48TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIAN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGISTS

20
19

25TH - 27TH APRIL
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

SASP.

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Welcome to SASP 2019

We are very pleased to welcome you to Sydney for the 48th Annual Conference of the Society of Australasian Social Psychologists (SASP). This year's conference features over 215 talks, including our 4 plenary sessions (Outstanding Postgraduate Research Award – OPRA, keynote speaker Professor Kerry Kawakami, John Turner Medal winner Professor Cindy Gallois, and Early Career Research Award winner Dr Elise Kalokerinos), 14 symposia, 2 datablitz sessions (aka snapshot presentations), and 32 individual sessions. Our rich program celebrates the diversity of topics of interest to social psychologists, ranging from our roots in Social Identity, Stereotyping, Prejudice, & Discrimination, and Attitudes & Motivation to our more recent focus on Emotions, Health & Wellbeing, Politics, Culture, and Personality & Individual Differences. The SASP2019 program represents high-calibre, cutting-edge research that we expect will inform and inspire you.

Our SASP2019 program also brings together scholars from 16 countries across Asia, North America, South America, Europe, and Australasia. This conference provides the opportunity to re-connect with old friends, and we sincerely hope that it also facilitates the development of new acquaintances, collaborations, and friendships. Our social events (e.g., welcome lunch, welcome reception, postgraduate and conference dinners) allow us to continue to welcome new delegates into our SASP community and enjoy stimulating discussions in informal settings.

In an effort to be environmentally friendly, we have opted not to print the full program this year. Instead, we invite delegates to download this static .pdf of the full program, and to use our online program to see the timetable at a glance and also to click on the links to read the full individual abstracts for a given session. The full program sets out important information about the conference and environs, and then outlines the postgraduate workshops, symposia, and individual sessions (in chronological order). The final few pages provide local area maps and floorplans that might be useful to you.

Please feel free to contact us or the volunteers at the registration desk throughout the conference if we can be of assistance to you.

Enjoy the conference!

Rebecca Pinkus, Khandis Blake, and Lydia Hayward
SASP2019 Organising Committee

Acknowledgements

The SASP2019 Organising Committee would like to acknowledge the support and assistance of the following people in putting the conference together:

- SASP Executive: Kate Reynolds, Stefano Occhipinti, Michael Thai, Mat Marques, Daniel Romano, Ayoub Bouguettaya, Craig McGarty

- SASP2019 Postgraduate Organising Committee: Rachel Maunder (Chair), Joanne Beames, Brooke Brady, Alessandra Teunisse, Mick Weston

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Nick Haslam	Frans Verstraten
Chris Hunt	Megan Weier
Dax Kellie	Fiona White
Simon Killcross	Lisa Williams
Dominic Lees	UNSW PsycSoc Volunteers

Congratulations to the recipients of the 2019 Margaret Foddy Travel Awards:
- Kate Fahey (University of Otago)
- Correna Matika (University of Auckland)
- Elizaveta Novoradovskaya (Curtin University)
- Cara Rossi (Flinders University)
- Nicole Satherley (University of Auckland)

SASP Officers

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Secretary: Michael Thai

Treasurer: Stefano Occhipinti

Communications Officer: Mathew Marques

Postgraduate Representative: Daniel Romano

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Important Information

SASP2019 CODE OF CONDUCT

SASP2019 encourages and expects all conference participants to conduct themselves professionally and, out of respect for others and for the spirit of our gathering, to refrain from actions or speech that could reasonably be construed as personally disparaging or harassing. SASP2019 expects that delegates will adhere to the following code of conduct:

- Treat all participants, SASP2019 staff, and vendors with courtesy and consideration.
- Be respectful and collaborative, critiquing ideas rather than individuals.
- Abuse, intimidation, discrimination, and sexual harassment are unacceptable. Sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, or sexually directed remarks constitute sexual harassment when such conduct (1) persists despite rejection, (2) is grossly inappropriate, or (3) is made to a subordinate who might reasonably fear that their position would be jeopardized if those advances were rejected.
- Be mindful of your surroundings and of your fellow participants, and alert a member of the SASP2019 organising team if you need assistance or notice a dangerous situation or someone in distress.
- Respect the rules and policies of the meeting venue, hotels, and any SASP-contracted facility.

POLICY ON CHILDREN

Although SASP does not have a formal policy on children at conference sessions, the policy described below is a reflection of the beliefs of the SASP2019 Organising Committee, and our commitment to conference attendees:

1. All exclusively breastfeeding babies are welcome throughout the conference as often as is necessary.
2. For older children and babies, we understand that unforeseen disruptions in childcare often put parents in the position of having to miss conference sessions to stay home with a child. Bringing a child to a session in order to cover gaps in care is perfectly acceptable.
3. We ask that all conference attendees work together to create a welcoming environment that is respectful of all forms of diversity, including diversity in parenting status.
4. In all cases where babies and children are present at conference sessions, we ask that you please sit close to the door so that if your child needs special attention and is disrupting others, you may step outside until their need has been met.

RELIGIOUS FACILITIES ON CAMPUS

The UNSW Religious Centre is located on the Kensington campus on the third floor of the Squarehouse (see map). The Centre is attended by Anglican, Buddhist, Catholic, Coptic Orthodox, Islamic, Jewish, Greek Orthodox, Pentecostal, Presbyterian and Uniting Church chaplains. For more information, please see https://student.unsw.edu.au/religion. Prayer and ablution facilities are located in the Centre.

REGISTRATION

Registration will be available in the Scientia foyer between the following times:

Thursday 25th April: 10:00 – 18:00
Friday 26th April: 08:00 – 18:00
Saturday 27th April: 08:00 – 12:00

WIFI

In order to access the UNSW WiFi network during your time on campus, you will need to pre-register via this link:

https://adguest.unsw.edu.au/request/retreive/3g4z3UoUX3237303836FgyXm6M47

1. Enter the passphrase: (Case Sensitive) SASP2019
2. Enter your contact details. You will receive a verification email. Follow the instructions to create your WiFi account.
3. Create a password: You cannot use your name or a date of birth and your password will be Case Sensitive.
4. You will receive a V-Username. Write this down, along with your password that you create (Case Sensitive) and ensure you bring these to the campus.
5. You are now ready to logon to the Uniwide network.

If you are using a work issued laptop or device, please be aware that the firewall setup may restrict you accessing WiFi. Personal devices seem to encounter fewer issues.

All activity on the wireless network is monitored and users are expected to abide by all relevant UNSW policies. These policies can be found at: https://www.it.unsw.edu.au/students/policies/.
WiFi will also be available using *eduroam*, if you are registered with that service.

PRESENTATION FORMAT

Individual talks will run for 15 minutes each, plus 5 minutes for questions. Datablitz talks will run for 5 minutes each, with one question from the audience. Please arrive early to upload slides before your session starts. There will be a folder for each session on the desktop of the computer in your presentation room; please add your slides to the folder for your session.

Postgraduate Dinner

A dinner for postgraduate members of SASP will be held on Friday 26th April from 7:00pm at Coogee Diggers, Coogee. The venue is a 25-30 minute walk from the conference. This is a great opportunity for postgraduate members to network with their fellow students. Postgraduates who have purchased a ticket for the postgraduate dinner should meet in the Scientia building foyer following the final session to walk as a group (approx. 25 minutes) to Coogee Diggers. Alternatively, the 370 Coogee bus can be caught from Gate 14, Barker Street to Coogee Bay Road at Melody Street – a short, 5 minute walk from Coogee Diggers. Be advised that attendees must bring some form of ID to sign into the club. The dinner is being held in The Loft function room. Postgraduates who have not purchased a ticket will not be able to attend.

Conference Dinner

We will celebrate the end of the conference with a Gala Dinner on Saturday 27th April from 7:30pm – 10:30pm. The dinner will be held at Cruise Bar's Junk Lounge (Level 2), located at Circular Quay. Junk Lounge is a beautiful function room with contemporary Asian-fusion styling and floor-to-ceiling windows offering panoramic views of the Sydney Opera House and city skyline. This event will be a cocktail-style reception, however please be assured that substantial food and beverage options will be provided, and adequate seating will be available. There is also a designated space for us to dance the night away! For those who would like to kick on after the dinner ends, we have reserved a space at the main bar on Level 1. Please join us and continue the celebrations – all welcome!

Getting Around Sydney

PARKING AT UNSW KENSINGTON CAMPUS

- Parking on the university campus is free when parked in a marked bay on **Thursday 25 April** (public holiday) and on **Saturday 27 April.**
- To park on the university campus on **Friday 26 April**, you will be required to pay for parking. Pay and display parking meters accept cash and credit card payments, and rates can be found here.
- An alternative to parking on campus is to join Oscar and reserve parking within a 5min walk from campus from $2/hr or $10/day.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT INFORMATION TO UNSW KENSINGTON CAMPUS

If you wish to travel via public transport, you will need to pick up an Opal Card which you can do from the airport train station or from most newsagents and convenience stores. The Opal Card is free but you will need to deposit a minimum amount of funds onto it. Please remember to 'tap on' at an Opal card reader at the start of a trip and 'tap off' at the end. On some train services, you may also tap on with a valid credit card. Please visit the following website for more information about travelling with an Opal card: https://transportnsw.info/tickets-opal/opal/get-opal-card

- Please visit the UNSW transportation website for information about public transport options (https://www.estate.unsw.edu.au/getting-uni/buses-trains-ferries)
- Taxis and Ubers are also readily available

Things to do in Sydney

ANZAC DAY DAWN SERVICE, COOGEE
Free
Coogee Beach, Coogee NSW 2034

Join Randwick Council and the Coogee Randwick Clovelly RSL Sub-branch for a special ANZAC Dawn Service at beautiful Coogee Beach this Anzac Day (Thursday 25 April) from 5.30am to 6.30am. Anzac Day is a national day of remembrance and commemoration. The Centenary of Anzac 2014 to 2018 is Australia's most important period of national commemoration, marking 100 years since our involvement in the First World War. The Coogee Beach Dawn Service includes a catafalque contingent, an Ode of Remembrance, Last Post bugle call, a minute's silence, a Reveille played on a bugle, wreath laying and speeches. All are welcome to pay their respects and lay wreaths in honour of fallen soldiers. A number of local cafés and businesses in Coogee will be open early for breakfast.
For information about other Anzac day services in Randwick City, please see
http://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/community/whats-on/events/2019/april/anzac-dawn-service

POWERHOUSE MUSEUM – STAR WARS: IDENTITIES EXHIBITION
Adult: $36.00
500 Harris St, Ultimo NSW 2007

Who would you be if you were a character from Star Wars? Find out as you build your own personal and unique Star Wars hero in this interactive exhibition featuring 200 original Star Wars objects.
Designed for visitors of all ages, explore your own identity and learn about the forces that shape you through a series of interactive stations within the exhibition. Each answer you give will define a unique Star Wars character that you'll create and meet at the end of the exhibition.

SYDNEY TOWER EYE OBSERVATION DECK (FORMERLY KNOWN AS CENTREPOINT TOWER)
General Admission: $29 (9:00am-9:00pm with last entry at 8:00pm)
Westfield Shopping Centre, Corner Pitt St & Market St, Sydney NSW 2000

Sydney Tower Eye, often referred to by Sydney-siders as Sydney Tower, Centrepoint Tower, Westfield Centrepoint Tower or Sydney Skytower, has been an integral part of the famous Sydney skyline for the past 30 years. Discover 360-degree views of the beautiful Sydney form our indoor Observation Deck, located 250 metres above the city streets.

ESCAPE HUNT – SYDNEY'S MOST EXCITING ESCAPE ROOM EXPERIENCE

Cost varies depending on how many people. Range from:
$44 per person (2 person booking) - $36 per person (5 person booking).
Level 4, 393 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000

Escape Hunt noun Def: The name given to 60 minutes of pure, unadulterated excitement, during which you and your teammates lose yourselves in an incredible experience, working together to follow a series of fiendishly clever clues and escape a locked room.
The pressure's on, the clock's ticking, the adrenaline's pumping. Escape Hunt isn't something you watch, it's something you experience from the heart of the action. After the buzz of Escape Hunt, other entertainment just feels flat.

THE ROCKS GHOST WALKING TOUR WITH GUIDE IN SYDNEY

From $45 per person
Departure Point: Cadman's Cottage, 110 George St, The Rocks NSW 2000

Stroll through The Rocks on this haunted tour in Sydney. Get access to what lies behind locked gages, on narrow alleyways, and exclusive locations while listening to creepy tales from a guide. Learn about Australia's convict history and how that has shaped modern Australia.
During this two hour small group Ghost tour you will discover the haunted buildings of The Rocks, the birth place of Australia, as you walk through the narrow alleyways and the locked gates. Throughout the tour a professional guide will escort the group and tell amazing haunting tales of murder, suicide, hangings and hauntings in The Rocks. The Nightly Ghost Tour for individuals or smaller groups run every evening at 6:45pm April to September and 7:45pm October to March. The tour will proceed in rain, hail and moonshine. Ponchos will be provided if needed. The two hour tour is an easy walk and does include some stairs. Due to the historic layout of The Rocks the tour is not suitable for wheel chairs.

SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER @ THE LYRIC THEATRE

Tickets **from** $59.90 per person
Sydney Lyric, 55 Pirrama Rd, Pyrmont NSW 2009
Sydney struts to SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER in a blazing stage show that propels the cult classic to phenomenal new heights. Based on the 1977 movie starring John Travolta, this is the story of Tony Manero and his quest to break free from conformity and become king of the club. The movie is credited with defining the 1970's, while the soundtrack remains the best-selling soundtrack of all time with over 45 million copies sold.
Starring the Queen of Disco Marcia Hines, with Paulini and Timomatic and some of the hottest dancers in Australia. Packed with disco classics including the Bee Gees' hits Stayin' Alive, How Deep Is Your Love, Night Fever, Tragedy and More Than A Woman, SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER is one big party you don't want to miss.

BONDI TO COOGEE COASTAL WALK

This six kilometre walk follows a cliff top coastal route from Bondi Beach to Coogee Beach and takes about 2 hours to complete. This walk is great to do on a pleasant day as it is renowned for its stunning views and beaches dotted along the way. An easy walk, with medium gradient paths and staircases, that is well worth the time as it offers amazing scenery. Free to do, although there are also some tours offered that start from $60.

Contact: Tours available here: www.peektours.com.au, 0420244756. Or you can walk it yourself!

OBSERVATORY HILL AND THE SYDNEY OBSERVATORY

For panoramic views of Sydney Harbour head to Observatory Hill. A stunning location sitting above The Rocks and offering a gorgeous view of the Harbour Bridge. Up on the hill you can visit the Sydney Observatory, Australia's first Observatory built in 1858.

Observatory Hill is free to visit. The Sydney Observatory is ticketed and costs only $10.

Contact: You can book tickets to the Observatory online at https://maas.museum/sydney-observatory/#tickets or by phone on +61 (02) 9217 0111.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

Situated at 1 William Street, Australia's oldest museum, opened in 1827, holds expansive zoological and anthropological exhibitions. This museum is well worth a visit for anyone interested in history, nature or culture. It is open every day from 9:30-5:00.

