces elicit a social context that prioritizes the processing of particular aspects of the face and diminishes the importance of others.</p>	

OUTSTANDING PGD AWARDS: PLENARY	STREAM PLENARY
<p>Social comparisons on social media: Facebook's impact on young women's body image and mood</p> <p>FARDOULY, J., & VARTANIAN, LR. (UNSW Australia) jasmine.fardouly@unsw.edu.au</p> <p>Facebook provides young women with regular opportunities to engage in appearance comparisons with others. My research investigates how appearance comparisons on Facebook are related to young women's body image and mood. Two correlational studies showed that spending more time on Facebook was associated with greater body dissatisfaction and self-objectification, and these relationships were mediated by appearance comparisons. An experimental study showed that spending 10 minutes on Facebook put young women in a more negative mood and that, for women high in appearance comparison tendency, also made them more concerned about their facial appearance. Finally, an experience sampling study showed that upward appearance comparisons on social media were more common than downward comparisons and were associated with a negative mood and body dissatisfaction. Together, these studies highlight the negative impact that social media can have on young women's appearance concerns.</p>	

OUTSTANDING PGD AWARDS: PLENARY	STREAM PLENARY
<p>Asian Westerners and the Pursuit of Whiteness</p> <p>THAI, M. (The University of Queensland), BARLOW, FK. (Griffith University), & HORNSEY, MJ. (The University of Queensland)</p> <p>m.thai@uq.edu.au</p> <p>Asian people in Western nations are stereotyped to be perpetual foreigners, and are thus often denied their national identity. Given that the prototypical Westerner is White, we propose that Asian Westerners may attitudinally and behaviourally “whitewash” □ themselves as a strategic response to identity denial. Across five studies, we explore this phenomenon. We find that White faces are rated as substantially less foreign than racial minority faces, and that Asian faces are rated as most foreign, even after a multicultural prime (Study 1). Accordingly, Asian Westerners who are denied their national identity more likely identify as being “white-on-the-inside” (Study 2), a response not demonstrated by other racial minorities (Study 3). They also prefer other “White-acting” Asians if they feel their acceptance into White/Western society is possible (Study 4). We find, however, that these “whitewashing” strategies may be somewhat ineffective in reducing foreignness perceptions (Study 5).</p>	

OUTSTANDING PGD AWARDS: PLENARY	STREAM PLENARY
<p>Personality development in adulthood: Longitudinal studies of change and changeability</p> <p>MILOJEV, P., GREAVES, LM, OSBORNE, D. (University of Auckland), BARLOW, FK. (The University of Queensland), & SIBLEY, CG (University of Auckland)</p> <p>p.milojev@auckland.ac.nz</p> <p>Through three systematic studies, the present research investigates the longitudinal stability and change in personality across the adult life-span. Using a large nationally representative sample of adult New Zealanders and advanced modelling strategies these studies address the questions of: a) how stable personality is in the population when assessed by short-form scales (Milojev, Osborne, Greaves, Barlow, & Sibley, 2013); b) whether personality is differentially stable or changeable across the adult life-span – from 20 – 80 years old (Milojev & Sibley, 2014); and c) what kinds of “life events” may (or may not) be associated with systematic personality change – focusing on the effects of the 2010/2011 Christchurch earthquakes (Milojev, Osborne, & Sibley, 2014). These studies provide some of the first investigations of stability and change in personality in national sample, and the first such investigations in the context of the Big Six personality markers.</p>	

	STREAM PLENARY
No presentation in this time slot.	

	STREAM PLENARY
No presentation in this time slot.	

SYMPOSIUM : EXPERIMENTAL GAMES: STRUCTURE, MOTIVATION, AND OUTCOMES	STREAM A
<p>Combined individual and group motivations can produce cooperation patterns from different size experimental games</p> <p>SHANK, DB. (University of Melbourne) daniel.shank@unimelb.edu.au</p> <p>The theory of collective rationality proposes that individuals are motivated by not only individual but also group interests. Applied to social dilemmas, this suggests that behavioral choices and ultimately levels of group cooperation are contingent on both individual (self-interested) and group (group-interested) behavior within individuals. Borrowing from the integrative model of social value orientations, group-interested preferences reflect not only prosocially (other's outcomes), but also pro-collectively (equality of outcomes). This proposition is examined with public goods dilemmas that vary in benefit level, altering individual interests, and the group size, altering group interest. A six condition experiment supports this reasoning by indicating the effect on cooperation of both individual and group benefit as size increases. An optimized agent-based simulation suggests the balance of motivations needed to produce these results includes both individual and group preferences.</p>	
PAPER : COLLECTIVE ACTION AND CHANGE	STREAM B
<p>What is (un)fair? Collective action and political ideology</p> <p>MIKOLAJCZAK, GM. (University of Warsaw), & BECKER, JC. (University of Osnabrueck) mmikolajczak@psych.uw.edu.pl</p> <p>Despite a widespread occurrence of conservative social protests (such as pro-gun movements in the US, pro-life movements in multiple countries, or, more radical, neo-nazi groups across Europe), social psychological literature has usually focused on progressive collective action among liberals. In our research we address this shortcoming by exploring how different conceptions of fairness among liberals and conservatives lead to different perceptions of discrimination and, as a consequence, to willingness to engage in collective action. Results of two studies (one in a sample of German students, one in a sample of mTurk workers) indicate that, whereas liberals are more likely to engage in social protest when the equality and need rules of fairness are threatened, conservatives are more likely to protest when the merit rule of fairness is violated. We discuss these findings with regard to the existing models of collective action (e.g. van Zomeren et al., 2004, 2008).</p>	

PAPER: EATING BEHAVIOUR & BODY IMAGE	STREAM C
<p>Obesity predicts self-reported disgust, but not physiological disgust VARTANIAN, LR., BEAMES, JR., AZEVEDO, SM., TREWARTHA, T. (UNSW Australia), & VANMAN, EJ. (University of Queensland) lvartanian@psy.unsw.edu.au</p> <p>Research indicates that disgust predicts prejudice toward obese individuals. We examined whether, in addition to self-reported disgust, obesity was also associated with a physiological index of disgust (levator labii activity using facial EMG). In Study 1 participants rated obese targets as more disgusting than thin targets; in Study 2 participants rated obese targets shown engaging in healthy behaviours as less disgusting than obese targets shown engaging in unhealthy behaviours; in Study 3 participants rated obese targets described as leading a healthy lifestyle as less disgusting than obese targets described as leading an unhealthy lifestyle. Across all three studies, there was no evidence of any target-group differences in levator activity. The divergence between self-reports and physiological measures suggests that the disgust associated with obese people reflects cultural labelling rather than a phenomenon akin to other naturally occurring disgusting stimuli (e.g., rotten food).</p>	

PAPER: BELONGING	STREAM D
<p>The role of audience size in reactions to online ostracism TOBIN, SJ., MCDERMOTT, S., & FRENCH, L. (University of Queensland) s.tobin@uq.edu.au</p> <p>In two studies, we examine the effects of being ignored by audiences of varying sizes in a social media context. In Study 1, participants engage in an online introduction activity with an audience of two or six people and receive validation from everyone or no one. Being ignored has a negative impact on belonging, meaningful existence, self-esteem, control, and positive affect. Having a larger audience exacerbates the effect of being ignored on belonging and meaningful existence. In Study 2, participants make a post on a Facebook group page that is seen by either two or four people and they receive either no or minimal validation. Larger audience size leads to lower belonging, meaningful existence, self-esteem, and control, regardless of the level of validation. Together, these results indicate that larger audiences who provide no or minimal validation threaten belonging needs to a greater extent than do smaller audiences.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : EXPERIMENTAL GAMES: STRUCTURE, MOTIVATION, AND OUTCOMES	STREAM A
<p>Can interpersonal traits predict prosocial allocations of wealth? Politeness and honesty-humility interact with situational strength in economic bargaining games</p> <p>ZHAO, K., & SMILLIE, LD. (University of Melbourne) k.zhao@student.unimelb.edu.au</p> <p>Emerging evidence has highlighted substantial behavioral heterogeneity within economic games of social decision making. However, whether this reflects generalised prosocial tendencies stemming from broad personality traits is unclear (Zhao & Smillie, 2014). In two studies (N = 157, 161), we examine whether interpersonal traits from the Big Five and HEXACO models of personality account for stable patterns of prosocial behavior across two bargaining games of varying situational strength. While personality plays very little role in the Ultimatum game, the Politeness aspect of Big Five Agreeableness and HEXACO Honesty-Humility both predict greater allocations of wealth to a partner in the Dictator game. The results are discussed within a person-situation framework, in which prosocial behaviors associated with salient personality traits are elicited by varying game conditions of partner veto power.</p>	
PAPER : COLLECTIVE ACTION AND CHANGE	STREAM B
<p>Collective action during the G20 meeting</p> <p>RADKE, HRM., FERRIS, LJ., CRIMSTON, D., & WALTER, ZC. (University of Queensland) helena.radke@uqconnect.edu.au</p> <p>In November 2014, leaders from around the world attended the G20 meeting in Brisbane. Like previous meetings, the summit attracted a number of protest groups and protesters rallying for various causes. During the meeting the Peaceful Assembly Act 1992 (Qld) was suspended and special legislation was implemented to give police unprecedented powers to search, arrest, and detain members of the public. The present study examined collective action under this extraordinary policing strategy. Protesters (N=84) completed a questionnaire about the psychological factors that underpinned their participation in the protests. Results indicated that identification with participants' protest group predicted perceptions that the rally was effective through the moral justification for being peaceful. Identification with protesters more broadly, however, predicted efficacy via the perception that the media was portraying the protesters as trouble-makers. Implications of this research will be discussed.</p>	

PAPER: EATING BEHAVIOUR & BODY IMAGE	STREAM C
<p>Too fat to lead? Obese politicians are seen as less effective leaders</p> <p>SAERI, AK., RADKE, HM., & ALPERIN, A. (The University of Queensland)</p> <p>a.saeri@uq.edu.au</p> <p>Obese people experience prejudice as a result of anti-fat attitudes in many contexts. Media reports and commentary have suggested that obese political candidates may be less likely to succeed due to their weight. In two studies, we investigated voters' perceptions of obese politicians. In Study 1 (N = 101), we found that an obese (vs. non-obese) US presidential political candidate was perceived by voters as less healthy and tenacious and having less stamina and self-control. Participants were also less likely to vote for obese presidential candidates and rated such candidates as less effective leaders. The effect of obesity on voting intentions and leadership effectiveness was mediated by perceptions of the candidate's tenacity and self-control. Study 2 (N = 204) replicated Study 1 results and further revealed that the effects could not be explained by general anti-fat attitudes or a disgust reaction towards the obese candidate.</p>	

PAPER: BELONGING	STREAM D
<p>In-group favouritism and belonging</p> <p>HUNTER, JA. (University of Otago)</p> <p>jhunter@psy.otago.ac.nz</p> <p>Three studies examined the association between in-group favouritism and belonging. Study 1 found that New Zealanders who evaluated in-group members more positively than out-group members (i.e., Asians) showed increased belonging. Study 2 examined the link between belonging and in-group evaluations following inclusion and exclusion feedback. Included and excluded participants showed enhanced levels of in-group favouritism, after which they experienced increased belonging. Study 3 replicated these effects with respect to the allocation of negative outcomes (i.e., white noise) to in-group and out-group members. Together, the results indicate that (a) different forms of in-group favouritism are directly associated with enhanced belonging, (b) both high and low belonging can promote in-group favouritism, and (c) this relationship is not a function of personal esteem, group esteem or social identification.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : EXPERIMENTAL GAMES: STRUCTURE, MOTIVATION, AND OUTCOMES	STREAM A
<p>Experimental games and climate change mitigation SEWELL, DK. (University of Melbourne) dsewell@unimelb.edu.au</p> <p>Efforts to engage the public on the issue of climate change mitigation has focused primarily on providing knowledge about how greenhouse gas accumulation relates to global warming. The effectiveness of such knowledge-based interventions though remains a matter of debate. Existing studies have typically neglected the accumulation dynamics of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and importantly, the relationship between emissions and economic factors. I present a novel task that addresses these limitations in the form of an experimental game involving an interactive, dynamic, human-climate system. Within the context of this task, climate change mitigation is viewed as an exercise in simultaneously managing both the climate and the economy. Under these circumstances, knowledge-based interventions are shown to be highly effective. I discuss extensions of the experimental game to group decision-making contexts and multi-faceted channels for economic growth.</p>	

PAPER : COLLECTIVE ACTION AND CHANGE	STREAM B
<p>How people respond to change: The effects of place attachment and the theory of planned behaviour on civic participation ANTON, C E., & LAWRENCE, C. (School of Psychology, University of Western Australia) charis.anton@research.uwa.edu.au</p> <p>Place attachment had been linked to civic participation and increased political involvement in the community, especially if people feel that their community is threatened. The current study measured people's place attachment, their feelings about proposed changes to the local area and whether or not they protested against these changes. Place attachment was found to be higher in people who evaluated the outcomes of the proposed changes as having a negative impact on the local community, however, only half of these people protested. The theory of planned behaviour was used to explore this further. People who had positive attitudes about the value of protesting, who thought that most people around them were protesting and who had greater perceived behavioural control were more likely to protest. This has implications for our understanding of civic behaviour and the roles attachment to place, attitudes, norms and behavioural control play in how people interpret and react to place change.</p>	

PAPER: EATING BEHAVIOUR & BODY IMAGE	STREAM C
<p>The role of personality and sociocultural factors in weight and shape concern</p> <p>DOLEY, JR., FAIRWEATHER-SCHMIDT, AK., WOODYATT, L., & WADE, TD. (School of Psychology, Flinders University) 18349097@students.latrobe.edu.au</p> <p>Objective: To amend Stice's Dual-pathway model of bulimic symptomatology (2001) and assess capacity of novel constructs to predict weight and shape concern (WSC), a risk factor for eating disorders. The absence of personality factors and identity-related social factors in Stice's model are addressed, and perfectionism and social identity as moderators of existing model predictors (pressure to be thin, thin-ideal internalisation) are investigated. Method: 163 first-year female psychology students aged 17-25 completed measures of thin-ideal internalisation, pressure to be thin, perfectionism, social identity and WSC in a cross-sectional design. Results: A large 36.5% of the variance in WSC is explained, with only thin-ideal internalisation failing to predict WSC, however moderation does not occur. Conclusions: Social identity and perfectionism warrant further examination in the development of WSC. Revisions to Stice's model are proposed.</p>	
PAPER: BELONGING	STREAM D
<p>Singing in harmony: Benefits of choir singing for reconstructing social identity in mental health recovery</p> <p>WILLIAMS, EJ., DINGLE, GA., & JETTEN, J. (University of Queensland) elyse.williams@uqconnect.edu.au</p> <p>People suffering from chronic mental illness often experience stigmatisation, social isolation and low self-confidence. A new 'Choir of Hard Knocks' in Brisbane called 'Absolutely Everybody' aims to provide an opportunity for people with mental illness to develop their confidence, make social connections, and challenge stigma in the community. Using the social identity approach, the current study investigates how social belonging may improve health and wellbeing for the members of the choir. In addition, the contribution that music and singing has on promoting social identification will be explored. Pre- and post- measures will be collected on choir members' social identity, self-concept, psychological wellbeing, and health. This paper will present the Time 1 data gathered from quantitative surveys, interviews and social maps. These three methods will provide a detailed picture of the social worlds of the choir members and the significance of their choir membership.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM : EXPERIMENTAL GAMES: STRUCTURE, MOTIVATION, AND OUTCOMES	STREAM A
<p>Experimental games can help us examine motivation and socially distributed cognition in social structure</p> <p>KASHIMA, Y. (University of Melbourne)</p> <p><i>ykashima@unimelb.edu.au</i></p> <p>Since an early explosion of research on prisoners' dilemma, experimental games have been a significant part of the methodological repertoire of personality and social psychology as a tool for investigating social interactions within a formal mathematical structure. Starting with dyadic interactions as in stag hunt, chicken, and coordination games, this methodology has evolved at least in two directions - to model larger social groups and therefore more complex social structures (e.g., NPD, common-pool resource dilemma, nested dilemma) and to increase the complexity of motivational patterns that can be modelled (e.g., dictator, ultimatum, trust). I suggest that experimental games can be further expanded to model socially distributed cognition, thus enabling us to investigate both motivational and cognitive processes within a well-defined social structure. Some examples from the existing literature are used to illustrate the argument and future possibilities are discussed.</p>	