Admission costs $15 and tickets can be purchased online at www.australianmuseum.net.au or at the admissions desk at the museum.

Contact: Museum phone number: +61 2 9320 6000.

Places to Eat around SASP2019

Here are some recommended places to eat. The map on page 142 has more information.

RANDWICK/THE SPOT

Cheap eats	Restaurants	Bars/Pubs
Four Frogs Creperie	Blue Monkey Thai	Bat Country
Soul Burger	Del Punto	Maybe Frank
Sushi Train	Jimbaran	The Cookhouse
	Lebanon & Beyond	Lil' Darlin'

COOGEE

Cheap eats	Restaurants	Bars/Pubs
SushiGoi	Sugarcane	The Pavilion
Poke	Cafe de France	Little Jack Horner
Flying Cheetah	La Spaggia	Coogee Bay Hotel

KINGSFORD

Cheap eats	Restaurants
Phoodle	Niji
Pinocchio's	Ubud
Manpuku	

Postgraduate Workshops

COLLABORATION AND PUBLISHING

THURSDAY 09:00 – 10:20
TYREE ROOM
Professor Kerry Kawakami will be speaking about the publication process and forging collaborations with other researchers in the Tyree room on Thursday at 9am. Kerry is the current editor of the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology (JPSP): Interpersonal Relations and Group Processes, and she has also worked on the editorial board of numerous other psychology journals. Her research has been supported by grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), the Canadian Foundation for Innovation Fund (CFI), and the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO). She is the recipient of the Premiers Research Excellence Award and has twice been awarded the Gordon Allport Intergroup Relations Prize (2000 and 2018) from Division 9 of the American Psychological Association. You are invited to submit your questions here: https://t.co/LhdQTVdvnW

CAREERS OUTSIDE ACADEMIA

THURSDAY 25TH APRIL, 10:40 – 12:00
TYREE ROOM
Join your fellow postgraduates in the Tyree room at 10:40am on Thursday for an interactive Q&A session about careers in psychology and research outside of academia. Our panel will be attended by Dr Dominic Lees, Dr Alexander "Zan" Saeri, and Dr Megan Weier. You are invited to submit your questions here: https://forms.gle/xbdqzQEhiQUwaTs48

Dr Dominic Lees currently works as a trainee biostatistician with NSW Health. He completed a Bachelor of Psychology with Honours at the University of Western Sydney in 2010, followed by a PhD in Psychology at UWS in 2016. Dominic then completed a Master's degree in Biostatistics at the University of Sydney. Dominic also has experience working inside academia, as a course coordinator at UWS, and outside academia as a Research and Evaluation Officer at the Cancer Institute NSW as well as in his current role with NSW Health.

Dr Alexander "Zan" Saeri is a Research Fellow at BehaviourWorks Australia (BWA), the largest applied behaviour change research unit in Australia. Zan completed a Bachelor of Psychological Science with Honours at the University of Queensland in 2010, followed by his PhD at UQ in 2015. He has worked in a wide range of teaching and research roles, including as a unit coordinator, lecturer, researcher, and supervisor, and has been with BWA since 2018.

Dr Megan Weier is a Research Associate at the Centre for Social Impact at the University of New South Wales. In 2011, Megan completed a Bachelor of Psychological Science with Honours at the University of Queensland, then completed her PhD in 2016. Now, her role involves identifying and applying statistical analysis to measures of impact, and interpreting and applying these findings to broader cultural and social contexts.

Plenary Speakers

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
PROFESSOR KERRY KAWAKAMI
FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 14:50
LEIGHTON HALL

Perceiving Race

Professor Kerry Kawakami (York University, Canada)

The human face plays a crucial role in person perception because it contains valuable information about others. This may be especially the case in an intergroup context. Although research has convincingly demonstrated that perceivers are better at understanding and extracting information from faces that belong to ingroups relative to outgroups, we know surprisingly little about how people process faces from their own and other racial categories. In the current research, we investigated differences in perceivers' attention to specific features of the faces of ingroup and outgroup targets and other biases in face perception. We also explored strategies to reduce these biases. Our results demonstrate that, relative to outgroup faces, perceivers attended more to the eyes of ingroups, are better at recognizing ingroup members (i.e., Own Race Effect), are better at identifying emotions on ingroup members, and make different trait attributions related to facial expressions on ingroup members. Our results, however, also suggest that perceived similarity and individuation instructions can reduce these biases. Together the present findings highlight the impact of outgroup categorization on visual attention and potential determinants and consequences of this process.

Kerry Kawakami is a Professor of Psychology at York University. Her Ph.D. in social psychology is from the University of Toronto. Her research interests include face perception, social categorization processes, prejudice, and stereotyping. A primary aim of this work is to explore strategies to reduce implicit intergroup biases using a variety of social cognitive methodologies. She has served as an Associate Editor at the *European Journal of Social Psychology* and *Social Psychological and Personality Science.* She is currently an Editor in Chief at the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology,* the flagship journal for social personality psychology. Her research has been supported by grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), the Canadian Foundation for Innovation Fund (CFI), and the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO). She is the recipient of the Premiers Research Excellence Award and has twice been awarded the Gordon Allport Intergroup Relations Prize (2000 and 2018) from Division 9 of the American Psychological Association.

**JOHN TURNER MEDAL WINNER
EMERITUS PROFESSOR CINDY GALLOIS
SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 14:40
LEIGHTON HALL**

Intergroup Communication: The Language and Social Psychology Approach
Professor Cindy Gallois (The University of Queensland)
In this talk, I will explore the uniquely social-psychological ways in which we can study language and communication in intergroup contexts – gender, age, culture and ethnicity, organisations, health, law, dress and appearance, and many others. Language and communication are our most central qualities as humans, and the increasing emphasis on the details and dynamics in this area is very important to our field. It brings challenges, however, including the need for broad theoretical and methodological perspectives, and the need for interdisciplinary work. One reason for this is that language and communication always exist in a context – and when that context is intergroup (which it usually is), it implicates everything from neural processes through attitudes, beliefs, and identity to – most importantly – behaviour. I will talk about the implications through my own history and research, as well as reflecting on the skills we need as social psychologists to make a difference to intergroup communication and thence intergroup relations through our research on language and communication.

Cindy Gallois is Emeritus Professor of Psychology at the University of Queensland, and a Fellow of ASSA (from 2000) and SESP (from 2009). She has made a significant contribution to social psychology in Australia through her research achievements, student supervision and mentoring, contribution to SASP as a regular, energetic, involved presenter and participant, and as President (1997-1999). She is a leading expert on intergroup language and communication and has contributed to the development and extension of Communication Accommodation Theory and its utility in the health sector and in organisational and intercultural contexts. Her career began as a Lecturer in 1976 at Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences, then the University of Queensland (from 1979; Professor, 1996). Along with SASP, she has served as President of the International Communication Association (2001-2, Fellow from 2007) and the International Association of Language and Social Psychology (2002-4, Fellow from 2012), and has been editor of Human Communication Research (1995-98) and Associate Editor of the Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology (2005-11). She was President of the UQ Academic Board (1998-2000) and Associate Dean (Research) and Deputy Executive Dean/ED of the Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences (2003-09), and a member of the ARC College of Experts (2001-2003, 2008).

EARLY CAREER RESEARCHER AWARD
DR ELISE KALOKERINOS
SATURDAY 17TH APRIL, 14:40
LEIGHTON HALL

Emotion Regulation in the Wild

Dr Elise Kalokerinos (University of Newcastle)

The ability to self-regulate is at the heart of effective functioning. My research focuses on understanding and harnessing this critical skill, with a particular focus on the regulation of emotion—a domain in which regulation failures are both common and costly. In this talk, I will discuss the research I have done so far towards understanding successful emotion regulation. In this research, I use experience sampling to track emotion regulation "in the wild", mapping dynamic emotional processes during personally meaningful events. I will discuss some ways in which our regulatory instincts are flawed, as well as some regulatory skills that can help us counteract emotion regulation failures.

Dr Kalokerinos is an Australian Research Council (ARC) Discovery Early Career Researcher Award (DECRA) Fellow and Lecturer in the School of Psychology, University of Newcastle. She completed her PhD in social psychology at the University of Queensland in June 2014, and from October 2014-February 2018, she was a postdoctoral fellow in the Research Group of Quantitative Psychology and Individual Differences at KU Leuven in Belgium. From 2016-2018 she was supported by a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Fellowship from the European Union.

Outstanding Postgraduate Research Award

THURSDAY 25ᵀᴴ APRIL, 2019
OUTSTANDING POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARD (13:30 – 15:00)
LEIGHTON HALL

Trying to Reconcile When We Don't See Eye-To-Eye: The Impact of Divergent Narratives on Victim and Offender Engagement
Rossi, C. E. (Flinders University)
In justice processes like restorative justice, mediation, and couples counselling, victims and offenders are often brought together to discuss the wrongdoing that has occurred. The goal of these interactions is to resolve each other's psychological needs resulting from the wrongdoing by finding some common ground around what happened. This process is important to move towards reconciliation. However, research suggests that offenders and victims tend to hold different perspectives of wrongdoings. In five studies utilising qualitative, experimental, and dyadic paradigms, I explored the nature of narrative divergence and its impact on engagement between the pair. First, I replicated and extend on previous research, showing that offenders' and victims' recall of wrongdoings systematically diverge. Second, the experimental data suggested that these divergences have negative implications for reconciliation in both imagined and dyadic-interactive settings. This research provides empirical evidence of how divergent narratives of victims and offenders occur and why they are barriers to achieving reconciliation.
cara.rossi@flinders.edu.au

Toward a triadic understanding of charitable giving: How donors, beneficiaries, fundraisers, and social contexts influence donation decisions
Chapman, C. M. (University of Queensland)
My research applies social psychological theories about intergroup relations to investigate the process and outcomes of charitable giving. Moving beyond the traditional focus on studying donors, I use diverse methods (5 surveys, 3 experiments, a thematic analysis, and a conceptual review; combined N = 5,466 people from 117 countries) to show that charitable giving is triadic, relational, and contextualized. That is, decisions about donations are informed by a triad of actors (donors, beneficiaries, and fundraisers), the relationships between them, and the wider social context. Key findings are: (1) beneficiaries affect donor choices, with relationships (e.g., shared identities) between donors and beneficiaries being especially important; (2) social contexts (e.g., norms, government policy, advocacy) affect charitable responses by influencing the donor's self-conceptions, feelings, and identification with beneficiaries; and (3) fundraisers—who request donations for beneficiaries—also influence giving responses in important ways. In addition to empirical evidence, I will present a new theoretical model of charitable giving—the charitable triad—that generates novel hypotheses for how donors, beneficiaries, and fundraisers relate to one another and inform giving. This program of research demonstrates the triadic nature of giving, setting a new agenda for both future research on charitable giving and fundraising practice.
c.chapman@psy.uq.edu.au; Twitter: @CM__Chapman

Reframing perfectionism in disordered eating from a social psychological perspective: A study series using qualitative, correlational, and experimental methods

Bouguettaya, A. (Deakin University)

Socially prescribed perfectionism (SPP) is a risk factor for disordered eating behaviour and attitudes in young women. Research in this domain has largely considered SPP as a personal trait, despite a wealth of research suggesting that this is in fact, a social norm. Across three studies with varying methods, our research sought to examine how SPP could be considered from a social identity approach, and how this approach could reduce SPP. Our qualitative study indicated that SPP was a norm within valued groups, with our correlational study showing that SPP from valued groups linked with thin ideal internalisation (an attitude linked to disordered eating). Our experimental study used blog posts to present anti-perfectionism messages to reduce SPP within a valued identity (female identity). This study showed that an anti-perfectionism message from a woman only reduced SPP when an opposing pro-perfectionism message came from a man. When both the anti-perfectionism message and the pro-perfectionism message from women, SPP did not change (compared to control). This research suggests that clinical constructs traditionally construed as intra-personal may be social norms, and targeting these norms by using context-aware normative messages may aid traditional clinical approaches.

abouguet@deakin.edu.au; Twitter: @a_bouguettaya

Sleep Tight and Don't Let the Socio-Economic Inequality Bite: Does Sleep Mediate Social Class Differences in Mental and Physical Health?

McGuffog, R. (The University of Newcastle)

A substantial body of research indicates that people from lower social classes tend to have poorer health than people from higher social classes. Several different explanations of this relationship have been explored. However, one explanation that has not been thoroughly investigated relates to social class differences in sleep. The present studies investigated sleep as a mediator of the negative association between social class and health problems. All four studies (N = 1,822) involved quantitative online self-report surveys conducted with undergraduate university and TAFE students. The results revealed that sleep quality, sleep duration, sleep disturbances, presleep worries, and sleep variability mediated the relationship between social class and physical and mental health. These mediation effects occurred, even when controlling for a wide range of covariates. The mediation effect of sleep was as strong as or stronger than other possible mediators of the relation between social class and health. These results imply that sleep may help to explain social class differences in health, and they highlight the importance of addressing sleep issues in lower class individuals.

romany.mcguffog@uon.edu.au; Twitter: @RomanyMcGuffog

For the most up-to-date version of the program at a glance, please click this link (or copy and paste the URL below) to be directed to the SASP website.

https://sasp.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/shortprogram-v14.pdf

Symposia

SYMPOSIUM
THURSDAY 25TH APRIL, 2019
LEIGHTON HALL (15:00 – 16:20)

Queer Families and Relationships: Social Progress…? Social Consequences!
Convenor: Tayla Kapelles
In recent times, gender- and sexual minority groups have experienced paradoxical changes to their social worlds. While certain social progress has been made in this sphere, there have been unprecedented related consequences. This symposium presents two veins of evidence for this paradox. First, we present two studies exploring the ostensible progress of achieving marriage equality (including evidence for the psychological predictors of support and rejection of marriage equality) while also documenting the range and severity of the impact of being exposed to the marriage equality debate. Second, we present two studies exploring heteronormative theories and social norms about same-sex parents and their capacity to raise well-adjusted children, and the impact of internalising these processes for gay male parents. In this symposium, we will focus on the applied outcomes of this research, how these findings might influence policy, and future avenues of enquiry for researchers in this field.

Presentations:

Psychological and Demographic Predictors of Support for Marriage Equality: An Australian Survey
Adam Gerace

Exploring the Impact of the Australian Marriage Equality Debate on Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Men and Women, and Their Allies.
Joel Anderson

Perceived Support for Gay Men as Parents: Comparing an Australian Community and Student Sample
Peta O'Flynn

The Effect of Gay Couples' Gender Role Conformity and Type of Family Formation (Adoption vs. Surrogacy) on Perceived Parental Competence and Psychosocial Development of Children
Yasin Koc

SYMPOSIUM
THURSDAY 25th APRIL, 2019
TYREE ROOM (15:00 – 16:20)

Reconciling Nurture with Nature: Biological Insights for Social Psychology
Convenor: Khandis Blake
For too long, the scientific study of human behaviour has been hobbled by fallacious nature-nurture thinking, focusing only on rigid essential sex differences or malleable cultural and social processes as though they were competing alternative explanations. This symposium presents research at the intersection of biological and socio-cultural models of human behaviour, and with it we hope to stimulate meaningful discussion and interdisciplinary collaboration. Blake will propose that the evolutionary theory of 'inclusive fitness'—whereby individuals gain personal fitness via their relatives—can influence the adoption of socio-political issues with a gendered dimension. Luberti will demonstrate that the characteristics of same-sex peers in the social environment sway preferences for progressive or conservative social norms. Kellie will present work at the forefront of embodied cognition and evolutionary psychology, investigating how the performative act of putting on make-up is positively associated with women ascribing themselves high agency. Barlow will review genetic influences on behaviour, arguing that all complex psychological traits are likely the result of multi-faceted gene by environment interactions.