PAPER : COLLECTIVE ACTION AND CHANGE	STREAM B
<p>The role of trait centrality in reactions to negative metastereotypes</p> <p>LIM, L., & PHAM, L. (The Australian National University)</p> <p><i>li.lim@anu.edu.au</i></p> <p>Past research has shown that exposure to negative metastereotypes related to a salient social in-group can result in two broad categories of responses: refuting or confirming the negative metastereotype. The current study sets out to identify conditions under which people would engage in behaviours which either confirm or refute the negative metastereotype. It was hypothesized that people may refute the negative metastereotype if it involves a central in-group trait, but confirm it when it involves a peripheral in-group trait. It was also predicted that this process would be moderated by people's levels of identification with the salient social in-group. Specifically, the above pattern of behavior may be stronger for participants with higher levels of social identification than participants with lower levels of social identification. Results revealed partial support for our hypotheses. Theoretical implications and future directions are discussed.</p>	

PAPER: EATING BEHAVIOUR & BODY IMAGE	STREAM C
<p>Social influences on food intake: Acknowledgement and denial</p> <p>SPANOS, S., & VARTANIAN, LR. (UNSW Australia)</p> <p><u><i>Samantha_spanos@hotmail.com</i></u></p> <p>Social influences are powerful determinants of food intake. Whereas some people are willing to acknowledge social influences on their food intake, others seem to actively deny being influenced by social cues. We examined factors that prior theory and research suggest might predict people's willingness to acknowledge social influences on their food intake, including: conformity, self-monitoring, sociotropy, self-esteem, empathy, and the Big Five personality traits. Conformity, self-monitoring, and sociotropy were the most consistent predictors of acknowledgement of social influences on food intake. Furthermore, those effects were mediated by the extent to which people believe that eating in response to social cues is appropriate. Interestingly, while individuals low in conformity and low in self-monitoring are less willing to acknowledge social influences, their eating behaviour is not any less influenced by social cues, suggesting a motivated denial of those influences.</p>	

PAPER: BELONGING	STREAM D
<p>Retained social engagement and psychological growth despite the stigma and distress of dementia.</p> <p>WALMSLEY, B D., & MCCORMACK, L. (the University of Newcastle)</p> <p><u><i>Bruce.Walmsley@uon.edu.au</i></u></p> <p>This phenomenological qualitative thesis sought the experience of individuals living with mild, moderate, severe and profound stages of dementia, their family members and supporting senior health professionals. Focus-group data, filmed family visits, and interviews were analysed using Thematic Analysis and Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. Results found that retained social engagement (RSE) occurred beyond expected awareness in various stages of dementia during familiar family social encounters, highlighting inadequacy of current standardised assessments of dementia severity. For family members and professionals, the dementia journey was interpreted as both traumatic and an opportunity for psychological growth. Although stigma within society and the medical model of dementia care impacted negatively on family members and professionals, over time stigma was found to facilitate the emergence of growthful qualities. Implications for individualised dementia care are discussed.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE AND INTERGROUP CONFLICT	STREAM A
<p>Acquisition of prejudice towards the rival in the context of intractable conflict BAR-TAL, D. (Australian National University) <u>Daniel.Bar-Tal@anu.edu.au</u></p> <p>The paper examines the acquisition of prejudice by young children who live under the conditions of intractable conflict. In this context, we present and discuss four arguments. Firstly, that within intractable conflict, such acquisition occurs earlier than previously suspected and may even be accelerated amongst children as young as three years old. Secondly, that there are societal agents of political socialization participating in the socio-political development of young children which impart prejudice and even delegitimization of the rival. Thirdly, that due to the socialization processes and direct exposure to various aspects of conflict-related events, children form prejudice and delegitimization as part of the systematic and coherent systems of beliefs, attitudes and emotions pertaining to conflict. That is, prejudice and delegitimization are inseparable part of socio-psychological infrastructure that societies develop in the context of intractable conflict. Fourthly, that the prejudice and delegitimization of the rival, as part of the system absorbed by children at an early age, may have latent influence on the solidification of their later socio-psychological repertoire as adults. These arguments in turn highlight serious consequences of political socialization processes of young children in societies involved in intractable conflict.</p>	
SYMPOSIUM: SELF- AND OTHER-OBJECTIFICATION	STREAM B
<p>Wanting sex, lacking agency, and easy to sexually exploit: The unintended negative consequences of women's self-sexualizing behaviors HOLLAND, E. (The University of Melbourne), LOUGHNAN, S. (The University of Edinburgh), & BENTLER, D. (Bielefeld University) <u>elise.holland@unimelb.edu.au</u></p> <p>Self-sexualizing behavior refers to behavior intended to increase a woman's sex appeal, for example, wearing clothing with "pornstar" and "Playboy Bunny" slogans or partaking in wet t-shirt competitions. Although such behaviors can elevate women's attractiveness, they may have unintended negative consequences that elevate women's risk of sexual assault. Across three studies, we explore whether self-sexualized women are perceived as easy to sexually exploit partly because they are objectified (through denials of mental capacity and moral standing). We demonstrate that women who self-sexualize are seen as more sexually available, lacking in agency, and thus easier to sexually exploit. Moreover, we show that these effects are observed even after describing the woman with highly agentic personality traits and while holding individual differences related to sexual assault perpetration constant. This work demonstrates that self-sexualizing behaviors disempower women in the eyes of others and may increase women's likelihood of being targeted for sexual aggression.</p>	

PAPER: INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS	STREAM C
<p>Keeping up with - and within - the Joneses: Social comparisons with other couples and within a relationship</p> <p>PINKUS, RT. (University of Western Sydney), WILLIAMS, LA. (UNSW Australia), FITNESS, J. (Macquarie University), CIARROCHI, J. (Australian Catholic University), & MURRAY, SL. (State University of New York at Buffalo)</p> <p>r.pinkus@uws.edu.au</p> <p>Social comparisons are pervasive in daily life. An emerging literature examines social comparisons in the context of romantic relationships with two foci: comparisons to others-relationships (i.e., interrelationship comparisons) and comparisons within the relationship (i.e., intrarerelationship comparisons). The present study is the first to investigate these two types of comparisons concurrently. Forty-one heterosexual couples reported the frequency with which they made inter- and intrarerelationship comparisons and their responses to those comparisons. Results show that individuals make significantly more intra- than interrelationship comparisons. Consistent with past research, being outperformed by one's partner is associated with lower self-evaluations but outperforming one's partner is associated with lower evaluations of both one's partner and the relationship. This research adds to the growing body of knowledge on the complexity of comparisons in romantic relationships.</p>	

PAPER: COMPLEX IDENTITIES & WELLBEING	STREAM D
<p>The more (identities), the merrier: Is this the case for Asians?</p> <p>CHANG, MXLC. (University of Queensland), JETTEN, JJ., CRUWYS, TC., HASLAM, CH., JETTEN, JJ., CRUWYS, TC., HASLAM, CH., JETTEN, JJ., CRUWYS, TC., & HASLAM, CH. (University of Queensland)</p> <p>xue.chang@uqconnect.edu.au</p> <p>Research suggests that multiple identities (MI) enhance well-being because they provide more sources of support for individuals to draw on in times of stress. However, it is unclear whether this is the case for Asians as studies on culture and social support show that Asians are more reluctant to seek support than Americans. The present studies therefore examine the association between MI and well-being among Asians. Study 1 (N=66) found that MI were associated with social support and happiness for Australians Caucasians, but not for Chinese. Study 2 (N=26 Asians) found that collectivism moderated the relationship between support elicited from MI and well-being, such that higher support was associated with greater well-being only for individuals who were less collectivistic. Study 3 (N=105 Chinese) found that higher multiple identities were associated with greater well-being only for individuals who were less likely to reject social support. These findings suggest that for Asians, MI might confer lesser benefits to well-being because they are less likely to tap onto these identities for support.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE AND INTERGROUP CONFLICT	STREAM A
<p>Essentializing and dehumanizing the other: Socio-psychological processes of marginalizing and excluding refugees and asylum seekers in discourse AUGOUSTINOS, M., DUE, C. (University of Adelaide), & LUECK, K. (University of California, Davis) martha.augustinos@adelaide.edu.au</p> <p>This paper examines how essentialism and dehumanization are articulated in discourse to marginalize humanitarian refugees and asylum seekers in Australia. We analyze newspaper articles drawn from 12 newspapers with the highest circulation during the period 2007-2010. Sudanese refugees are problematized primarily through an essentialist discourse that assigns meta-identities to refugees from diverse ethnic backgrounds, by imposing a fixed racial categorization, constant reference to violence and conflict in their country of origin, and a possible transfer of this culture of violence to Australia. Asylum seekers arriving by boat are criminalized primarily through a process of dehumanization: this is accomplished through a bureaucratic government discourse that focuses almost exclusively on the illegality of human smuggling. We discuss the reasons and implications of these related but contrasting ways of the marginalization and exclusion of refugees and asylum seekers respectively.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: SELF- AND OTHER-OBJECTIFICATION	STREAM B
<p>Through the eyes of the perpetrator: Cues that inform perpetrator decisions to sexually victimise women BLAKE, K., BASTIAN, B., & DENSON, TF. (The University of New South Wales) k.blake@psy.unsw.edu.au</p> <p>Influential theories of sexual aggression posit that men's tendency to overperceive women's sexual intent increases the likelihood of sexual assault. What remains unclear is the mechanism by which sexual intent cues increase assault likelihood and perceived sexual exploitability. In three studies, we explore whether objectification mediates the effect of sexual intent cues on perceptions of sexual exploitability. We compare three mediation models with agency, moral standing, or mental capacity as the mediator. Our results reveal that women showing cues of high sexual availability are seen as easy to sexually victimise because they are perceived as less agentic. These effects hold across direct and indirect manipulations of sexual availability and remain significant even after controlling for individual differences. Our research broadly implicates agency cues in sexual aggression and emphasises the need for sexual assault research to consider perpetrators' perceptions of women's agency.</p>	

PAPER: INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS	STREAM C
<p>Roundabouts and swings: Perceived intimacy and likelihood of use of vulnerable and covert expression in men's homosocial friendships.</p> <p>WALTERS, B., & OCCHIPINTI, S. (Griffith Health Institute and School of Applied Psychology)</p> <p>b.walters@griffith.edu.au</p> <p>Substantial research efforts have been made in investigating how frequently men utilise vulnerable versus covert expression strategies in homosocial relationships; as well as the comparative utility of these strategies in fostering meaningfully intimate relationships. However, despite these investigations, no research currently exists which examines the intimacy of vulnerable and covert expression in the context of men's likelihood of engaging in these strategies. Incorporating likelihood of use will likely have important implications for how useful each strategy is considered as a tool for enhancing relationships in future research. We collected intimacy and likelihood ratings of 16 expression strategies from 175 men. Results suggest that, while covert expression was rated as less intimate than vulnerable expression, this deficit may be outweighed by the significantly greater likelihood ratings when considering the practical utility of these strategies. Implications will be discussed.</p>	

PAPER: COMPLEX IDENTITIES & WELLBEING	STREAM D
<p>Personal and collective self-complexity have far reaching consequences but valence matters</p> <p>CREBERT, BP., PAOLINI, S. (University of Newcastle), BREWER, MB. (University of Sydney), RUBIN, M., & OSWALD, A. (University of Newcastle)</p> <p>c9607237@uon.edu.au</p> <p>Research on self-complexity and wellbeing has produced mixed results. The present investigation examined two potential moderators outlined by previous meta-analyses: valence and self-construal. The relationship between valenced self-complexity (personal: "me" traits, features, relations vs. collective: "we" ingroups, category memberships) and wellbeing, as well as cognitive style and multicultural attitudes are examined with 446 first year university students. A measure of self-valence was also incorporated to test pure structural self-complexity. Two waves of measurements provided the basis for cross-sectional and cross-lagged analyses. The results indicate that valence and personal-collective self-construal provide a fuller and more sophisticated understanding of the relationship between self-complexity and outcomes. Self-complexity is highly influenced by affective content. Implications for theory and interventions are discussed.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE AND INTERGROUP CONFLICT	STREAM A
<p>Constructing an extravagant nation, warranting a reasonable voice: A case study on the cultural othering of contemporary crisis-ridden Greece in global media</p> <p>BOZATZIS, N. (University of Ioannina) nikobo@cc.uoi.gr</p> <hr/> <p>Critical accounts in contemporary political theory often assume that neoliberalism affirms its political power through its transformation into commonsense. Such accounts, while theorizing the macro-social contours of such a transformation, rarely highlight analytically the micro-processes by means of which neoliberal assumptions are naturalized as common sense within contemporary global, media texts. In this presentation, drawing on critical discursive social psychology, I consider one such text: a 2010 travelogue narrative on Greece, published in Vanity Fair. My argument is that within this text the post-2008, global, systemic capitalist crisis, in its Greek sovereign debt manifestation, comes to be rhetorically transformed into a cultural issue, rooted in essentialized attributes of contemporary Greece and Greeks. My analysis highlights the rhetorical moves through which such a cultural critique is articulated, while deflecting obnoxious identity inference for the authorial voice.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: SELF- AND OTHER-OBJECTIFICATION	STREAM B
<p>Masculinity, intimate partner violence, and the mediating role of objectification</p> <p>STRATEMEYER, M., & HASLAM, N. (The University of Melbourne) strm@student.unimelb.edu.au</p> <hr/> <p>Previous research suggests that men who adhere to and value traditional masculinity may be more likely to act violently towards female partners. Objectification is proposed as a mediator of this relationship. Certain masculine norms may increase objectifying perceptions of women, which are theorised to increase acceptability of violence towards women. 203 male participants, recruited via Amazon's Mechanical Turk, completed measures of masculine norms, intimate partner violence perpetration and two objectification measures: a Go-No go Association Task measuring implicit associations between women and animals and/or objects and an explicit mind attribution task. A structural equation model demonstrates mediation via objectification, but not sexism.</p>	

Attachment of mother and child in 'at risk' families

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It is suggested that within 'at risk' families the inadequate bonding and attachment of mother and child may be partly explained by the inability of the mother to grasp the interdependent nature of the mother-child relationship – a faculty called 'reflective functioning'. In the current study we compared the responses of three groups of mothers; two 'at risk' groups (high-risk group and low-risk group) and a "not at risk" group of mothers. Self-report scales of mental wellbeing; structured interview schedule's measuring attachment and reflective functioning including structured observation of mother-child interactions were administered. Measured variables show differences between 'at risk' and 'control' groups on scales of personality; general mental health; reflective functioning. Interestingly, the distinctions between 'low risk' and 'high risk' groups were much less clear. The results are discussed in terms of the measurement of risk in 'at risk' families.

Independent problem-solving is stressful for people who are low in openness to experience

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Previous research suggests that openness to experience is a marker for problem-solving ability (e.g., D'Zurilla, Maydeu-Olivares, & Gallardo-Pujol, 2011). Independent-interdependent problem-solving style describes whether individuals prefer to solve problems on their own or with the help of others (Rubin, Watt, & Ramelli, 2012). In this presentation, I present cross-sectional data showing that openness and problem-solving style interact to predict negative emotionality. Only participants (N = 337) with low levels of openness showed a significant positive relation between independent problem-solving and stress, anxiety, and neuroticism. These relations were nonsignificant among participants with high levels of openness. This pattern of results was substantially replicated in other datasets. The findings suggest that the cognitive skills associated with openness reduce stress among self-reliant problem-solvers.

SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE AND INTERGROUP CONFLICT	STREAM A
<p>Stepping into perpetrators' shoes: How ingroup transgressions and victimization shape support for justice through perspective taking of perpetrators</p> <p>LI, ML., LEIDNER, BL. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), & FERNANDEZ-CAMPOS, SF. (New School for Social Research)</p> <p>mengyao@psych.umass.edu</p> <p>Three studies examine demands for justice after intergroup violence. In Study 1, Jewish Israeli participants demand significantly less justice when Israel is portrayed as the perpetrator rather than victim in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This effect is further moderated by ingroup glorification - the difference in justice demands depending on ingroup's role as perpetrator or victim is more pronounced among high than low glorifiers. Replicating these effects in the context of the U.S.-Iran conflict, Study 2 show that taking the perspective of perpetrators explain why high glorifiers demand less justice when the ingroup is the perpetrator than the victim. Study 3 compare justice demands following a conflict involving one's ingroup to those following a conflict involving two third parties. Results suggest that differential justice demands in response to transgressions versus victimization through perspective taking of perpetrators are largely limited to conflicts that involve the ingroup.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: SELF- AND OTHER-OBJECTIFICATION	STREAM B
<p>iObjectify: exploring self- and other-objectification processes on Grindr</p> <p>ANDERSON, J. (University of Geneva), HOLLAND, E. (The University of Melbourne), & KOC, Y. (University of Sussex)</p> <p>joel.anderson@acu.edu.au</p> <p>Grindr is a smart phone application used by gay men to attract the interest of similar others in close proximity. The purpose of the research was to investigate how same-sex attracted men choose to present themselves in online dating contexts and how this relates to the tendency to objectify the self and others. In Study 1, we compare Grindr users to non-users on measures of self- and other-objectification. In Study 2, we conduct a content analysis on the profiles of 1400 Grindr users, in which we explored whether objectified self-representations (i.e., profile pictures that focus on the body) would be related to use of the application. In Study 3, we explore the relationship between self- and other-objectification, and sexual behaviours (e.g., safe-sex practices, discussion of HIV status) in a sample of 300 Grindr users. We present evidence that how men present themselves on Grindr is indeed related to objectification processes, and discuss the implications of these findings.</p>	