Presentations:

Gendered Fitness Interests: A Proposal Explaining How Family Composition Affect Socio-Political Attitudes and Behaviors
Khandis Blake

Do Same-Sex Peers' Attractiveness and Income Affect Socio-Political Attitudes? Psychological Responses to Mating Market Competition
Francesca Luberti

The Effects of Makeup on Self- and Other-Perceived Amount of Mental Capacity and Moral Status of Women
Dax Kellie

Nature vs. Nurture is Nonsense: On the Necessity of an Integrated Genetic, Social, Developmental, and Personality Psychology
Fiona Kate Barlow

SYMPOSIUM
THURSDAY 25TH APRIL, 2019
LEIGHTON HALL (16:40 - 18:00)

To Be, or Not To Be, the Change…?: Insights at the Intersection of Solidarity, Allyship and Collective Action for Social Change
Convenor: Emina Subasic

Increasingly, psychological analyses of social change are broadening to focus on the role of supporters and allies in the struggle for social justice. Social change typically involves more than a single disadvantaged group standing up to an unjust system or authority. As such, this shift in focus provides a more complete, veridical account of a complex phenomenon. It also has the potential to illuminate the politically and psychologically murky territory of 'being the change', where good intentions often pave the roads to both heaven and hell (metaphorically speaking). Our symposium captures this complexity across a range of contexts in which solidarity-based collective action is key. Thomas contrasts the effects of political success vs. failure on supporters and opponents of marriage equality. Mirnajafi sheds light on rage-fueled charitable donations as a form of ally collective action. Lizzio-Wilson asks whether being a feminist can shield male allies from allegations of sexual harassment—a new challenge facing the women's movement. Subasic examines whether female leaders' efforts to mobilise solidarity for gender equality are more effective when supported by male or female allies. Louis then reflects as discussant on the complex nexus of allyship, solidarity, and collective action for social change.

Presentations:

What Happens When Opponents or Supporters Experience a Failure? Testing the DIME Model of Outcomes of Collective Action in the Context of the Movement for Marriage Equality
Emma Thomas

Rage Donations: Anger Driven Collective Action Promoting Social Change
Zahra Mirnajafi

Examining Perceptions of Male Feminist Allies Following Sexual Harassment Allegations
Morgana Lizzio-Wilson

Political Solidarity and Leadership for Gender Equality: Does Ally Gender Matter?
Emina Subasic

Discussant
Winifred Louis

SYMPOSIUM
THURSDAY 25TH APRIL, 2019
HONG KONG ALUMNI ROOM (16:40 - 18:00)

Social and Forensic Implications of Memory Research
Convenor: Hayley Cullen

Memory plays an important role in many social and forensic contexts. For example, the memory of eyewitnesses is crucial during criminal investigations and in securing criminal convictions. However, decades of research have demonstrated the fallibility of memory, and the ease at which memory can become distorted through exposure to misinformation. The current symposium brings together social and forensic research investigating the factors that influence memory within these settings. The first two studies considered the role of the media in shaping memory, specifically, how fake news and crime re-enactment videos can affect the memory of individuals. The third study investigated the social factors that influence memory conformity, with implications in both social and forensic contexts. The final two studies examined the nature of memory for a specific societal problem, domestic violence. In particular, these studies investigated how memory for repeated events (e.g. ongoing events such as domestic violence) differs from memory for a single event, and the implications of this in the prosecution of domestic violence offences. Overall, the symposium will provide insight into the number of factors that can influence memory in social and forensic settings, and their social and forensic implications.

Presentations:

Social Media and Fake News: Factors That Affect How Misinformation Is Shared, Accepted, and Remembered
Misia Temler

Witnesses and the Media: The Effect of Crime Re-Enactments on Eyewitness Recall
Hayley Cullen

Investigating the Social Processes Underlying Memory Conformity
Helen Paterson

Adult Memory for Single and Repeated Events
Sarah Deck

When Crime Happens Repeatedly: Investigating Adult Memory for Repeated Stressful Events using a Domestic Violence Analogue
Natali Dilevski

SYMPOSIUM
FRIDAY 26th APRIL, 2019
TYREE ROOM (09:00 – 10:40)

Queer Health and Well-being: The Social Consequences of Identifying as a Gender- or Sexual-Minority Group Member
Convenor: Joel Anderson

Gender- and sexual-minority individuals continue to be victimised based on their memberships in these social groups. This victimisation continues in spite of movement toward equality – indeed, arguably the fight towards equality might make these minority group memberships salient and augment the negative impacts related to minority stressors. In this symposium, we present evidence for the positive and negative ramifications of having a gender- or sexuality-minority identity (or both). A range of evidence will be presented, including a systematic review, and qualitative, quantitative, and experimental methodologies. The symposium will open with a series of studies exploring sexuality and gender diverse youth – specifically establishing the impact of being targeted for bullying on their experiences at high school (with a focus on teacher-student experiences). We then move to a series of studies looking at factors that impact health and wellbeing for gay men, before closing with evidence exploring the differences in mental health between monosexual and plurisexual men who have sex with men. Taken together, this symposium presents a range of evidence which in harmony will highlight the personal and social consequences of holding these identities, with a focus on health and well-being.

Presentations:

The Impact of Traditional and Cyber Bullying on Gender and Sexual Minority Youth
Jasmine Arthur

The Good, the Bad, and the Uncomfortable: An Evaluation of the High School Experiences of Sexuality and Gender Diverse Young Adults
Ruth Kuntzman

Exploring the Relationship between Gay Men's Self- and Meta-Stereotype Endorsement with Well-Being and Self-Worth
Jordan Hinton

The Roles of Straight-Acting Behaviour, Masculine Self-Presentation, and Internalised Homophobia on Physical and Mental Well-Being for Gay Australian Men.
Christopher Hunt

Why Are Bisexual Men More Depressed Than Gay Men?
Marlon Woods

SYMPOSIUM
FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
TYREE ROOM (11:00 - 12:20)

Feeling Social: Interactions between Emotional and Social Processes
Convenor: Lisa A. Williams

Empirical science from a range of psychological disciplines highlights the intertwined nature of social processes and emotion processes. Social interactions are imbued with affective tone and emotional experience; and emotion concepts are often characterized by social content. The four talks in this symposium unpack the interaction between emotionality and sociality. Speakers will present cutting-edge work on emotion regulation, individual differences, goal-related processes, and the fundamental nature of emotion constructs. The presentations will draw on research deploying a range of empirical approaches, including cross-sectional, experience-sampling, experimental, and longitudinal designs and with samples totaling more than 4000 participants. This symposium brings together exciting work at the forefront of affective and social psychological science, and aims to inspire future research that will provide further insight into the dynamic interplay between emotion and social processes.

Presentations:

Keep Calm and Carry On? The Costs and Benefits of Emotional Suppression on Personal and Social Goals
Rachel Low

Imprecision Inhibits Implementation: Low Emotion Differentiation is Associated with Ineffective Emotion Regulation in Daily Life
Elise Kalokerinos

The Immutability of Valence and Arousal in the Structure of Affect
Lisa Williams

Emotion Regulation Knowledge
Katharine Greenaway

SYMPOSIUM
FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
GALLERIES 1 (11:00 – 12:20)

The Socio-Psychological Components of Veganism
Convenor: Madelon North

The widespread consumption of animal products presents a series of challenges to society, including environmental, moral, and health issues. Consequently, there is a need to examine what may contribute to an individual's choice to reduce or end their animal product consumption – a diet choice often referred to as veganism. Indeed, although structural variables such as cost and availability contribute to animal product consumption, recent research has instead suggested that socio-psychological variables may play a larger role in veganism. Given this, the current symposium highlights preliminary work that seeks to further understand the socio-psychological components of veganism. Using a mixed methods approach, the first presentation outlines ways in which veganism is defined by numerous groups, discussing the implications this has for future measurement. The second presentation describes the motivations and attitudes behind veganism and compares these to the motivations and attitudes towards vegetarianism. The third presentation takes a person-centred approach to understand the specific moral motivations behind veganism and to explore the impact do-gooder derogation may have on these moral motivations. Finally, the fourth presentation takes a social identity approach in order to understand how social norms and perceived perceptions from others may be a barrier towards reducing meat consumption.

Presentations:

A Mixed Methods Approach to Explore Definitions of Veganism
Maddie North

Comparing Motivations and Attitudes of Vegetarians and Vegans
Matthew Ruby

Vegans' Motivations and Social Interactions: A Person-Centred Approach
Madeline Judge

Barriers to Meat Reduction
Hannibal Thai

SYMPOSIUM
FRIDAY 26th APRIL, 2019
GONSKI ROOM (11:00 - 12:20)

(Mis)information and Motivated Reasoning
Convenor: Edward Clarke

"Post truth", "Alternative facts", and "Fake news" are terms that appear to be representative of a growing community trend toward viewing fact and opinion as equivalent. In a world where information is more accessible than ever, scientists, journalists, and policy-makers face the challenge of not only providing the public with factual content, but also countering the spread of misinformation, especially around contentious issues that have potentially catastrophic consequences (vaccination, healthcare, climate change). As psychologists, we are tasked with understanding misinformation spread, what motivates people to engage in counterfactual content, how it influences decisions in political, health, environmental and other domains, and low-cost ways to combat it via tailored information interventions. This symposium highlights programs of research that seek to address these concerns, beginning with the effect of conspiracy theories, as one example of misinformation, on intention to seek medical help. Following from this, the second presentation explores one driver of motivated reasoning in partisanship, in response to contested information regarding sexual misconduct allegations against politicians. The final two presentations take varied approaches to address politically-motivated reasoning by presenting persuasive climate change information and examining its effects on support for climate change mitigation and adaptation policies.

Presentations:

The Antidepressant Hoax: Mere Exposure to Conspiracy Theories Decrease Intention to Seek Medical Help
Mathew Marques

Political Partisanship in Responses to Sexual Misconduct Allegations against Politicians
Eddie Clarke

Depolarising or "Rallying the Base"? The Role of Humour in Communicating Climate Change Consensus
Josh Stevenson

Employing National Identity Loss Frames as a way to Increase Climate Change Action across the Political Spectrum
Anna Klas

SYMPOSIUM
FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
LEIGHTON HALL (16:20 - 17:40)

Yes we can! Making Good Theory Practical by Applying the Social Identity Approach to Domains of Health, Education, Organization and Leadership
Convenor: Alex Haslam

In this symposium, we will introduce the range of social identity interventions—targeting isolation, learning and workplace well-being. All involve a process known as social identity mapping, in which participants create a map of their current group memberships. Using this as a reflective reference point, participants are then led through activities that guide them to a position from which to adapt or extend their groups in ways aligned with their needs. Working in a clinical context, the GROUPS 4 HEALTH programme has now successfully undergone both a pilot and a randomised control trial. Results demonstrated significant reductions in loneliness and social anxiety. This symposium will present and elaborate on these outcomes, as well as discuss the mechanisms underlying them. Within an educational setting, GROUPS 4 EDUCATION is delivered using a range of different methodologies targeting the logistical demands of educational settings. Tested against an active and a passive control, results from self-report and behavioural data showed significant uplift in connectedness, well-being and academic agency. Moving into the organisational space, the 5R program uses experiential learning to increase leaders' capacity to build shared identity within their teams in ways that promotes inclusiveness and optimise well-being in the workplace.

Presentations:

Yes We Can! Making Good Theory Practical by Applying the Social Identity Approach to Domains of Health, Education, Organization and Leadership
Alex Haslam

Groups 4 Health Part I: Evidence that a Social Identity Theory Derived Intervention Reduces the Health Costs of Loneliness
Catharine Haslam

Groups 4 Health Part II: What Are the Mechanisms Through Which a Social Identity Intervention Improves Health?
Tegan Cruwys

GROUPS 4 EDUCATION: An Intervention to Improve Social Connectedness in Academic Contexts
Sarah Bentley

The 5R Program: Social Identity-Based Leadership Development to Promote Engagement and Health in Organizations
Nicholas Steffens

SYMPOSIUM
FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
TYREE ROOM (16:20 – 17:40)

New Directions in Moral Psychology Research
Convenor: Brock Bastian

Research on the moral dimensions of social thought, emotion, and action has grown significantly over the past 20 years. This work has moved beyond seeking to understand how people reason about right and wrong to investigate the critical role of moral cognition, emotion and action for responding to social issues, building personal wellbeing, and understanding important individual differences. In this symposium, we present research exemplifying these new directions in moral psychology. Beginning with individual differences, Lawn will discuss research identifying the trait of enlightened compassion and its link to the Big 5 dimensions of personality. Rhee will use an individual differences approach to highlight a critical link between threat sensitivity and a propensity to moralize a range of social behaviour, and therefore addressing the question of why people moralize. Dakin will examine the relationship between morality and wellbeing, presenting data on a link between the need for meaning and enactment of costly pro-social behaviour. Moving onto social issues, Tan will draw on individual differences to further identify factors influencing people's sensitivity to moral conflict (i.e., 'The Meat-Paradox), and Klebl will present research identifying how and why the experience of awe may lead conservatives to extend their moral concern for nature.

Presentations:

Enlightened Compassion: A 'Morally Exceptional' Trait Between Agreeableness and Openness to Experience
Erin Lawn

Threat Sensitivity and the Moral Condemnation of Third-Party Actions
Josh Rhee

The Need for Meaning Motivates Costly Prosociality
Brodie Dakin

Individual Differences in the Denial of Animal Mind
Nicholas Tan

Conservatives Care About Nature Too: Social Conservatism Predicts Moral Concern via the Small Self
Christoph Klebl

SYMPOSIUM
SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
LEIGHTON HALL (09:00 – 10:20)

Overcoming Barriers to Intergroup Contact: Perspectives on Intergroup Segregation and Negative Contact (Part 1)
Convenor: Alexander O'Donnell

In the 65 years since Allport's contact hypothesis, researchers can confidently conclude that positive intergroup contact reduces prejudice and improves intergroup relations. Nevertheless, there are barriers that impede the success of intergroup contact and contribute to continuing discord and conflict between social, ethnic, and religious groups. In a two-part symposium, presentations will address or provide remedies for two of these barriers: (1) intergroup contact is not often sought, and (2) contact in natural settings is not always positive.

Session 1: The versatility of naturally occurring intergroup contact is impeded by a general preference to interact with the ingroup that coincides with fewer opportunities for interactions with outgroup members. In their presentations, White and Maunder describe and evaluate targeted, contact-based interventions. The administration of these interventions limit the need for self-initiated approach behaviours between members from distinct social groups, thereby overcoming the issue of segregation. Alternatively, Christ examines institutional factors that can increase the frequency of positive contact and Paolini addresses the impact of self-initiated approach behaviours on consequences of intergroup contact. Taken together, these presentations will highlight alternative approaches to tackle intergroup segregation.