PAPER: INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS	STREAM C
<p>Molding the world in your image: the effect of overconfident self-perceptions on later social success</p> <p>MURPHY, SC., VON HIPPEL, W., & BARLOW, F. (University of Queensland) seanchrismurphy@gmail.com</p> <p>Recent explanations for overconfidence have proposed that being overconfident in our abilities could be beneficial if it convinces those around us that we are genuinely more capable; highly capable individuals tend to hold prestige and high social standing. We examined this hypothesis in a sample of young adults over the course of two school years. We measured overconfidence in both sporting and intellectual ability among 827 male students at a private high school. We also had each student name up to 10 close friends within the school, and conducted social network analysis on the resulting friendship ties to measure the friendship claims and popularity of each participant. Consistent with the notion that overconfidence is persuasive to others, people who were overconfident in their sporting abilities showed a significant increase in popularity over the course of a school year. Theoretical implications of this finding will be discussed.</p>	

PAPER: COMPLEX IDENTITIES & WELLBEING	STREAM D
<p>Mindfulness meditation and resilience building in migrant communities</p> <p>KABIR, MS. (Monash University) rakab1@student.monash.edu</p> <p>As increasing numbers of migrants are permanently entering Australia, concern for their well-being in the post-settlement context is paramount. Therefore, the current study investigates the post-migration experiences of migrants and refugees with a focus on acculturative stress and the subsequent coping strategies which are employed. In particular, the focus is on exploring whether mindfulness / meditation can be useful for developing resilience in terms of post-migration stress, with an emphasis on the similarities and differences in coping strategies across cultural groups. A mixed method approach is being employed to explore the objectives of the study, including quantitative surveys and qualitative focus groups and interviews. Participants include those from various ethnic backgrounds living in Australia for a minimum of six months. The presentation will discuss the findings from in depth interviews with migrants concerning their post-settlement experiences in Australia.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE AND INTERGROUP CONFLICT	STREAM A
<p>Divide and rule, unite and resist: Complex patterns of intergroup conflict, inequality and resistance in historically divided societies</p> <p>DIXON, J. (Open University), KERR, P., & DURRHEIM, K. (University of KwaZulu-Natal)</p> <p><i>john.dixon@open.ac.uk</i></p> <p>Most of what we know about intergroup prejudice has been derived from studies of how one group of people (usually historically advantaged) feels about another (usually historically disadvantaged). By contrast, our paper highlights the importance of investigating the extended relationality of intergroup processes; that is, of exploring how complex webs of relations between more than two groups play out within historically divided societies. We argue that this theoretical and applied shift in focus reveals patterns of domination and subordination, collusion and betrayal, solidarity and resistance that have often been neglected by social psychologists. Developing this argument, we draw both on historical examples of "divide and rule" power structures in apartheid South Africa and on a program of local research being conducted in the post-apartheid era.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: CULTURAL BASES OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES	STREAM B
<p>Uncovering the cultural bases of social identity: In-group ties predict self-stereotyping among individualists but not among collectivists</p> <p>RUBIN, M. (The University of Newcastle, Australia), MILANO, M V. (University of Sofia, Bulgaria), & PAOLINI, S. (The University of Newcastle, Australia)</p> <p><i>Mark.Rubin@newcastle.edu.au</i></p> <p>On what basis do people form their social identities? The present research investigated cross-cultural differences in predictors of self-stereotyping in order to investigate this issue. In Study 1, university students (N = 117) completed measures of in-group ties and self-stereotyping with respect to an intimacy group (family and friends). In-group ties significantly predicted self-stereotyping among individualists but not among collectivists. Study 2 (N = 104) found a similar pattern of results among members of the global internet community who considered either an intimacy group (their friends), a task group (their work group), or a social category (their gender). It is concluded that in-group ties are more likely to form the basis for social identities in individualist cultures than in collectivist cultures.</p>	

PAPER: LEADERSHIP & INFLUENCE	STREAM C
<p>It takes more than competence to be a role model PETERS, K., & STEFFENS, N. (University of Queensland) k.peters@uq.edu.au</p> <p>According to the literature, people are role models as a function of their competence: more competent individuals have been shown to inspire those below them. However, evidence from the person perception literature that social impressions are based on both competence and morality suggests that other dimensions of a potential model's behaviour may be important too. We investigated the importance of competence and morality in role model perceptions by asking working adults (N=400) to reflect on a more senior colleague from their work life who had a specified set of traits. This set of traits was one of 4 sets created by the orthogonal manipulation of low and high levels of competence and morality. Results indicated that the extent to which participants perceived their senior colleagues as role models was a function of competence as well morality. Indeed, there was evidence that the positive impact of high (versus low) competence was greatest at high levels of morality.</p>	

PAPER: INTERGROUP DYNAMICS	STREAM D
<p>No prior experience needed: The development of intergroup anxiety in minimal groups HARRIS, N C., PAOLINI, S., & GRIFFIN, A S. (The University of Newcastle, NSW, Australia) Nicholas.C.Harris@uon.edu.au</p> <p>Research on intergroup anxiety learning has focused on real social groups, (e.g., ethnicity; Navarrete et al., 2009; Olsson et al., 2005), thus has confounded prior contact experiences with group membership (ingroup-outgroup). Allocating participants to an arbitrary group with a minimal group procedure (Tajfel et al., 1971) controls for prior contact experiences. We conducted an aversive learning study that assigned participants to an arbitrary group and paired aversive stimulation to one ingroup and outgroup member (see Navarrete et al., 2012). Additional ingroup and outgroup members varying in physiognomy and/or group membership were presented to assess anxiety generalisation. Consistent with predictions, participants displayed stronger anxiety acquisition towards outgroup (vs. ingroup) members and membership cues shaped generalization. Contrary to predictions, anxiety generalisation was broader towards ingroup (vs. outgroup). Results are interpreted through evolutionary theory.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE AND INTERGROUP CONFLICT	STREAM A
<p>The costs of being out of step: Minority status, belief (mis)alignment, discrimination and well-being</p> <p>COTAN UTOMO, M. (Australian National University)</p> <p>mia.cotanutomo@anu.edu.au</p> <p>This study tracks the relationship between social psychological processes and individual wellbeing in a sample of international students in Australia over a 6-month period. Of particular interest is one underexplored social factor that is the degree of alignment between people's own diversity views and the perceived norms in the wider community. More specifically, the study explores whether a perceived attitudinal (mis)alignment between one's personal views and that of the normative context influences wellbeing, positively or otherwise, and how this relates to other social constructs such as perceived discrimination and ethnic/cultural identity.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: CULTURAL BASES OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES	STREAM B
<p>Why do you spend time in your group? A comparative analysis of social network data from five countries.</p> <p>KASHIMA, ES. (La Trobe University)</p> <p>E.kashima@latrobe.edu.au</p> <p>A cross-cultural comparison of social network data revealed that Japanese spend considerably longer hours than Koreans, Australians, British, and Germans in their most important group (other than family) in spite of feeling relatively less close and less similar to these people. We examined why people spend time in their ingroup in these five cultural groups. Contributions of psychological intimacy with members and co-engagement in activities with them were compared in each cultural sample, and across cultural groups. Intimacy may be more important in cultures that are high on relationism (e.g., Korea) whereas shared activity might be more important in cultures high on uncertainty avoidance (e.g., Japan). Results supported the latter expectation. In contrast, intimacy was a common predictor of sharing time with the important ingroup in all five cultures. Finally, peer collectivism was unrelated with the length of time people spent in their group.</p>	

PAPER: LEADERSHIP & INFLUENCE	STREAM C
<p>Aligning opinion with national identity to achieve political ascendancy in Australia</p> <p>MCGARTY, C. (University of Western Sydney) c.mcgarty@uws.edu.au</p> <p>As Samuel Johnson opined patriotism may be the last refuge of the scoundrel but scoundrels seeking refuge on the island of patriotism are likely to find that it is already densely occupied by everybody else. This is because political success rests, in part, on establishing party positions as being representative of the body politic. In this paper I present the results of a longitudinal community survey of political opinion in Australia over a two year period covering the 2013 Federal election taken at four time intervals (initial N = 900). The results show that both supporters of the ALP government under Prime Minister Gillard and their conservative opponents claimed that their political force represented the will, interests and identity of the Australian people but, in the case of ALP supporters, this claim was weakly believed. There was some evidence of reassertion of the idea that the ALP government was representative of national identity and interest under the leadership of Prime Minister Rudd. The results point to an additional factor, beyond internal disunity, that may explain the electoral demise of the previous government. Finally, the prospects of successful claims on national identity by left-of- centre political forces is discussed.</p>	

PAPER: INTERGROUP DYNAMICS	STREAM D
<p>Dog Eat Dog: The impact of status and exposure to competitive behaviour on social cohesion</p> <p>O'NEILL, KL., & WOODYATT, L. (Flinders University of South Australia) kjoneill@dodo.com.au</p> <p>Groups are beneficial for survival and wellbeing, yet in real life there are situations where in-group members can turn on each other (e.g., tall poppies; "women on women crime", in-group violence in marginalised communities, victim blame by other victims). What causes group members to act in ways that are detrimental to their own best interests? This study (N = 82) explores the impact of group status (low; high) and exposure to repetitive competitive trials (pre; post) on in-group social capital (trust, identification, in-group emotion, ongoing participation), using a social dilemma paradigm. Prior to competition, those in the low status group reported lower social capital compared to the high status group. Participants reported lower social capital after exposure to competitive trials. There was no interaction between group status and exposure to competition, however given the initial negative effect of status, the impact of competition was more debilitating to the low status group.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: PREJUDICE AND INTERGROUP CONFLICT	STREAM A
<p>From superordinate to inclusive social identity: Building social cohesion in ethnically diverse communities.</p> <p>REYNOLDS, KJ. (Australian National University), BATALHA, L. (New York University, Sydney), SUBASIC, E. (University of Newcastle), & JONES, B. (Australian National University)</p> <p><u>Katherine.Reynolds@anu.edu.au</u></p> <p>With increasingly diverse communities governments are focused on strengthen social cohesion. Recent 'home-grown' terrorist events have re-energised debates about the consequences of alienation and beliefs that the system is illegitimate (not working for 'us' , 'we' do not belong here). Social psychology has progressed our understanding of the dynamics of intergroup conflict/co-operation and its consequences for (il)legitimacy, prejudice, violence and social harmony. Drawing on these insights and in partnership with the Federal Government we have investigated the impact of community-based interventions on social cohesion. Of interest are leadership, program norms, program identification and the emergence of a shared inclusive social identity. Understanding such processes is a starting point in working out what works, and why, in building social cohesion (and preventing alienation and conflict). Implications of the findings for theory, research and policy processes will be outlined.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: CULTURAL BASES OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES	STREAM B
<p>Creative benefits of paradoxical frames: Between-culture analysis of the role of middle ground attitude</p> <p>LEUNG, A K. (Singapore Management University), LIOU, S. (National Cheng Kung University), MIRON-SPEKTOR, E. (Technion-Israel Institute of Technology), CHAN, D. (Singapore Management University), EISENBERG, R. (Technion-Israel Institute of Technology), & SCHNEIDER, I. (VU University)</p> <p><u>angelaleung@smu.edu.sg</u></p> <p>Recent research discovered that sense of conflict mediates the influence of paradoxical thinking on creativity. The preference of taking the middle ground (i.e. to avoid conflict) differs cross-culturally, with East Asian cultures endorsing the tactic more than Western cultures. We hypothesized that differences in the preference of taking the middle ground could modulate the influence of paradoxical thinking on creativity. As hypothesized, Study 1 failed to replicate the mediation of experienced conflict in the paradox-creativity relationship among Taiwanese. In Study 2, individuals who adhered less to the middle ground tactic encountered more intense conflict feelings and performed more creatively after thinking in terms of paradoxes. Study 3 bolstered these findings using a cross-cultural analysis between Singaporean (East Asian) and Israeli (Western) samples. Study 4 further enriched the nuances of the paradox-creativity link by examining the role of integration processes.</p>	

PAPER: LEADERSHIP & INFLUENCE	STREAM C
<p>Black women leaders approaches to transformation in South Africa MAYER, CH. (University of South Africa), & SURTEE, S. (HERS South Africa) claudemayer@gmx.net</p> <p>Since the end of Apartheid, South Africa has undergone many changes on political, economic and social levels. This study explores the perceptions of Black women leaders - including African, Indian and Coloured women - on contemporary transformation processes. The study aims at contributing to qualitative, in-depth and emic empirical research on Black womens' perceptions on social transformation and change by following a qualitative research approach within the hermeneutic paradigm. The findings show that Black women reflect deeply on societal transformation, commenting on the past, the present and the future. They also describe the actions they implement to improve transformation towards a more peaceful, just and gender-balanced society.</p>	

PAPER: INTERGROUP DYNAMICS	STREAM D
<p>Competition influences social categorisation: The role of interpersonal vs intergroup engagement in outgroup prototypicality shifts. TURNBULL, A.J., GRIFFIN, AS., PAOLINI, S., & ALLAN, A. (University Of Newcastle, Australia) scott.a.turnbull@uon.edu.au</p> <p>This research investigates the consequence of paring negativity with outgroup members (conditioning) in a gambling task for the perceived prototypicality of outgroup members. White participants completed pre- and post-test measures of outgroup prototypicality either side of a gambling game against two Black opponents. One Black opponent resulted in the participant's money loss and the other opponent in a tie. The competitive nature of the gambling game differentially affected males and females, and males low versus high in competitiveness. Results suggest that low competitive males engage the gambling task in an interpersonal manner and outgroup members paired with money loss are perceived more outgroup-like. Highly competitive males engage the task in an intergroup manner and display a prototypicality shift reversal: Outgroup members paired with participant's money loss are perceived to be less outgroup-like. Results are explained and how they are further investigated discussed.</p>	

	STREAM A
No presentation in this time slot.	

SYMPOSIUM: CULTURAL BASES OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES	STREAM B
<p>Mind, self, and society - a fundamental question of social psychology</p> <p>KASHIMA, Y. (The University of Melbourne)</p> <p><u>ykashima@unimelb.edu.au</u></p>	
<p>There are cultural differences in sociality – how people interact with each other and what their antecedents and consequences might be. Despite more than 30 years of research on individualism-collectivism, there still remain a number of significant theoretical and empirical research questions. As symposium discussant, I will highlight one of the most enduring questions in social psychology – the mutual constitution of cognition, identity, and social interaction. The presenters have collectively asked the question, how patterns of social interaction (Kashima et al.) are related to patterns of social identity (Rubin et al.) and cognitive style (Leung et al.)? This is a fundamental question that George Herbert Mead grappled with in his legendary, mind, self, and society. Nonetheless, Mead’s symbolic interactionism does not seem to provide principled social psychological explanations about just how this trinity works. Inquiries into the processes of mutual constitution are important next steps.</p>	

PAPER: LEADERSHIP & INFLUENCE	STREAM C
<p>Can death anxiety change opinions about extremism?</p> <p>VERGANI, MV. (Monash University)</p> <p>vergani.matteo@gmail.com</p>	
<p>Extremism is one of the most discussed political issues in the global public sphere, and also in Australia where public opinion is often exposed to polarized debates based on poor empirical evidences. According to empirical research in the field of Terror Management Theory death anxiety is a powerful predictor of support for aggressive policies and violent narratives. Yet, no research tested the effects of death anxiety on opinions about extremism. This paper contributes to this public debate on extremism by providing evidence about how young Australians react to extremism after being exposed to death anxiety. Two experimental studies were conducted to test explanations drawn from the Terror Management Theory on how death reminders can shape responses to extremism in Australia. The studies involved one sample of Australian university students (N = 178), and one sample of young Australians (N = 250).</p>	