Presentations:

E-contact: Breaking Through Physical and Psychological Barriers
Fiona White

Intergroup Contact and Mental Health Stigma: A Comparative Effectiveness Meta-Analysis
Rachel Maunder

Social Norms and Willingness to Engage in Intergroup Contact
Oliver Christ

Bad is Stronger than Good in Intergroup Contact Only if I Chose It! Preliminary Meta-Analytical Evidence of Valence Asymmetries' Moderation by Self-Selection
Stefania Paolini

SYMPOSIUM
SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
TYREE ROOM (09:00 – 10:20)

Understanding Lay Beliefs about Prejudice
Convenor: Michael Platow

The papers in this symposium aim to expand social-psychological knowledge of prejudice by examining beliefs about what prejudice is, as well as the social and psychological factors affecting these beliefs. If people believe their own intergroup attitudes (even negative ones) to be correct and normative, anti-prejudice appeals will likely be rejected. What is needed, then, is an analysis of what people believe to be prejudice or not in the first place, and how these beliefs are changed. Approaching prejudice in this manner frees researchers from the reification of the prejudice concept, allowing them to study it as an expression of counter-normative intergroup attitudes. This recognition, thus, redirects our work, allowing us to move beyond supposed error-based judgements into known social-psychological processes. The current symposium presents four studies examining lay-beliefs about prejudice, and the social and psychological processes that affect these beliefs, including social influence and intergroup threat. We show that people's understandings of identical intergroup claims as "prejudice" vs. "truth" vary predictably as a function of these and other variables.

Presentations:

Realistic Threat and In-Group Social Influence Affect Understandings of Negative Intergroup Claims as Prejudice and Truth
Michael Platow

Lay Beliefs and Understandings: Why Prejudice to One Person is Truth to Another
Suji O'Connor

When Memes Make Meaning: The Effects of Threat and Group-Based Social Proof on Interpreting Negative Intergroup Statements as Prejudice or Truth
Emily Read

Lay Understandings of Fat-Prejudice: The Effects of Factual Information, Doubt, and Group Membership
Meg O'Brien

SYMPOSIUM
SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
LEIGHTON HALL (10:40 – 12:00)

Overcoming Barriers to Intergroup Contact: Perspectives on Intergroup Segregation and Negative Contact (Part 2)
Convenor: Stefania Paolini

This is the second session of a two part symposium. Session 2: At times, negative intergroup contact can deteriorate intergroup relations more profoundly than positive contact can improve them. In his presentation, O'Donnell explains how negative contact creates intergroup anxiety using a learning model. Schäfer provides insight into the contact-valence asymmetry by testing and manipulating the intensity of contact. Finally, Prati tests how self-efficacy alters the long-term impact of both positive and negative intergroup contact from the minority's perspective. Collectively, these presentations will describe the boundary conditions of the undesirable repercussions associated with negative intergroup contact. This second session will conclude with a discussant commenting on the challenges identified across the symposia and reflecting on the future of intergroup contact research in light of these issues.

Presentations:

Associative Learning Processes in the Formation of Intergroup Anxiety and Avoidance in Society
Alex O'Donnell

Increasing Positivity Matters. Differential Effects of the Intensity of Positively and Negatively Valenced Intergroup Contact: Evidence from Survey and Experimental Research
Sarina Schäfer

The Interplay Between Positive and Negative Intergroup Contact on Collective Action of Migrant People
Francesca Prati

Discussant
Katherine Reynolds

SYMPOSIUM
SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
GALLERIES 2 (13:00 – 14:20)

Gender and Sexual (Non-)equalities: The Role of Individual Differences in Explaining Collective Intra- and Inter-Personal Processes.
Convenor: Yasin Koc

Social psychological research often focuses on group-level effects when exploring majority-minority differences in inequality, particularly in the context of gender and sexuality. Here, we take a person-focused approach to exploring how differences manifest. We open this symposium with evidence from a mass data set exploring the spectrum of political orientations across various sexual orientations. We then present a series of opposing theoretical accounts for gendered experiences of the social world, including women's interpretations of their world through the feminist lens of self-objectification (and how this interacts with personality traits and ideological beliefs) and men's reactions to their evolving world through a masculinity threat paradigm (in which progressive feminist movements and gender role evolution might have a reactive impact on men's motivations). We close the symposium with a series of presentations looking at individual differences in gender and gender role beliefs, and personality and ideologies, in predicting prejudice towards gender and sexual minority group members. This symposium will have a theoretical and empirical focus on how to engage gender and sexual majorities in collective action efforts, and how to motivate support for gender and sexual equality.

Presentations:

Rejecting Equality: Psychological Differences Between Australian Gay Men Voting "Yes", Voting "No", or Abstaining from Voting on the Legalisation of Same-Sex Marriage
Leander Dellers

"The Revolution Will Be Feminist, or It Will Be Nothing": Masculinity Threat and Motivation to Engage in Protest in the Context of Recent Social Movement in Chile
Anna Wlodarczyk

The Roles of Gender, Gender Role Norm Beliefs, and Experimental E-Contact in Reducing Transgender Prejudice
Elise Boccanfuso

Exploring Explicit and Implicit Attitudes towards Gay Men using the Dark Tetrad and the Dual Process Model of Prejudice
Lily Moor

ABSTRACTS

THURSDAY 25TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (15:00 – 16:20)
LEIGHTON HALL

Symposium: QUEER FAMILIES AND RELATIONSHIPS: SOCIAL PROGRESS…? SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES!

Psychological and Demographic Predictors of Support for Marriage Equality: An Australian Survey

Gerace, A. (Central Queensland University), Bawden, L. (Central Queensland University), Reynolds, A. C. (Central Queensland University), Anderson, J. (Australian Catholic University & Australian Research Centre for Sex, Health, and Society [ARCSHS], La Trobe University)

In 2017, the Marriage Amendment Act was passed, which made same-sex marriage (SSM) legal in Australia. Research has identified factors that predict support for SSM. However, cultural and political differences between countries where the majority of research has originated makes generalising findings to Australia difficult. The purpose of this study was to investigate demographic, personality, and social psychological factors as predictors of both attitudes toward SSM and response to the Australian Marriage Law Postal Survey, which preceded the amendment. A sample of Australian citizens (n = 259) over 18 completed an anonymous online survey measuring demographics, religiosity, political conservatism, beliefs about marriage and sexuality, and personality characteristics (including empathy, openness to experience, right-wing authoritarianism, social dominance orientation). A series of separate linear (for SSM attitudes) and logistic (for Postal Survey response) regression models were used to investigate predictors of SSM attitudes and Postal Survey response, which were highly correlated. A range of demographic, personality, and social factors significantly predicted SSM attitudes and support for the legalisation of SSM in Australia. Results suggested that fostering characterises such as empathy, openness to experience, and contact with LGBTI people may increase positive attitudes towards LGBTI people and SSM following the legalisation of marriage equality.

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Exploring the Impact of the Australian Marriage Equality Debate on Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Men and Women, and Their Allies.

Anderson, J. (Australian Catholic University; Australian Research Centre for Sex, Health, and Society [ARCSHS], La Trobe University.), Koc, Y. (University of Groningen)

In 2017, the Australian Government announced that a voluntary postal survey would be used to quantify the views of the Australian public on marriage equality. This non-binding, voluntary postal survey - and the associated public debate - can be viewed as a discriminatory event for same-sex attracted Australians. The exacerbation of minority stress likely imposed by this unexpected event has resulted in an unprecedented demand for psychological services by members of this community. Despite this surge of use, little is known about the specifics of the impact of this discriminatory event. In this presentation, I present research exploring the psychosocial impact of this discriminatory event during (in the month leading up to the announcement of the outcomes of the plebiscite) and after (6-month follow up) on a sample of gay, lesbian, and bisexual men and women, and a sample of heterosexual allies. Overall, the findings revealed a range of severe and prevalent negative impacts of this discriminatory event. Moreover, the results suggested that the impact not only affects this at-risk group, but also (to a lesser degree) their heterosexual

allies. These results can help inform future policy with the aim of decreasing minority stress experienced by LGBTIQ+ people.
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Perceived Support for Gay Men as Parents: Comparing an Australian Community and Student Sample
O'Flynn, P. (University of Sydney), White, F. A. (University of Sydney)

Social norms about same-sex parenting were at the forefront of the Australian public discourse in the lead up to the introduction of marriage equality laws in 2017. Research shows that perceived social norms (perception of the extent to which a group shares an attitude or behaviour) can influence the individual's attitudes and prejudice. Thus, the current study aimed to explore the perceived social norms and predictors of prejudice towards gay men as parents. Heterosexual community members (N = 347; Mage = 38.7 years, 52% male) and university students (N = 249; Mage = 19.9 years, 42% male) were asked to estimate the level of support for gay men's right to raise children among all Australians and among their close friends, as well as their personal level of support. Results revealed high individual support for gay men's right to raise children, in both samples. Perceived support of all Australians was significantly higher in the student sample than the community sample. The study also highlighted differences in the predictors of prejudice towards same-sex parents between a community and student sample.
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The Effect of Gay Couples' Gender Role Conformity and Type of Family Formation (Adoption vs. Surrogacy) on Perceived Parental Competence and Psychosocial Development of Children
Koc, Y. (University of Groningen), de Wolf, R. (University of Groningen)

Despite the changes in laws legalising same-sex couples to adopt children, gay men still face challenges to become parents. They experience practical issues, including biological barriers to becoming parents, or they may experience psychological issues like difficulties to integrate both social identities of being a gay man and being a father, since being a father is seen as masculine and being gay is seen as feminine. We investigated the effect of gay couple's gender role conformity (i.e., both feminine, both masculine, one feminine and one masculine) on a variety of outcomes. First, in a heterosexual American sample, we explored these effects on child-related outcomes (i.e., psychosocial development, sexual orientation of the child). Second, in a gay male Dutch sample, we explored these effects on perceptions of type of family formation (i.e., adoption vs surrogacy) on fatherhood outcomes (i.e., gay-male identity integration, perceived parental competence). Results were discussed in relation to stereotypes about gay-male parenting and policy implication.
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THURSDAY 25TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (15:00 – 16:20)
TYREE ROOM

Symposium: **RECONCILING NURTURE WITH NATURE: BIOLOGICAL INSIGHTS FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Gendered Fitness Interests: A Proposal Explaining How Family Composition Affect Socio-Political Attitudes and Behaviors
Blake, K. R. (UNSW Sydney), Brooks, R. (UNSW Sydney)

Whereas most people are biologically either male or female, their socio-political interests are almost never aligned with just their own sex. Here we adopt the evolutionary theory of 'inclusive fitness'—whereby individuals gain personal fitness via their relatives—and suggest it can be partitioned into effects derived from one's ratio of female versus male kin. We argue that the balance of these female- and male-derived effects, which we call 'Gendered Fitness Interests', may influence human behavior, especially the adoption of socio-political issues with a gendered dimension. Our proposal is consistent with the observation that parents' socio-political views are modified by the sex of their children. Further, it offers a new explanation for the relatively small average differences between women's and men's socio-political positions. From our proposal, we derive the novel testable predictions that women's and men's socio-political attitudes will converge with age, and with larger family sizes. Our proposal identifies a previously unappreciated component of variance in traits and attitudes with a gendered dimension, and may be generally useful in resolving the complex origins of gendered behavior. Further, it undermines the primacy of an individual's gender identification (including but not limited to identifying strictly with one's biological sex) as a fixed and distinctive part of socio-political identity.
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Do Same-Sex Peers' Attractiveness and Income Affect Socio-Political Attitudes? Psychological Responses to Mating Market Competition
Luberti, F. (UNSW Sydney), Blake, K. (UNSW Sydney), Brooks. R. (UNSW Sydney)

Socio-political attitudes, such as preferences for progressive or conservative social norms, markedly vary among individuals. Here we investigated the extent to which these attitudes are influenced by two characteristics of same-sex peers in a person's environment: their attractiveness and income. In Study 1 (N = 151 women and 229 men), a between-subjects design randomly allocated single participants to experimental conditions where the same-sex peers in their local county were attractive, average-looking, or unattractive, or to a control group. In Study 2 (N = 173 women and 234 men), a between-subjects design randomly allocated single participants to experimental conditions where the same-sex peers in their local county had high incomes, average incomes, or low incomes, or again to a control group. Results showed that same-sex peers' attractiveness influenced women's, but not men's, attitudes towards benevolent sexism and traditional family values. Same-sex peers' income affected both men's attitudes towards wealth redistribution, and women's attitudes towards traditional family values. We interpret these results in light of the costs and benefits of holding particular socio-political attitudes, given the degree of romantic competition in the local mating market.
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The Effects of Makeup on Self- and Other-Perceived Amount of Mental Capacity and Moral Status of Women

Kellie, D. (UNSW Sydney), Blake, K. (UNSW Sydney), Brooks, R. (UNSW Sydney)

Previous research finds women to be objectified more when sexualised by both men and women, in part due to the presence of a sexual double standard where women are judged more harshly than men appearing or behaving sexually available. Makeup, although able to enhance women's perceived attractiveness and femininity, is also shown to associate with negative characteristics such as low self-esteem, unfaithfulness and promiscuity. The present two studies investigated the effects of makeup on self-perceptions of women and the perceptions of others of women. In Study 1 (N = 250) women applied makeup to their face and answered questions measuring self-perceived agency, humanness, intrasexual competitiveness and mate guarding resistance. In Study 2 (N = 800), men and women rated the same images of women from Study 1 on mental agency, mental experience, moral agency, and moral patiency). We find limited effects of the amount of makeup on women's self-perceived agency, humanness, competitiveness and mate guarding resistance. However, women with more makeup applied were attributed less mental experience, moral agency and moral patiency by both men and women. Our findings suggest that although cultural standards encourage women to wear makeup, men and women may view these women as less mentally capable and morally deserving due to an association between makeup and negative promiscuity stereotypes.
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Nature vs. Nurture is Nonsense: On the Necessity of an Integrated Genetic, Social, Developmental, and Personality Psychology

Barlow, F. K. (University of Queensland)

The field of behavioural genetics unambiguously demonstrates that heritable individual differences exist and are important in explaining human behaviour. Despite this, some psychological perspectives ignore this research. If we wish to comprehensively understand the impact of parenting, the environment, or any social factor, we must engage with genetics. In this paper I review research that reveals that genes affect not only our personalities, but the way that we understand and react to the social world. Studies further reveal that notable life events are in part explained by genetic variance. I detail how this could be the case through active, evocative, and passive genetic correlations, and go on to argue that all complex psychological traits are likely the result of multifaceted gene by environment interactions. A mistaken belief that genetic influence implies genetic essentialism, and is therefore tantamount to prejudice, is raised as a possible reason that heritability is often ignored in the social sciences. The article concludes with practical suggestions for how we can embrace behavioural genetics as our methods struggle to match the divine complexity of human existence. (in press, Australian Journal of Psychology).
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THURSDAY 25TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (15:00 – 16:20)
GALLERIES 1