PAPER: INTERGROUP DYNAMICS	STREAM D
<p>What you see, is what you are? The implications of misperceiving bicultural identity on intergroup relations</p> <p>CHU, E., & WHITE, FA. (University of Sydney)</p> <p>eileen.chu@sydney.edu.au</p>	
<p>Although both minorities and majorities hold beliefs about their cultural identities (e.g. minorities may in fact identify with a bicultural identity as opposed to only seeing themselves in terms of <i>either</i> their Australian or ethnic identity), this may not be immediately recognised by <i>others</i> in intergroup settings. An initial sample of approximately 635 self-identified Anglo (n= 431; 248 = female; M age = 19.91, SD=4.08) and Asian-Australian (n=204; 139 = female; M age = 18.49; SD = 1.63) undergraduate university students participated in a study which examined the impact of having either the importance of ethnicity, bicultural or Australian identity asserted, by another Anglo or Asian identified individual. The effect of having identity expectations affirmed or disconfirmed by either a perceived out or ingroup member on outgroup affect and prejudice are discussed. The implications of this study for future intergroup relations research are explored.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: FORGIVENESS	STREAM A
<p>Tough love: how just dessert and behavior control motives for justice facilitate forgiveness in valued relationships</p> <p>STRELAN, P. (University of Adelaide), & VAN PROOIJEN, JW. (VU University, Amsterdam)</p> <p>peter.strelan@adelaide.edu.au</p>	
<p>Justice is fundamentally important to humans. So is social harmony. When individuals in valued relationships are transgressed against, how do they restore justice for themselves while also ensuring the maintenance of the relationship? Retributive justice theory suggests the motives underlying victim's just responses may play an important explanatory role. Study 1 employed a recall design to demonstrate that the extent to which a relationship is valued discourages the desire for just desserts but motivate punishment in the service of future behavior control. In turn, each motive facilitates a response that restores relationships: Forgiveness. Study 2 used an experimental design to demonstrate how specific features of valued relationships differentially affect justice motives and subsequently forgiveness. That is, explicitly close relationships predict just desserts but not behavior control whereas explicitly continuing relationships have the opposite effect.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: WHEN GROUP NORMS CHANGE	STREAM B
<p>Normative processes in a culturally diverse yet threatened context: The case of Québec</p> <p>AMIOT, CE. (Departement de psychologie, Université du Québec à Montréal), LOUIS, WR. (School of Psychology, University of Queensland), ARIAS-VALENZUELA, M., & BOURDEAU, S. (Departement de psychologie, Université du Québec à Montréal)</p> <p>amiot.catherine@uqam.ca</p>	
<p>This research investigates normative processes in the multicultural province of Québec, where generic norms promote tolerance and inclusion of multiple cultural groups, yet where Québécois' historical and socio-demographic situation accentuates intergroup threats. Study 1 (N=132) tested the impact of norms in favour of ingroup bias vs. tolerance during a raging debate on cultural diversity. Norms significantly influenced these behaviours. However, people internalised their tolerance and ingroup bias behaviours to a similar degree, suggesting both actions can be internalised under threat. Study 2 (N=77) uncovered normative perceptions of 3 cultural groups in Québec: While Québécois Francophones were perceived as nice, likeable, and talkative, Anglophone Québécois were perceived as educated, ambitious, and hard-working, and members of cultural minorities as family-oriented, traditional, and nice. Findings are interpreted in light of the Québécois context and classic intergroup theories.</p>	

PAPER: EMOTION & MOTIVATION	STREAM C
<p>Trait approach and avoidance motivation predict affective forecasting 'errors'</p> <p>HARMON-JONES, EHJ., HARMON-JONES, CHJ., & BASTIAN, BB. (The University of New South Wales)</p> <p>eddiehj@gmail.com</p> <p>Research on affective forecasting shows that persons expect stronger and longer-lasting emotions than they actually experience. This amplifying of expected emotional outcomes may serve the function of motivating individuals to work to approach desired end states and/or avoid undesired end states. These affective forecasting 'errors' may be exaggerated in conditions of abnormally high motivation (e.g., mania), and they may be attenuated in conditions of abnormally low motivation (e.g., depression). Thus, trait approach motivation is predicted to correlate positively with anticipated positive emotions, whereas trait withdrawal motivation is predicted to correlate positively with anticipated negative emotions. Participants completed measures of: 1) unrealistic goal-setting; (2) trait approach and withdrawal motivation; and 3) how happy they would feel after achieving or failing at goals. Results were in accord with predictions. Discussion focuses on the implications.</p>	

PAPER: IDENTITY & BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE	STREAM D
<p>Social identity and confidentiality management: An intergroup perspective</p> <p>SINGH, K. (University of Queensland)</p> <p>kiran.singh@uqconnect.edu.au</p> <p>Confidentiality is described as the ultimate precept in ethical doctrines. While scholarship suggests handling confidential information is far from straightforward, our understanding of how such influences intra and intergroup relations is limited. Across two studies we aimed to test the hypothesis that sharing confidential information can create a shared social categorical membership. The current studies aimed to shed light upon the social function of confidentiality. Results will be discussed. Broadly, the findings potentially suggest that handling confidential information is a powerful act that holds important consequences for the structure of social relationships.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: FORGIVENESS	STREAM A
<p>Forgiving in service of the self or a relationship: How to manage exploitation risk</p> <p>GABRIELS, JB., & STRELAN, P. (University of Adelaide) jordan.gabriels@adelaide.edu.au</p> <p>Choosing not to forgive an offender may leave victims with feelings of anger and resentment that can cause significant personal distress. Accordingly, victims in exploitative relationships face a dilemma, as forgiving in this context may also cause distress. This begs the question, is it possible to forgive an exploitative offender such that feelings of anger and resentment are relieved, whilst still protecting against further exploitation? In this presentation we argue that the degree to which perceived exploitation causes forgiveness related distress is dependent upon the victim's motivation for forgiving. We discuss the results of two studies, showing that greater exploitation only leads to increased distress and reduced wellbeing when the intended function of forgiveness is to restore the relationship. Conversely, when the reported function of forgiveness is self-serving, greater exploitation is not associated with forgiveness related distress.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: WHEN GROUP NORMS CHANGE	STREAM B
<p>Leadership as a contest for influence: Support for social change leadership in a competitive context</p> <p>MOHAMED, MS. (Australian National University), SUBASIC, E. (University of Newcastle), REYNOLDS, K. (Australian National University), & HASLAM, SA. (University of Queensland) shaistha.mohamed@anu.edu.au</p> <p>The social identity leadership literature has scarcely examined leadership dynamics in a competitive context, where there are multiple and competing visions of group identity, norms and aspirations. In such contexts, to be successful in mobilizing the group for change, leaders need to go beyond representing 'who we are' in the here and now to also embody 'who we want to be' in the future - and, centrally, they need to do so better than the available alternatives. In line with this reasoning, we examine and find support for the idea that a pro-change leader who is able to capture the group's normative trajectory will be more successful in mobilizing collective efforts for change than one who is 'non-aligned', and will do so better in the presence of such competition compared to its absence. These results indicate that emerging pro-change leaders need to be responsive to future normative aspirations of groups to bring about not just any change but change 'we can believe in'.</p>	

PAPER: EMOTION & MOTIVATION	STREAM C
<p>Motivation and emotion in recent blood donors: Implications for donor retention</p> <p>GEMELLI, C N., WALLER, D. (Australian Red Cross Blood Service), & WILLIAMS, L A. (University of New South Wales)</p> <p>cgemelli@redcrossblood.org.au</p> <p>The retention of blood donors is critical to the maintenance of a national blood supply. Despite this, little is known about the motivational and emotional processes that occur in the days following a donation and how these impact intention to return. The aim of the current study was examine how motivational factors derived from self-determination theory interact with post-donation emotions to predict intentions to donate. A total of 585 blood donors completed measures of current emotional state, donation motivations, and other constructs one day after donating whole blood. Donation records from the Australian Red Cross Blood Service were extracted to track behaviour 6 months post-donation. Results indicate that a number of motivational factors are involved in the decision to re-donate. Positive affect one day post-donation also increases the likelihood of donor return. Together, these findings highlight the potential for blood collection agencies to promote donor retention in the days immediately following a blood donation.</p>	

PAPER: IDENTITY & BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE	STREAM D
<p>Understanding the climate change divide as an intergroup conflict between opinion-based groups</p> <p>BLIUC, A-M. (Monash University), MCGARTY, C. (University of Western Sydney), THOMAS, E., LALA, G. (Murdoch University), BERNDSTEN, M. (Flinders University), & MISAJON, R. (Monash University)</p> <p>ana-maria.bliuc@monash.edu</p> <p>Despite the general consensus in the scientific community, climate change is a hotly contested issue in the general population, with large proportions of the population being sceptical about the role of humans in causing climate change. This public dissensus was explained as a failure of education or scientific communication (among other things), but it is best explained as a socio-political conflict between climate change believers (whose views align with those of the scientific community) and sceptics (whose views are in disagreement with those of the scientific community). Here we demonstrate that U.S. believers (N= 328) and sceptics (N = 120) have distinct social identities, beliefs, and emotional reactions that systematically predict their support for action to advance their respective positions. The key implication is that the divisions between sceptics and believers are unlikely to be overcome solely through communication and education strategies, and that interventions that increase angry opposition to action on climate change are especially problematic.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: FORGIVENESS	STREAM A
<p>Forgiveness, trust, and trustworthiness KRIEG, JC., & STRELAN, P. (University of Adelaide) josiah.krieg@adelaide.edu.au</p> <hr/> <p>Evolution favors the organisms that can be vengeful when it's necessary, that can forgive when it's necessary, and that have the wisdom to know the difference" (McCullough, 2008, p. 87). Forgiveness seems to have evolved to help humans preserve valuable social relationships. But what exactly is a "valuable" relationship? What criteria do humans use to evaluate relationship partners, and which proximate mechanisms govern these decisions? Examining evolutionary theory and experimental evidence suggests that trust is a central component of human sociality. Trustworthiness is highly valued across a number of different social relationships, and appears to be an essential component in our perceptions of others. Thus, trust may provide humans with "the wisdom to know the difference" between valuable relationship partners and those who represent an unnecessary risk. I discuss a research paradigm which further explores the role played by trust and trustworthiness in forgiveness.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: WHEN GROUP NORMS CHANGE	STREAM B
<p>Feminine role norms in Australia and Italy: A cross-cultural comparison HUNT, C.J. (The University of Sydney), PICCOLI, V. (University of Trieste), GONSALKORALE, K. (The University of Sydney), & CARNAGHI, A. (University of Trieste) 'christopher.hunt@sydney.edu.au</p> <hr/> <p>Australia and Italy are both nations where complex contradictions exist in the current social roles and expectations for women. The current study uses the Conformity to Feminine Norms Inventory (CFNI: Mahalik et al., 2005) to compare the endorsement of eight feminine norms (Nice in Relationships, Thinness, Care for Children, Modesty, Domestic, Romantic Relationships, Sexual Fidelity, Invest in Appearance) between samples of Australian and Italian women: 246 college students from an inner-city university on the East coast of Australia and 187 college students from two universities in North-East Italy. The current results are discussed in terms of other relevant findings regarding women's roles in the two nations. The results both highlight the need to avoid the assumption that Western cultures are uniform with their expectations of women, while emphasizing the central roles that physical appearance and child-rearing still play in women's social roles.</p>	

PAPER: EMOTION & MOTIVATION	STREAM C
<p>Detecting emotional responses via self-report HARMON-JONES, CHJ., & HARMON-JONES, EHJ. (UNSW) cindyharmonjones@gmail.com</p> <p>In the social psychological literature, impactful manipulations (e.g., reminders of social exclusion or personal mortality) often fail to produce effects on self-reported emotion. This lack of evidence for changes in emotion is often presented as evidence that behavioural or cognitive effects were unrelated to emotion. However, a number of processes (regulation, opponent processes) may have intervened, making measurement inaccurate. We will present evidence that emotional effects may be captured with improved wording and context of the self-report instruments. Participants were exposed to emotion-eliciting manipulations, and then reported their emotions. Emotion ratings were greater when specific emotions, rather than general positive and negative affect, were assessed, and when participants reported how they felt during the manipulation, versus how they feel "right now". Discussion focuses on the importance of accurately capturing transient emotional effects.</p>	

PAPER: IDENTITY & BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE	STREAM D
<p>Finding an identity for behaviour: Influencing beef consumption reduction within a social identity framework NGUYEN, AN., PLATOW, MP. (Australian National University), OFSTAD, SPO., & KLACKNER, CAK. (Norwegian University of Science and Technology) angela.nguyen@anu.edu.au</p> <p>This presentation seeks to explore the challenges of studying behaviour change within a social identity framework. An environmental psychology study was conducted in Norway to encourage Norwegians to reduce their beef consumption. Although reduced beef consumption was the final, desired outcome of the project the relevant social identity to influence such change was still largely unstated. The project investigated the relevant social identity that best encapsulated beef consumption using both traditional and constructed social identity questionnaires. A correlation analysis was conducted to extract the relevant issues the participants related to beef consumption. Such social issues included environmentalism, health and patriotism. Uniquely, this study explored how social identification can generate either an associative and/or dissociative relationship with different social issues, while generating similar behavioural responses in both instances.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: FORGIVENESS	STREAM A
<p>Encouraging responsibility through value affirmation following ethical violations</p> <p>WOODYATT, L., MCLEAN, B., & WENZEL, M. (Flinders University) lydia.woodyatt@flinders.edu.au</p> <p>Defensiveness can be a natural response to feelings of guilt, but this defensiveness can be costly for victims, by undermining their experience, and offenders, by short cutting responsibility and consequently, genuine self-forgiveness. How can we reduce this defensive response to guilt, and increase reconciliation and self-forgiveness? This study tested whether values re-affirmation (as a means of processing threat to social-moral identity) can reduce defensiveness and increase genuine self-forgiveness, using a guilt inducing video (displaying unethical practices of meat production), and whether the effect of values affirmation was reduced by acceptance or stigma from a third party. A 3 (third party response: accepting, neutral, stigmatized) x 2 (values: re-affirmed, not re-affirmed) between subjects experiment (N = 134) demonstrated that values re-affirmation reduced defensiveness and increased genuine self-forgiveness, and this result was not attenuated by third party responses.</p>	

SYMPOSIUM: WHEN GROUP NORMS CHANGE	STREAM B
<p>Norm conflict within religious groups: Losing, challenging, and affirming faith in religious controversies</p> <p>LOUIS, WR. (The University of Queensland, School of Psychology), CILA, J., & LALONDE, RN. (Department of Psychology, York University) w.louis@psy.uq.edu.au</p> <p>Christian (N=164), Muslim (N=145), and Jewish (N=64) respondents' perceptions of their group's actual support for five targets are examined: the poor, refugees, the homeless, women's rights, and gay marriage. This issue descriptive norm are compared to the respondents' own moral norms (how much respondents think their group should support the issues). Group norm failures of internalisation (discrepancies between perceived descriptive norms and what respondents think the norm should be) are associated with distinct outcomes: 1) support for norm change within the group (challenging); and 2) affirming the irrelevance of the issue to the religion (affirming faith). These strategies, in turn are linked differently with well-being and identification/disidentification. The results are discussed in terms of theoretical models of norm internalisation and traumatic self-change.</p>	

PAPER: EMOTION & MOTIVATION	STREAM C
<p>Expressing positive emotion increases perceived status in competitive contexts</p> <p>GREENAWAY, KH. (University of Queensland), KALOKERINOS, EK. (KU Leuven), & MURPHY, SC. (University of Queensland)</p> <p><i>k.greenaway@psy.uq.edu.au</i></p> <p>People generally assume that expressing positive emotion is a good way to win friends and influence people. Yet, research shows that individuals who express positive emotion after a win are liked less and considered worse friends than people who are inexpressive in victory. The present research explored whether expressing positive emotion in competitive contexts might increase perceived status and dominance, thus providing a potential social incentive for this behaviour. Two experiments revealed that winners who expressed positive emotion in a competitive context were rated as higher in dominance, charisma, and success than winners who suppressed positive emotion. Expressing positive emotion in victory may therefore have reputational benefits alongside relationship costs.</p>	

PAPER: IDENTITY & BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE	STREAM D
<p>Making sense of “green consumerism” and its relationship to environmentalism and identity</p> <p>KLAS, AK., & MCGUINNESS, JM. (DEAKIN UNIVERSITY)</p> <p><i>aklas@deakin.edu.au</i></p> <p>One proposed solution to environmental problems has been to encourage “green consumerism” - yet researchers are still unclear how individuals make sense of this construct. In order to gain a more nuanced understanding of green consumerism, in-depth one on one interviews were conducted with 28 Australians (age 19 to 64; 17 females, 11 males). Using thematic analysis, it was found that individuals perceived green consumerism to involve multiple behaviours that extended beyond purchasing practices. Participants also discussed how green consumerism was both a form of consumer activism and a way to engage in a socially responsible lifestyle. Finally, while most participants demonstrated environmental concern, the majority of those interviewed were unwilling or reluctant to identify as environmentalists due to negative stereotypes. These findings are discussed in relation to current conceptualisations of green consumerism and the use of identity within the pro-environmental literature.</p>	

NORMS DISCOURSE SOCIAL
COGNITION LEADERSHIP
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INTERGROUP RELATIONS
JUDICE DISCRIMINATION BE
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