ATTITUDES AND POLITICS

The Place Makes the People: A Longitudinal Test of the Socialisation Effect of Hierarchy-Attenuating Occupations on Social Dominance Orientation

Zubielevitch, E. (University of Auckland), Sibley, C. G. (University of Auckland), Sengupta, N. K., (University of Kent), Osborne, D. (University of Auckland)

Although social dominance orientation (SDO) is posited to reflect a relatively stable preference for group-based hierarchies, people's normative environments may alter their SDO. However, longitudinal research investigating this hypothesised socialisation effect has been notably absent from the literature. We address this oversight using longitudinal panel data from a large sample of New Zealand adults (N = 1, 657) who were employed in either hierarchy-enhancing (e.g., defence force) or hierarchy-attenuating (e.g., social workers) occupations. Cross-lagged panel analyses across two waves of data revealed that working in a hierarchy-attenuating occupation predicted relative decreases in SDO over time, but that SDO did not predict changes in occupation type. Our findings demonstrate the powerful influence of socialisation and suggest that the social norms of an occupation influence group-based ideologies. Implications and future research directions are discussed.
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How Do People Understand Democracy and the Right to Protest Across Different Cultures? A Qualitative Exploration in the U.S., Turkey and Chile

Ulug, O. U. (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Lickel, B. (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), Gonzalez, R., (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile), Somma, N. (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile), Kanık, B., (Hacettepe University, Turkey), Piyale, Z. E., (Istanbul University, Turkey)

While there is a wealth of literature on how and why people support democracy, there has been comparably less focus on the relationship between the understanding of democracy and the right to protest. Protest may be important in all democracies, but people in different countries may have differing perspectives on the role of protest in democracy. This study investigated what democracy and protest mean for lay people as citizens of the U.S., Turkey, and Chile. We collected data from 289 participants through Amazon's Mechanical Turk in the U.S., 347 participants through TurkPrime in Turkey, and 401 participants through Netquest in Chile. We asked 12 open-ended questions about democracy and protest and analyzed the data using qualitative content analysis. Results indicated that there are very diverse opinions about a) meanings of democracy, b) problems of democracy, c) supporting democracy in a different country, d) how democracy should work, and e) best ways to make people's voice heard. The results also highlighted very different perspectives about f) opinions on protests, g) limits of protest, h) unacceptable forms of protest, and i) ideal ways to protest. We discuss the meaning of these themes as well as differences and similarities within and between countries.
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The Stability of Voters' Political Party Support Across the Adult Lifespan: Longitudinal Analyses in a Multiparty System

Satherley, N. (University of Auckland), Osborne, D. (University of Auckland), Sibley, C. G., (University of Auckland)

Despite the prevalence of research on partisan behaviours, the stability of voters' political party support in multiparty systems remains an open question. We examined the rank-order stability of party support and political ideology (liberal/left-conservative/right self-placement) over a two-year period and across the adult lifespan (from ages 18–80) in a large national probability sample of New Zealand adults (Ns = 11,901–12,313). The stability of people's political party support ranged from moderate (.62 for New Zealand First, a minor party) to high (.86 for the National Party, one of two major parties in New Zealand). Ideological self-placement was also highly stable over the lifespan (.79). People's party support tended to become more stable in older adulthood for each party assessed, but stability of New Zealand First support decreased in older adulthood. These analyses provide insight into the stability of people's support for major and minor parties in a multiparty system.
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Religiosity, Spirituality and the Dual-Process Model: Investigating Political Identity as a Moderator

Lockhart, C. (University of Auckland), Sibley, C. (University of Auckland), Osborne, D., (University of Auckland)

Although religiosity and conservatism often go hand-in-hand, some religious beliefs may challenge the status quo. Indeed, spirituality—a religious belief orientation strongly correlated with the value of universalism (i.e., a preference for equality and inclusiveness; Hirsh, Walberg, & Peterson, 2013)—may correlate negatively with conservatism via decreases in the preference for group-based hierarchy (i.e., social dominance orientation; SDO). We investigated this possibility within a national sample of religiously-identified New Zealand adults (N = 7,417). As hypothesized, religious identification correlated positively with conservatism via right-wing authoritarianism (RWA), whereas spiritual identification correlated negatively with conservatism via decreases in SDO. Moreover, political identity centrality strengthened the negative association between spirituality and SDO (as hypothesized), but (unexpectedly) did not moderate the corresponding relationship between religiosity and RWA. Collectively, these results demonstrate that religious and spiritual identification have countervailing associations with conservatism and suggest that political awareness helps to connect some—but not all—religious beliefs to one's socio-political views.
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THURSDAY 25ᵀᴴ APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (15:00 – 16:20)
GALLERIES 2

EMOTION AND EMOTION REGULATION

The Effect of Mortality Salience on Bodily Checking Behaviours in Anxiety Disorders
Menzies, R.E. (University of Sydney), Sharpe, L. (University of Sydney), Dar-Nimrod, I. (University of Sydney)

Over the last three decades, a body of research emerging from the Terror Management Theory has demonstrated the impact of death cognitions on a variety of behaviours. More recently, fears of death have been argued to underpin numerous mental disorders. Supporting this idea, the mortality salience (MS) paradigm has demonstrated that reminders of death exacerbate symptoms of some mental health conditions, such as social anxiety and obsessive-compulsive disorder. The present study used the mortality salience (MS) paradigm to investigate whether reminders of death exacerbate the bodily checking behaviours that characterise many anxiety disorders. Treatment-seeking participants with either a health-focused anxiety disorder (i.e., panic disorder, illness anxiety disorder and somatic symptom disorder), or a depressive disorder (i.e., health-irrelevant), were randomly allocated to either a MS or control priming condition. Following the prime, participants completed an online task requiring them to check their own body and select an image which most closely matched their own body feature. It was hypothesized that those in the MS condition would spend more time checking their body, than those in the control condition, suggesting that thoughts of death worsen symptoms of these disorders. The current results and implications of the study will be discussed.
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Exploring University Students' Emotional Intelligence in Bahrain: Self-Awareness and Self-Management Among Generation Z with Leadership Positions
Mohamedi, T. (University of Nottingham Malaysia), Haslan, R. H. (University of Nottingham, Malaysia)

Emotional Intelligence (EI) is considered a crucial skill for leaders in this century, especially in the workplace. Being the next generation to enter the workforce, the interest is rising in understanding Gen Z and their characteristics. Research in this area has mainly focused on Western culture, where the definition of EI was developed and strongly seen as an effective instrument in the context of organisations. However, information about EI and leadership remains scarce in the Middle East. Particularly, this study explored how Gen Z university students with leadership position in Bahrain recognised their emotions, how these impacted their performance, and how these students managed their emotions while executing their responsibilities. This study employed a grounded theory approach in which semi-structured interviews were conducted among 13 students from Bahrain's public and private universities. The research revealed that: (1) most students face a challenge in managing the academic workload and leadership responsibilities, (2) there are some differences in how male and female students cope with emotional distress, and (3) students may avoid expressing emotions to keep a professional response to issues. The findings could be helpful to better understand Gen Z's self-awareness and self-management behaviour and prepare organisations for the upcoming workforce.
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Pain Offset Reduces Rumination

Harmon-Jones, C. (UNSW Sydney), Summerell, E. (UNSW Sydney), Bastian, B. (University of Melbourne)

Past research has demonstrated that, following the offset of pain, individuals show a distinct emotional state of relief involving both reduction in negative affect and an increase in positive affect. This response may help to explain why individuals sometimes seek out pain and discomfort (e.g., vigorous exercise, self-harm), and suggests that following pain, individuals should recover better from negative emotional states. To test this we examined ruminative responses to anger and sadness. These negative, approach-related emotions often produce rumination, a response that is generally considered maladaptive. Four studies used various methods of manipulating pain and then evoking anger or sadness, followed by measures of rumination. The fourth study also included measures of distraction and relief to explore whether these mediated the effect. A mini-meta-analysis showed that, across all studies, individuals engaged in less rumination in the pain conditions as measured by a thought-listing task and a self-reported rumination questionnaire. The discussion focuses on the implications of these results for negative emotion regulation.
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Pain, Identity and Pleasure in Mass Gatherings

Ferris, L. J. (University of Queensland), Bastian, B. (University of Melbourne), Jetten, J. (University of Queensland), Cruwys, T. (Australian National University)

Shared pain promotes social bonding, but there are few studies on pleasure in painful collective contexts. In 2 field studies, we aimed to examine pain and pleasure as predictors of social connection at in vivo mass gatherings, and to explore what other identity functions these mixed-valence mass gatherings may serve. In Study 1 (N = 194), we collected pre- and post-event measures of pain, pleasure, social identification, and self-revelation from participants in a mass cold-water swim. In Study 2 (N = 149), we repeated the method at a second cold swim event, and included attendees of a dysphoric art experience (N = 57) as a quasi-experimental comparison. Across both studies, participants showed stronger identification with other attendees following the event than before, and more firmly endorsed that their participation revealed something about 'who I am'. In Study 1, pain was associated with positive change in self-revelation only when pleasure was high, which in turn predicted positive change in social identification over the course of the event. In Study 2, pain and pleasure were again associated with positive change in self-revelation. These studies provide a grounding for future research on the identity functions shared mixed-valence experiences can provide.
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THURSDAY 25TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (15:00 – 16:20)
HONG KONG ALUMNI ROOM

SOCIAL IDENTITY AND APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

[canceled]
Tackling the 'Loneliness Epidemic': A Social Identity Approach

McNamara, N. (Nottingham Trent University, UK), Stevenson, C. (Nottingham Trent University, UK), Costa, S. (Nottingham Trent University), Halder, M. (Nottingham Trent University), Mair, E. (Nottingham Trent University), Bowe, M. (Nottingham Trent University), Kellezi, B. (Nottingham Trent University)

Public health initiatives to tackle loneliness identify poor community cohesion and integration as contributing factors to loneliness and increased social integration as part of the solution. However, these initiatives are rarely based on an in-depth understanding of the relationships between community belonging, loneliness and health. We report a programme of research, grounded in the Social Identity Approach, which takes the first step in understanding the social psychological mechanisms through which community identification contributes to health. An initial analysis of the UK Government's 2014-15 Community Life Survey (N=4314) revealed that community identification enhanced health through increased social support and reduced loneliness. Our second study involved a bespoke survey in two neighbourhoods (Area 1, N=452; Area 2, N=167) in Nottinghamshire, UK identified as pilot areas for a local government loneliness intervention. Analyses revealed symmetries and asymmetries between the neighbourhoods. In both, community identification positively impacted on health through reduced feelings of loneliness. In Area 1 only, the relationship between community identification and health was mediated by increased social support and reduced loneliness. This research identifies potential pathways through which community identification benefits health and contributes toward the building of an evidence base to support the development and evaluation of community-based loneliness interventions.
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How Leaders Fall: Exploring the Process of Leadership Destabilization

Maskor, M. (University of Queensland), Steffens, N. K. (University of Queensland), Haslam, S. A. (University of Queensland)

History presents a variety of examples where leaders have reached the pinnacle of influence only to suddenly fall from grace and lose the support of their followership. Such examples suggest that effective leadership is not necessarily enduring and can be destabilized. However, the mechanisms underlying leadership destabilization remain relatively underexplored. Using the identity approach to leadership, we theorized that leadership destabilization occurs when followers are influenced by interventions that portray the leader as (a) unrepresentative, (b) regressive, (c) divisive, and (d) destructive to the group's identity. An open-ended survey was then administered to inform the development of this model. 512 participants were recruited via Prolific Academic to generate ideas for how effective leadership could be destabilized. The thematic analysis identified six primary themes comprising 16 subthemes. The most common suggestion concerns undermining collective goals (f = 247), followed by undermining followers' expectations of the leader (f = 234), disrupting the leader's authority (f = 186), undermining the group's activities (f = 133), loss of followership (f = 122), and the leader's incongruence with group values (f = 103). The findings highlight the role of collective goals, power, and followership in the process of leadership destabilization. Altogether, we now have some initial insights into the nature of leadership destabilization that will guide future empirical attempts to provide more nuanced understanding of this neglected topic.
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Relative Deprivation and Organisational Satisfaction: Satisfaction and Discontent and Their Consequences Among University Staff.
Walker, I. (The University of Canberra)

Relative deprivation (RD) theory formalises the conditions under which we expect people to believe they are unjustly treated, and the social and behavioural consequences of perceived injustice. An important distinction is made between individual RD and group RD. This presentation describes a survey (N = 121) of academic and professional staff at an Australian university, examining staff members' evaluations of their pay and conditions, and testing the predictions from RD theory, that discontent framed individually leads to stress, and group-based discontent leads to social action. RD is operationalised as experiencing worsening conditions as both unfair and inducing anger, and is measured separately for the individual respondent's working conditions and for 'staff in the same position as you'. Preliminary analyses show more than 55% of respondents experience personal RD and slightly fewer (52%) experience group RD. Effects are described of both individual and group RD on stress, willingness to take social action, organisational commitment, organisational identification, and job satisfaction.
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Towards a two-factor model of identity transitions
DeSilva, S. (Flinders University), Woodyatt, L. (Flinders University), Wenzel, M. (Flinders University)

Previous literature suggests that transitions (e.g. retirement, commencing university, having children) involve a core identity being lost or becoming inaccessible. In these studies we test whether the loss of past identity and the gain of a sense of future identity was associated with increased wellbeing through transition to university. For the present studies we operationalised the largely qualitative work on identity transitions and developed a scale to assess loss versus gain of future and past identities. We examined the associations of these factors with social isolation, mental well-being and self-efficacy through transition in university. Study 1 (N=202, USA sample) found that in contrast to some previous theory of transition, a stronger sense of both past and future identity predicted mental well-being, mediated by social isolation and self-efficacy. Study 2 (N=135, AUS sample) replicated the results of Study 1. In addition, in Study 2 there was an interaction between past and future identity factors, suggesting that a strong past identity can protect the individual from well-being declines if they have a low sense of future identity. The two studies provide initial support for a two-factor model of identity gain versus loss that will be useful for transition research.
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THURSDAY 25ᵀᴴ APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (16:40 – 18:20)
LEIGHTON HALL

Symposium: **TO BE, OR NOT TO BE, THE CHANGE…?: INSIGHTS AT THE INTERSECTION OF SOLIDARITY, ALLYSHIP AND COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR SOCIAL CHANGE**

What Happens When Opponents or Supporters Experience a Failure? Testing the DIME Model of Outcomes of Collective Action in the Context of the Movement for Marriage Equality

Thomas, E. F. (Flinders University), Louis, W. R. (University of Queensland), McGarty, C. (Western Sydney University)

Many social changes take years or decades to achieve. The DIME model of outcomes of collective action (Disidentification, Innovation, Moralisation, and Energisation) highlights the impact of success/failure on the tactical choices of people engaged in the longer-term struggle to achieve social change. We tested its key tenets in the context of the 2017 postal survey on legalising same-sex marriage in Australia. Self-identified supporters (N = 420) and opponents (N = 419) of marriage equality were surveyed 4 weeks prior to the release of the result, on the day the result was announced, and 6 weeks later (opponents only). Consistent with the DIME model, latent profile analysis showed that those who had experienced objective political failure (opponents) fell into one of four profiles: a proselyting profile; innovator profile; moderate profile; and disengaged profile. Proselytisers reported a renewed commitment to engage in conventional action; innovators were prepared to engage in radical actions. Conversely, the group of allies ('supporters') who had experienced success were homogeneous and, with political change in place, had begun to disidentify with the movement. Political failure appears to create heterogeneity within a movement, with some people disengaging, but others developing commitment to a new repertoire of actions, including radicalism.
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Rage Donations: Anger Driven Collective Action Promoting Social Change

Mirnajafi, Z. (University of Queensland), Chapman, C. M. (University of Queensland)

After Donald Trump announced a ban on immigration from Muslim majority countries, Americans donated over $24 million to the American Civil Liberties Union. This phenomenon of 'rage donations' is seemingly sparked by public figures' statements and the proposal of policies that provoke anger. We sought to empirically establish rage donations across two experimental studies in the context of racial discrimination (N = 219) and a ban on abortion (N = 221) in the United States. In these studies, we examined known mechanisms from the collective action literature (anger, identification, and efficacy) to explain rage donations. We found that exposure to tweets advocating positions that opposed the participants' own views, led participants to experience anger. This anger then motivated willingness to give to charitable causes associated with participants' own stance on social issues, but not their actual giving behaviour. Changing patterns of identification, in contrast, were associated with behaviour and mediated indirect effects. Interestingly, anger has not been previously identified as a motivator of prosocial behavior such as charitable giving. We argue that rage donations are a form of ally collective action in the form of charitable giving. Implications for allyship, collective action, and social change will be discussed.
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Examining Perceptions of Male Feminist Allies Following Sexual Harassment Allegations
Lizzio-Wilson, M. (University of Queensland), Klas, A. (Deakin University)

The #MeToo movement saw numerous high-profile sexual misconduct allegations, including several against prominent feminist men (e.g. Louis C.K.). This raises an important question: are allegations against male feminist allies perceived as less legitimate by virtue of their espoused progressive beliefs about women? To test this, 370 men and women read a scenario describing a sexual harassment allegation made against a feminist or sexist male manager by a female colleague. Compared to the sexist manager, participants evaluated the allegation against the feminist manager as less accurate, thought that the alleged behaviours less closely resembled sexual harassment, were less likely to believe the victim, were more likely to believe the perpetrator, and were less likely to recommend that the allegation be investigated. These effects were not moderated by the severity of the alleged behaviours or participants' feminist identification. Thus, instead of being punished for their incongruent behaviour, male allies' 'feminist credentials' appear to protect them from suspicion and scrutiny. These findings highlight a new challenge facing the women's movement: how to involve male allies without privileging their voices and perspectives over women's, thus perpetuating gender inequality. The boundary conditions of, and the mechanisms underpinning these effects, are being investigated in a second study.
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Political Solidarity and Leadership for Gender Equality: Does Ally Gender Matter?
Subasic. E. (The University of Newcastle), George, M. (University of Newcastle), Young, M. (University of Newcastle), Reynolds, K. J. (Australian National University), Branscombe, N. R. (University of Kansas), Ryan, M. K. (University of Exeter)

When it comes to unequal gender relations, the focus within psychology has been on factors that perpetuate inequality rather than processes that promote social change towards equality. Instead, our research starts from the perspective that a social change focus is necessary to better understand collective mobilisation for gender equality across gender boundaries. This work has shown that messages that advocate solidarity between men and women (rather than focus on inequality as a women's problem) more readily mobilise both sexes. However, for men, this effect is attenuated when the message is attributed to a female (vs. male) leader (Subasic et al., 2018). In this talk, two experiments examine how the presence (vs. absence; Exp 1, N = 339) of male or female allies (Exp. 1 and Exp. 2, N = 405) affects female leaders' capacity to mobilise both men and women. We show that the support of male allies is particularly effective at mobilising collective action in response to a female leader advancing gender equality as a common cause. The presence of male allies further increases the perception of the female leader as 'one of us' and her influence. These findings are discussed in light of a new social change agenda for gender equality research.
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Discussant
Louis, W. R. (University of Queensland)

In her role as discussant, Louis will reflect on the four talks in terms of key themes, insights and potential areas for future exploration, as well as invite and facilitate discussion with the symposium audience.
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THURSDAY 25TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (16:40 – 18:20)
TYREE ROOM

NORMS, STEREOTYPING, AND SOCIAL IDENTITY

Does Political Ideology Influence People's Desire to Patronise Fair-Trade Products Despite Price Premiums?

Wong, R. M. M. (Nottingham University, Malaysia), Owuamalam, C. (Nottingham University, Malaysia)

The goal of the price premium on fair trade products is to address inequality in global trade, but such pricing can reduce product competitiveness. One solution might be to remove the price premiums: but this will defeat the aim of the fair trade initiative. Here, we took a slightly different turn by looking at psychological factors that could influence peoples' fair-trade patronage beyond pricing - political ideology. Consumers with a conservative ideology tend to focus on indicators of merit (e.g. quality) than their liberal counterparts do. Hence, we reasoned that conservatives may be more willing to pay a price premium for a product only when the product is advertised as meeting a 'high-quality standard' rather than fulfilling a social justice mission (e.g. fair-trade). In contrast, consumers with a liberal (progressive) ideology tend to be more sensitive to social justice issues than conservatives. For this reason, we expected that liberals may be more willing to incur a price premium only when the product is advertised as fulfilling a social justice goal rather than framed as being of high-quality alone. Two experiments in Malaysia and USA in which participants were exposed to a social justice-based vs. quality-based advertisements for a fictitious premium chocolate range, provided some support for these predictions.
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The Theory of Planned Behavior and Social Identity Processes: A New Look at Integration in the Context of Student Binge Drinking

Willis, L. (Australian National University), Lee, E. (Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology), Reynolds, K. (Australian National University), Klik, K. (Australian National University)

The current study proposes a possible extension to the theory of planned behavior with respect to further integration with the social identity approach. The study explores whether social identity might function as a driver of the TPB constructs and help explain how the social context impacts individual binge drinking behavior. Adopting a controlled statistical analysis, the model goes beyond just including social norms within the theory of planned behavior, but also considers how the behavioral content of a meaningful group, with group identification as a moderator, further impacts binge drinking behaviour (N = 551 university students). A path analysis that simultaneously mapped all the hypothesised relationships supported a reconceptualisation of social identity within the theory of planned behavior. The interaction between group identification and whether drinking was central to what it means to be a group member significantly predicted an individual's attitudes towards binge drinking and perceived social binge drinking norms (subjective, descriptive and injunctive norms), which in turn predicted intentions to binge drink. Intentions to binge drink predicted self-reported binge drinking behavior two weeks later, above and beyond relevant covariates. The implications of these findings are discussed, with recommendations for future research.
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Renegotiating Identity: Behavioural Decisions Under Circumstances of Incongruent or Ambiguous Information About Group Norms

Smyth, L. (Australian National University), Kim, J. I. (Australian National University), Dwyer, B. (Australian National University), Grafton, A. (Australian National University)

This paper reports on 3 studies (N = 253; 302 & 217) that examined participant responses to different patterns of information about group norms. Study 1 examined responses to patterns of conflicting and congruent descriptive and injunctive norms anchored specifically to the target behaviours. Study 2 examined responses to similar patterns of conflicting and congruent norm information about group values and motivations related (but not explicitly linked) to target behaviours. Study 3 examined behavioural decisions when injunctive and descriptive norms are in conflict and further explores the influence of cross-cultural self-construal. All three studies examined the ways in which participant social identification, individual differences and perceptions of the normative information contribute to the strength and direction of the norms inferred and the consequence behavioural intentions. Findings indicate 1) the mere presence of conflicting information shapes the norms inferred, 2) conflicting norms about values and motivations affect behavioural decisions less than behavioural-norms and, 3) there is a need to considered culture-based self-construal in predicting how participants respond to information about group norms. Taken together, these findings have implications for understanding of norm formation and change, particularly in real-world groups where identities are contested and communications about "what we do" are polyvalent.

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A Privilege or a Responsibility? Different Meanings of Status Determine How It Is Enacted

Morton, T. A. (University of Copenhagen)

Experimental research suggests that individuals with higher status are likely to be less prosocial, more narcissistic, and behave less ethically than their low status counterparts, thereby contributing to social inequalities. Large-scale population data, however, does not always agree with this picture, and have revealed a variety of relationships between indicators of status and prosociality, including neutral and positive relationships. The aim of this research was to begin reconciling these discrepancies by considering the different meanings attached to status and how these might guide status-related behavior. In two experimental studies (Ns = 75 & 91), I manipulated whether status is framed in terms of privileges versus responsibilities to others. Across studies, relationships between higher status and more entitled or self-serving behaviour were only apparent when status was construed in terms of privilege. When status was instead construed as responsibility, higher status individuals acted with restraint and in ways that preserve collective resources. I conclude that having higher status is not itself the source of socially problematic actions. Instead socially problematic thoughts and behaviors arise from status when the privileges of status are not offset by awareness of countervailing responsibilities.

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The Effect of Mortality Salience on Attitudes Towards National Outgroups

Prusova, I. (National Research University Higher School of Economics), Gulevich, O. (National Research University Higher School of Economics)

The aim of the study was to examine the mortality salience (MS) influence on attitudes towards 'friendly' and 'unfriendly-oriented' countries. According to the Terror Management Theory (TMT), MS enhances unfavorable attitudes toward 'unfriendly-oriented' countries and positive toward 'friendly-oriented'. However, some studies indicate that MS reinforces only the negative attitudes toward 'enemies' without any effect on evaluations of 'friends'. In the experimental procedure, 180 Russian students were assigned into six groups via experimental design: 2 (MS: experimental or control) x 3 (country: Ukraine, Belarus, and Estonia). Then, participants watched films and completed the questionnaires of explicit (social distance, social thermometer, and trust) and implicit attitudes toward 'friendly/unfriendly-oriented' countries. The results showed that MS enhanced the negative attitudes toward Ukraine, and Estonia, without any effect on attitudes toward Belarus as a friendly-oriented country. Thus, the present results partly confirmed the TMT perspective. However, the MS effect might be moderated by intergroup threat. To define the pre-existing attitudes, we conducted an additional study. The outcomes of additional study showed that MS enhanced the negative attitudes towards 'threatening' outgroups. The present findings could be used in improving relationships from an international perspective.
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THURSDAY 25TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (16:40 – 18:20)
GALLERIES 1

EMOTION, NORMS, AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Predicting Blood Donation Intention: The Importance of Fear
Gilchrist, P. T. (Macquarie University), Masser, B. M. (University of Queensland), Fedoruk, C. (McGill University), Horsley, K. (McGill University), Ditto, B. (McGill University)

Blood donor recruitment and retention remain an important worldwide challenge due to changing demographics and shifts in the demand for blood. Social and cognitive models help predict donation intention, though the importance of affective deterrents has become increasingly evident. This study aimed to identify specific fears that predict donation intention and to determine if self-efficacy and attitude mediate this relation. Three hundred and forty seven individuals (269 non-donors and 78 donors) living in Québec responded to questionnaires assessing medical fears, theory of planned behaviour constructs, anticipated regret, and facilitating factors (i.e., time-commitment and rewards). To examine the relative importance of these factors in the context of blood donation, these questions were also asked about other medical activities that involve salient needle stimuli: flu vaccinations and dental examinations. Medical fears, especially blood-related fears, were significantly associated with donation intention. Bootstrapping tests of mediation confirmed that this relation was mediated by attitude and self-efficacy. Fears were not associated with attitudes and intentions for dental examinations or flu vaccinations. These results suggest that blood-related fears play a key role in predicting donation intentions. Mediational pathways provide support for interventions to improve donation intentions by addressing specific fears and improving donors' beliefs in their ability to manage fears.
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Donating Blood as a Costly Signal
Lam, M. (University of Queensland), Masser, B.M. (University of Queensland), Dixson, B.J. (University of Queensland)

Costly signals are behaviours that are linked to underlying traits and are beneficial to signal, but are costly for the individual to perform. Researchers have proposed that donating blood is a costly signal, but it is unclear which traits and benefits are associated with this behaviour. We examined this in three studies. In Study 1 (N = 227), blood donors and non-donors completed a range of measures of altruism. In Study 2 (N = 210), participants played a trust game with different targets (e.g., blood donor, student). Study 3 (N = 359) manipulated how frequently the altruistic behaviour was performed to examine whether this influenced perceptions of the altruist. Blood donors and non-blood donors responded similarly to the measures of altruism. However, targets described as altruistic were allocated significantly more money in the trust game compared to neutral targets. Further, the frequency of altruism influenced perceptions. At high frequency, blood donors were perceived as significantly more altruistic, but less healthy than a neutral target. At low frequency, there were no significant differences in perceptions of altruism, but blood donors were rated to be significantly healthier than all other targets. These findings suggest that health, rather than altruism, may be the key trait signalled by blood donation.
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Something For You And Something (More) For Me? The Altruistic Motives of Blood Donors and Their Relationship To to Attitudes Towards Non-Cash Incentives For for Blood Donation

Chell, K. (Australian Red Cross Blood Service), Masser, B. M. (University of Queensland), van Dyke, N. (Australian Red Cross Blood Service), Kruse, S. (Australian Red Cross Blood Service), Davison, T. E. (Australian Red Cross Blood Service)

Blood donors are stereotyped as pure altruists – giving selflessly for the benefit of others. Despite ongoing challenges to the blood supply, this stereotype prevents many blood services from offering incentives to donate through fear that these will crowd out those altruistically motivated to give. Theoretically, however, giving is underpinned by a range of motives differentially focused on the self, perceptions of others, and the likely recipient. Therefore, to the degree that donors accept some benefit for the self from donating, the offering of non-cash incentives may not deter. To explore this hypothesis we administered a shortened Mechanisms of Altruism Index – Blood to 1,028 donors and asked them their perceptions of offering 13 different non-cash incentives for donating (e.g., charity donations, health checks, rewards programs). Over 85% of our sample endorsed impure altruistic motives, acknowledging that they donated both to benefit others and to gain emotional warm glow. Consistent with this acceptance of personal benefit from donating, all non-cash incentives were positively evaluated. Further, endorsing impure altruistic motives was most strongly associated with supporting health checks and rewards programs as incentives to donate. These results suggest that concerns that non-cash incentives will crowd out altruistically motivated donors may be unfounded.
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Convergent Thinking and Socially Effective Responding

Pearson, S. (University of Queensland)

Whether it is closing a deal or finding love, saying the right thing at the right time is a crucial component of successful social functioning. Yet why do some excel at this whilst others flounder? My research suggests part of interpersonal magnetism emerges from five key cognitive abilities that are distinct from general intelligence and personality. In this presentation, I'll present the results of two laboratory studies which focus on two of these abilities—divergent and convergent thinking. Study 1 found these two abilities predicted performance on written tasks of humour and persuasiveness amongst a sample of 245 students. Study 2 replicated this relationship amongst 211 students who were recruited in friendship groups. It also found divergent and convergent thinking partially predicted peer evaluations of humour and persuasiveness. To conclude, I will discuss preliminary results from a cross-cultural field study that investigated the relationship between divergent and convergent thinking and social network position amongst a population of Ni-Vanuatu horticulturalists.
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Perceived Societal Norms and Support for Social Change Among Sexual Minorities

Eisner, L. (University of Lausanne), Hässler, T. (University of Zurich), Settersten, R., (Oregon State University), Turner-Zwinkels, F. (Tilburg University)

Over the past years, sexual minorities have achieved greater acceptance in many countries across the world. Despite these positive developments, people might fail to update societal norms (i.e., perception of what most people approve/disapprove of) and, therefore, underestimate the level of approval toward sexual minorities. This phenomenon seems to particularly emerge in a time of social change (normative window). Yet it remains unclear whether the misperception of norms discourages or encourages individuals to engage in collective action to achieve greater equality. In Study 1, we show using a representative sample that Swiss residents indeed misperceive the societal norm toward sexual minorities to be more negative than it actually is (N = 830). Study 2 builds up on this finding, linking perceived societal norms and collective action tendencies among sexual minorities in Switzerland (N = 867). The results of this preregistered study indicate that negative perceptions of societal norms have mixed impacts on collective action intentions: Negative societal norms decreased perceived efficacy of a social movement which, in turn, reduced collective action intentions. Yet negative societal norms also increased collective action intentions via heightened anger about the legal situation as well as lowered the perception that the situation will get better even without a movement.

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THURSDAY 25TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (16:40 – 18:20)
GALLERIES 2

CULTURE AND SOCIAL IDENTITY

Dual Identity Development of Muslim Minority Adolescents in Western Europe: Links to Intergroup Contact and Adjustment

Spiegler, O. (University of Oxford, UK), Wölfer, R. (University of Oxford, UK), Hewstone, M., (University of Oxford, UK)

Muslims constitute a large and increasing part of the migrant population in Europe, yet they are an understudied minority group, and an at-risk population for identity-based threats. We used a person-oriented approach to examine the ethnic and national identity development of Muslim minority adolescents in four Western European countries (N = 2,145, MT1 = 15 years). On a sample-averaged level, identities were stable across three waves of annual measurement. The results of a parallel process growth-mixture model, however, pointed toward four distinct groups of adolescents: (1) moderate, increasing dual identities, (2) developing moderate dual identities from initial identity separation, (3) developing moderate dual identities from initial identity assimilation, and (4) consistently separated identities. Separation was linked to a lack of majority group friends, higher perceived discrimination, and behavioural adjustment problems. Initial assimilation was linked to less psychological well-being. The study points toward considerable heterogeneity and demonstrates that the process of dual identity development, not simply the outcome, matters in terms of adjustment.
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MMM-ICE3: The Latest Revised Multidimensional Model of Māori Identity and Cultural Engagement

Matika, C. M. (University of Auckland), Houkamau, C. A. (University of Auckland), Sibley, C. G. (University of Auckland)

We update the third Multidimensional Model of Māori Identity and Cultural Engagement (MMM-ICE3), refining the overall questionnaire and adding an eighth subscale Whānau Efficacy. The MMM-ICE3 considers the personal experiences and dimensions of identity for Māori (the indigenous peoples of New Zealand). All subscales were internally reliable and Whānau Efficacy predicted unique variation in time spent with whānau and perceived support when adjusting for all other MMM-ICE3 subscale scores. Confirmatory Factor Analysis of a nationwide postal survey for Māori (N = 7019) did not convincingly support the revised eight-factor model assessing Group Membership Evaluation, Cultural Efficacy, Interdependent Self-Concept, Spirituality, Socio-Political Consciousness, Authenticity Beliefs, Perceived Appearance and Whānau Efficacy. The MMM-ICE3 is a public domain, quantitative self-report measure intended for use in statistical models to predict and understand the outcomes and protective functions of different aspects of identity for Māori. Analyses suggest that the MMM-ICE3 may benefit from further fine-tuning.
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Examining the Effects of Multiple Social Groups on International Students' Ethnic Identity and Well-Being Using Social Identity Mapping

Hong, M. (University of Queensland), Lam, B. C. P. (University of Queensland), Clements, S. (University of Queensland)

Many international students suffer from poor psychological health due to the difficulty of establishing meaningful social networks. Previous research suggested that identification with one's ethnic group enhances students' health and well-being through promoting support and self-esteem. Nonetheless, there is limited research on how ethnic identification is enhanced in this context. Derived from the social identity approach to health, we proposed that belonging to multiple social groups from similar ethnic backgrounds would strengthen international students' ethnic identification, which would eventually promote health and well-being. To test this, we recruited a sample of international students across universities in Australia. Participants were asked to create a map of their social identity networks using a social identity mapping tool, which was used to assess their group memberships, as well as to complete measures on their ethnic identification and life satisfaction. Results partially supported our prediction that students who joined groups from diverse ethnic backgrounds (rather than similar backgrounds) experienced heightened ethnic identification, which in turn predicted their psychological well-being. These findings advance our understanding on the role of social identities in international students' adjustment, and inform practice to improve students' well-being through social group engagement.
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A Cultural Psychological Analysis of Cultural Change: The Case of Self-Esteem and Narcissism in WEIRD Societies

Hamamura, T. (Curtin University), Johnson, C (Curtin University), Stankovic, M, (Curtin University)

There is a controversy over whether Americans are becoming more self-centred and narcissistic over time. The notion that self-centred culture is rising is a common perception of generational differences within and outside the United States. We conducted a temporal meta-analysis to test whether narcissism has increased over time in two other Western countries—Australia and Canada. The data showed no evidence of rising narcissism. This pattern remained after adjusting for variations in study methodologies and demographics. Cultural commentators have argued that technologies like Facebook and Instagram are making societies more narcissistic. Yet these findings suggest that the changing socioeconomic environment does not inevitably lead to rising narcissism.
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Caught in Two Minds: A Critical Review of Culture and Gender in the Leadership Literature

Corpuz, E. (University of Adelaide), Due, C. (University of Adelaide), Augoustinos, M. (University of Adelaide)

The concept of intersectionality (used to examine the overlapping nature of social identities and systems of disadvantage) has become increasingly influential in the social sciences literature. Still, the analysis of leadership experiences at the intersections of culture and gender have remained marginal to the field despite the rapid growth of diverse workplaces worldwide. This critical narrative review explores how women from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds navigate the leadership "labyrinth" (Eagly and Carli, 2007). This appraisal identifies evolving key themes of research from the past 20 years and determines the crucial areas of study to better understand the persistent limits to career advancement. Overall, the current global emphasis on the benefits of diversity in the workplace, and its consequences to effective leadership, warrants this review.
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THURSDAY 25TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (16:40 – 18:20)
HONG KONG ALUMNI ROOM

Symposium: **SOCIAL AND FORENSIC IMPLICATIONS OF MEMORY RESEARCH**

Social Media and Fake News: Factors That Affect How Misinformation Is Shared, Accepted, and Remembered
Temler, M. (University of Sydney), Paterson, H. M. (University of Sydney), MacCann, C. (University of Sydney)

The unprecedented spread of misinformation and 'fake news' via social media is a significant problem in today's technological society (Lewandowsky, Ecker & Cook, 2017). Although 'fake news' is not a novel concept, the socially interactive online environment has changed its format and consumption. Vast exposure to various content, sources, and opinions has enabled active participation in news selection, engagement, and distribution. It is therefore imperative we understand the specific factors that influence how 'fake news' is shared, accepted and remembered across different platforms. In this online survey 850 participants answered free recall, multiple choice and true/false questions assessing their knowledge of and belief in previously circulated true and false news stories. They then completed a number of scales measuring confidence, social media usage and behaviour, political group ideology, beliefs, attitudes, personality traits, and cognitive abilities. Findings reveal social media usage and behaviour, group affiliation and a number of individual factors predict the spread and maintenance of misinformation. Results are discussed with the aim to help researchers understand how and why people come to spread and maintain misinformation from 'fake news' stories. This is crucial in this age where misinformation is prevalent and where technology and society are evolving rapidly.
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Witnesses and the Media: The Effect of Crime Re-Enactments on Eyewitness Recall
Cullen, H. J. (University of Sydney), Paterson, H. M. (University of Sydney), van Golde, C. (University of Sydney)

Crime re-enactments are commonly broadcast on television in order to encourage witnesses to provide information regarding unsolved cases. However, given that research has consistently shown that eyewitness memory can be altered through exposure to information after a crime, it is possible that crime re-enactments may (positively or negatively) influence the memory of eyewitnesses. Therefore, the current study examined the effects of crime re-enactment videos on eyewitness memory. In two studies, participants were shown a crime video and then one week later half of the participants viewed a crime re-enactment while the other half did not. All participants then completed a recall task that tested their memory for the original event. Across both studies, the results showed that exposure to the re-enactment did not facilitate eyewitness memory; instead, the re-enactment reduced memory accuracy for details in which the re-enactment was inconsistent with the original event. The findings shed light on potential disadvantages of using crime re-enactments to elicit eyewitness accounts.
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Investigating the Social Processes Underlying Memory Conformity
Paterson, H. M. (University of Sydney), Reddy, N. (University of Sydney)

Eyewitnesses often play a critical role in criminal investigations and trials; however, research consistently shows that eyewitness memory is fallible. This is particularly true when witnesses contaminate one another's memories for the event, a phenomenon known as "memory conformity". The current study examined how the source of co-witness information (direct or indirect) and normative influence (emphasising the social costs of disagreeing with co-witnesses) affect memory conformity. 119 participants viewed a crime video before encountering co-witness information about the video directly (through co-witness discussion) or indirectly (by reading a co-witness statement). Participants were then asked to individually recall information about the video, and were either told that their co-witness would be reading their recall response (normative influence) or not (control). As predicted, the statement group reported more misinformation resistance than the discussion group, and normative influence encouraged greater misinformation acceptance. Contrary to expectations, the discussion group did not report more misinformation acceptance than the statement group. Importantly, the predicted interaction between normative influence and co-witness information was significant, such that normative influence significantly increased the amount of misinformation reported by the discussion group but not the statement group. The practical and theoretical implications of the study's findings are discussed.
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Adult Memory for Single and Repeated Events
Deck, S. L. (University of Sydney), Paterson, H. M. (University of Sydney)

In some relationships, instances of abuse become a regular occurrence. This dynamic is true in cases of domestic violence and workplace bullying for example. To ensure that genuine allegations of abuse are not misperceived as false (e.g. by the legal system, workplaces), it is essential that the nature of memory for recurring events is well understood. Problematically, limited research has explored adult's memory for such events. This question was addressed by the current experiment. In this experiment, adults experienced one event or multiple similar events. All participants were then interviewed about the same event. Participants who had experienced a single event were more likely to report correct details than those who had experienced a repeated event. Moreover, repeated event participants tended to confuse when they had experienced particular details. These results have important social implications as awareness of the scientific structure of memory for recurring events can help to prevent genuine allegations from being misperceived as false, thus improving the justice of workplace and legal proceedings.
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When Crime Happens Repeatedly: Investigating Adult Memory for Repeated Stressful Events using a Domestic Violence Analogue

Dilevski, N. (University of Sydney), Paterson, H. M. (University of Sydney), van Golde, C. (University of Sydney)

Domestic violence is a prominent social issue in Australia that has far-reaching consequences, ranging from the negative physical and psychological outcomes faced by victims to the significant economic costs placed on society as a result of such violence. Victims of domestic violence typically experience ongoing and multiple incidents of abuse by a current or former partner. Critically, a victim's testimony of the abuse is often a key piece of evidence during legal proceedings and can significantly influence criminal justice outcomes. Consequently, a victim's memory of abuse plays an important role in gathering accurate and complete information about the events. This talk presents a laboratory study that examined adult memory for repeated stressful events. In the study, participants experienced either a single-event or four highly similar events over a four-week period. For each event, participants imagined a hypothetical relationship scenario that consisted of either a domestic violence encounter or a closely matched neutral relationship encounter. After being exposed to the event(s), participants returned a week later to complete a memory test of the event(s). The findings revealed that memory for repeated stressful events is poorer than a single stressful event. Findings will be discussed in light of theoretical and practical implications.

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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (09:00 – 10:40)
LEIGHTON HALL

IMMIGRATION

Prosperous but Fearing to Fall: The Wealth Paradox, Collective Angst and Opposition to Immigration
Jetten, J. (University of Queensland), Mols, F. (University of Queensland), Steffens, N. (University of Queensland)

Building on a growing evidence base that relative economic gratification may be associated with harsh attitudes and prejudice towards minorities such as immigrants, the question remains why prosperity and wealth may enhance opposition to immigration. In four studies, we explore a potential mechanism underlying this so called 'Wealth Paradox" and focus on the notion that wealthy people fear downward social mobility (i.e., "fear of falling"). We experimentally studied the effects of potential (Study 1, N=294) or actual (Study 2, N=166) downward mobility among the wealthy, as well as stagnating wealth while an initially poorer group quickly gains wealth over time (Study 3, N=151). We complete the series with a correlation study in a community sample in Australia (Study 4, N=621). Across studies, we find that the fear of falling is associated with more opposition to immigration and collective angst mediates this effect.
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Community-level diversity decreases authoritarianism by alleviating dangerous and competitive worldviews: A multilevel SEM of the Dual Process Model
Osborne, D. (University of Auckland), Huang, Y. (University of Auckland), Sibley, C. G., (University of Auckland)

Scholars have long-debated the impact that living in diverse communities has on intergroup relations. Factors that mediate the relationship between macro-level diversity and micro-level indicators of tolerance, however, are rarely assessed. Based on Duckitt's (2001) Dual Process Model of Ideology and Prejudice, we argue that community-level diversity should negatively correlate with right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) and social dominance orientation (SDO) by reducing dangerous and competitive worldviews, respectively. Using a national sample of New Zealand-born Europeans (N = 11,008), we show that dangerous worldviews predict RWA better than competitive worldviews, whereas competitive worldviews predict SDO better than dangerous worldviews (at the within- and between-levels of analysis). Critically, community-level diversity had specific negative indirect effects on between-level variability in RWA and SDO via reductions in dangerous and competitive worldviews, respectively. Thus, living in diverse communities can promote intergroup tolerance by alleviating the perception that the world is a dangerous and competitive place.
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How intergroup social connections shape immigrants' psychological responses to social exclusion

Marinucci, M. (University of Milan-Bicocca), Riva, P. (University of Milan-Bicocca)

Social exclusion has detrimental effects on individuals' psychological wellbeing. Williams (2009) assumed that people experiencing chronic exclusion would inescapably enter a stage of resignation, (i.e., depression, alienation, unworthiness, and helplessness). However, few studies have tested and challenged this assumption. In the present research, considering immigrants as a population experiencing persistent episodes of social exclusion, we investigated how social connections with native-born citizens and other immigrants moderated the link between social exclusion and resignation. Study 1 focused on a newly collected sample of 112 asylum seekers in Italy. We found that in immigrants primarily connected with other immigrants, resignation increased with their experiences of exclusion. However, when immigrants' social connections with the native population prevailed over those with other immigrants, social exclusion was no longer associated with resignation. In Study 2, we replicated and extended the results of Study 1 using an existing European dataset (CILS4EU) composed of 2206 adolescent immigrants. These results suggest that the exclusion – resignation link can be moderated by situational factors. Moreover, our findings highlight the importance of fostering social connections among asylum seekers and immigrants with native populations to avoid the risk of segregation when tackling issues linked with immigrants' social exclusion.

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Positive and Negative Intergroup Contact Increase as a Function of Increased Contact Opportunities, but So Does Outgroup Rejection

Kotzur, P. F. (University of Osnabrück, Germany), Wagner, U. (University of Marburg, Germany)

In this research, we investigated the dynamics of increased opportunities for contact with forced migrants, positive and negative contact experiences, and outgroup rejection with two three-wave longitudinal studies (Study 1, N = 183; Study 2 N = 758) using latent growth curve and parallel process analyses. In both studies, the rejection of forced migrants increased with increased contact opportunities. Although the frequency of positive and negative intergroup contact increased with increased opportunities, these changes were largely unrelated to the increases in outgroup rejection. Outgroup rejection increased less when participants had frequent positive, or frequent negative intergroup contact experiences prior to increased contact opportunities, although not consistently across all rejection domains we examined. Similarly, participants rejecting forced migrants less before contact opportunities increased reported more positive, and less negative contact experiences later, yet not robustly across rejection variables and studies. This was the first study that tested these postulations using latent growth curve and parallel process modelling. Our findings highlight that increased contact opportunities can contribute to increased outgroup rejection, and that further mechanisms beyond mere frequency of positive and negative intergroup contact need to be considered for explaining the increases in outgroup rejection that follow from increased contact opportunities.

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[canceled]

The Social Identity Model of Residential Diversification: Mixed-methods evidence from neighbourhoods in Northern Ireland and England

Stevenson, C. (Nottingham Trent University, UK), McNamara, N. (Nottingham Trent University, UK), Easterbrook, M. (University of Sussex, UK), Kellezi, B. (Nottingham Trent University, UK), Shuttleworth, I. (Queens University Belfast), Hyden, D. (Queens University Belfast)

Research on residential contact has shown how community identity processes helps residents cope with neighbourhood diversification but has neglected the very different identity-related experiences of incomers and long-term residents. The Social Identity Model of Residential Diversification attempts to capture this asymmetry and the present paper reports preliminary evidence from a programme of research into residential mixing in Northern Ireland and England. An initial qualitative interview study compared the divergent experiences of 13 Catholic incomers and 14 long-term Protestant residents within a newly mixed area of Belfast, finding that incomers report undergoing an 'identity transition' between neighbourhoods while long-term residents face an 'identity transformation' of their existing neighbourhood. A survey of residents in these areas support these findings: for incomers (n=324), community identity predicts positive attitudes towards long-term residents via the formation of new group memberships and increased social support. For long-term residents (n=114), community identification predicts positive attitudes towards incomers via perceived collective continuity of identity as well as social support. These results were replicated in a second survey in residential neighbourhoods in Nottingham (161 incomers, 101 long-term residents). Together these results attest to importance of appreciating potential asymmetries of identity experiences between different groups engaged in contact.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (09:00 – 10:40)
TYREE ROOM

QUEER HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF IDENTIFYING AS A GENDER- OR SEXUAL-MINORITY GROUP MEMBER

The Impact of Traditional and Cyber Bullying on Gender and Sexual Minority Youth
Arthur, J. (Australian Catholic University), Anderson, J. (Australian Catholic University & Australian Research Centre for Sex, Health, and Society [ARCSHS], La Trobe University), Dredge, R. (University of Leuven KL)

Bullying is a significant issue for young people, with sexual minority youth (SMY) and gender minority youth (GMY) at an increased risk of being bullied. The impact of both traditional and cyber bullying in non-SMY and non-GMY has been extensively examined, however there is limited research examining their impact in SMY and GMY. This paper presents a systematic review that synthesizes the available research exploring the impact of bullying (both traditional and cyber) on SMY. Our search strategy identified relevant articles which were double screened for our inclusion criteria; we extracted data from the eligible articles and present the synthesized findings. We found that SMY and GMY were more likely to experience both traditional and cyberbullying compared to heterosexual youth, and that for SMY bullying was associated with higher prevalence (and severity), of a series of psychological variables including increased suicidality and health risk behaviours, and lower levels of competence and confidence. Finally, we found that the association between bullying and negative psychosocial and health consequences is worse for both SMY and GMY relative to heterosexual youth.
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The Good, the Bad, and the Uncomfortable: An Evaluation of the High School Experiences of Sexuality and Gender Diverse Young Adults
Kuntzman, R. (University of Sydney), White, F. (University of Sydney)

Heterosexist teaching practices and lack of staff support have repeatedly been found to negatively impact SGD (sexuality and gender diverse) students' social development, school performance, and health. Teachers who prioritise creating an inclusive space and make themselves a support and advocate for SGD students have been found to have a profoundly positive impact on their lives and school experiences. This study involved a mixed methods evaluation and comparison of the high school experiences of SGD and cisgender heterosexual (CH) young adults in New South Wales, with a specific focus on teacher-student experiences. The preliminary findings from this study have found that SGD young adults (N = 78) felt significantly less teacher support and have significantly more negative high school experiences than CH young adults (N = 130) . This study also explored participants' current and past gender and sexual identity choices.
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Exploring the Relationship between Gay Men's Self- and Meta-Stereotype Endorsement with Well-Being and Self-Worth

Hinton, J. (Australian Catholic University), Anderson, J. (Australian Catholic University & Australian Research Centre for Sex, Health, and Society [ARCSHS], La Trobe University)

Stereotypes typically have negative impacts on stigmatized minority groups, especially when endorsed by members of that group. This paper examines the prevalence and consequences of stereotype endorsement on well-being within the gay community. Specifically, we explored the differential relationship of gay men's self-stereotype (i.e., personal beliefs about the stereotypes pertaining to your in-group) and meta-stereotype (i.e., believing that out-group members endorse stereotypes pertaining to your in-group) endorsement on mental and cognitive well-being. The sample of 253 gay male participants (aged 18 - 78 years; M = 38.25, SD = 13.51) completed an online questionnaire assessing demographics, self- and meta-stereotype endorsement, mental well-being (depression, anxiety, stress), and cognitive well-being (life satisfaction, self-worth) measures. We found evidence that our sample endorsed both self- and meta-stereotypes (however only meta-stereotyping was significantly endorsed to a higher degree), with meta-stereotypes being endorsed more strongly than self-stereotypes. Regression analyses revealed a unique pattern of findings about the consequences of endorsing stereotypes: increases in self-stereotyping predicted decreases in mental well-being, whereas increases in meta-stereotyping predicted decreases in cognitive well-being. Limitations and future directions are discussed.
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The Roles of Straight-Acting Behaviour, Masculine Self-Presentation, and Internalised Homophobia on Physical and Mental Well-Being for Gay Australian Men.

Hunt, C. (UNSW Sydney), Morandini, J. (University of Sydney)

"Straight-acting" gay men are men who identify as gay but attempt to conform to traditional masculine stereotypes. Presenting as straight-acting may be protective for the wellbeing of gay men, as they run less risk of experiencing backlash for violating traditional gender norms. Alternatively, when gay men identify as straight-acting, thereby explicitly aligning themselves with heteronormative values and rejecting gay culture, it may reflect underlying internalised homophobia, which has been associated with negative psychosocial outcomes. Using a sample of 1532 Australian gay men (mean age = 33.32 years) recruited through an online dating application, the relationship between gay men's self-reported identification as straight-acting, masculine self-presentation and internalised homophobia was examined, as well as the relationship between these variables and self-reported physical health and depression. Identification as straight-acting was correlated both with masculine self-presentation and internalised homophobia. Straight-acting identity was also correlated with greater wellbeing, although this fell into non-significance when both internalised homophobia and masculine self-presentation were controlled for. Furthermore, internalised homophobia appears particularly important in predicting wellbeing for men who are low on self-reported masculinity, indicating it is those who perceive themselves as not meeting society's gender role expectations for whom internalised homophobia is most damaging.
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Why Are Bisexual Men More Depressed Than Gay Men?

Woods, M. (University of Sydney), Morandini, J. (University of Sydney), Dar Nimrod, I. (University of Sydney), Barlow, F. K. (University of Queensland)

The LGBTQ community experiences a greater burden of mental health issues than the heterosexual community due to their stigmatised social status. Within this community, bisexual men, a little researched group, tend to be at particular risk for mental health issues. Drawing from the minority stress model we examined three factors previously hypothesised to account for the poorer outcomes observed in bisexual versus gay men; internalised homophobia, concealment of sexuality, and identity uncertainty. Using two independently collected Australian online samples of gay and bisexual men (600 gay men and 120 bisexual men collected 2014, and 901 gay men and 202 bisexual men collected 2016) we tested this mediation hypothesis. Partly supporting our predictions, in both data sets, bisexual men were found to report greater internalised homophobia, were less out about their sexuality, and were more uncertain about their sexual orientation. Moreover, in both data sets, we found that increased depression in bisexual men versus gay men was fully mediated by increased internalised homophobia and greater sexual identity uncertainty among bisexual men. These findings provide support for a minority stress account of mental health disparities observed in bisexual men and identify clinical targets to ameliorate this disadvantage.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (09:00 – 10:40)
GALLERIES 1

CONTACT

Feelings about Feelings: Examining the association between emotion-related stigma, emotion regulation and depression in young people.
Harvey, L. (University of Sydney), White, F. A. (University of Sydney), MacCann, C. (University of Sydney), Hunt, C. (University of Sydney)

Emotion dysregulation appears to play a central role in the development and maintenance of depression. However, the role of contextual factors is being increasingly examined to understand why individuals may choose one emotion regulation strategy over another. One potential factor that may predict individuals' emotion regulation behaviour are the beliefs they hold about the acceptability of their negative emotional experiences. Furthermore, it may be particularly important to understand the effects of such beliefs in young people given the high rates of mood disorders and suicide in this group in addition to this period acting as key period in attitude formation. The present research aimed to examine the relationship between emotion-related stigma, emotion regulation and depression amongst a) an early-adolescent sample (N = 666) and b) an emerging-adult sample (N = 201). In the emerging-adult sample, the relationship between beliefs about negative emotions and depression was fully mediated by increased emotion suppression and increased rumination in females only. Amongst the early adolescent sample, the relationship between emotion-related stigma and depression was partially mediated by reduced cognitive reappraisal and increased rumination in females, whereas in males this relationship was partially mediated through increased rumination only. These results highlight the potentially important relationship between emotion-related stigma and emotion regulation in future understanding, treatment and prevention of depressive disorders in young people.
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How and When Does Contact Between Advantaged and Disadvantaged Groups Predict Support for Social Change?
Hässler, T. (University of Zurich), Ullrich, J. (University of Zurich), Bernadino, M. (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile), Shnabel, N. (Tel-Aviv University), Valdenegro, D. (University of Leeds), Van Laar, C. (University of Leuven), Mugnol Ugarte, L. (D'OR Institute for Research and Education, Brazil)

How does contact between members of advantaged and disadvantaged groups predict their support for social change toward greater equality? Using a wide net of measures, this study surveyed participants from 69 countries (N = 12,997). Results supported the preregistered hypotheses that intergroup contact is positively associated with support for social change among ethnic majorities and (cis-)heterosexuals, but negatively associated with support for social change among ethnic minorities and sexual and gender minorities. Specification curve analysis revealed intriguing variation in the size—and at times, direction—of effects, depending on how contact and support for social change were measured. Overall, this study showed that although contact has demobilizing effects among disadvantaged groups, it may facilitate social change by promoting people's willingness to work in solidarity.
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Mass-Mediated Intergroup Contact in Post-Conflict Societies: Stories About Intergroup Help Enhance Reconciliation Through Morality

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Positive portrayals of intergroup interactions in mass-media (i.e., mass-mediated intergroup contact) improve intergroup relations. Yet, it is unclear which mass-mediated content is most effective in promoting reconciliation in post-conflict societies. Recent evidence suggests that stories about intergroup help provided during an intergroup conflict promote forgiveness. We extend this line of evidence by: (1) examining the effects of group membership of a helper and helpee on reconciliation; (2) investigating moral mechanisms as mediators. In an experimental study in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croat participants (N = 225) read either a story about a Croat helping a Bosniak (ingroup help) or about a Bosniak helping a Croat (outgroup help) during the war between Croats and Bosniaks. Participants who read about ingroup (but not outgroup) help expressed greater forgiveness and greater support for reparatory acts toward Bosniaks. The effects of both ingroup and outgroup help on reconciliation were mediated by moral mechanisms. Intergroup help increased moral elevation, endorsement of universalistic moral values and a moral circle. Greater endorsement of universalistic moral values positively predicted forgiveness, while the greater moral circle predicted support for reparatory acts. Our findings are relevant for interventions aimed at reconciliation in post-conflict societies that employ mass-media.
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The Relationship Between Facebook, Social Support, and Mental Health and Well-Being in Metropolitan and Regional Australian Communities.

Gilmour, J. (University of Southern Queensland), Jeffries, C. (University of Southern Queensland), Machin, T., (University of Southern Queensland), Brownlow, C. (University of Southern Queensland)

A predictor in positive mental and physical health outcomes is social support. Social support drawn from interactions on social media sites, such as Facebook, have been shown to predict higher levels of well-being, and lower levels of perceived stress, and mental health concerns. However, the majority of the studies that examine social support via Facebook draw from metropolitan samples, with few studies examining Facebook and social support in regional users. In order to examine the relationship between Facebook, social support, and mental health and well-being outcomes across metropolitan and regional Facebook users, a survey of 295 Australian Facebook users (147 metropolitan, 146 regional) was conducted. Preliminary results showed that Facebook-based social support was related to higher levels of well-being in both samples. However, Facebook-based social support was only related to lower levels of mental health concerns in the metropolitan sample. Additionally, Facebook use, and number of Facebook Friends was related to higher levels of stress, and cyberbullying in the regional sample only. This suggests that regional Facebook users are not reporting the same levels of interpersonal support on social media as their metropolitan counterparts.
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The Interplay of Positive and Negative Intergroup Contact: A Minority Perspective on Mixed Experiences of Intergroup Interactions.

Árnadóttir, K. (University of Leuven, Belgium), Phalet, K. (University of Leuven, Belgium), Kende, J. (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands), Tropp, L. R. (University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA), O´Brien, T. (Yale University, USA)

Discrimination experiences may lead devalued-minority-group-members to enter intergroup interactions with less positive expectations. By contrast, intergroup friendship – which is more intimate in nature – tends to be robustly associated with positive intergroup outcomes. We therefore predict that intergroup friendship will be associated with positive intergroup orientations, even in the face of negative contact experiences. However, less intimate forms of positive contact (e.g. friendly contact), may not be sufficient to promote positive intergroup orientations when intergroup experiences are more mixed, i.e. when friendly contact is experienced alongside discrimination. 126 Latinx (10-14 years, Mage = 11.68), recruited from 53 classrooms in Massachusetts completed a questionnaire. We ran multilevel regression analyses controlling age and gender, and majority-proportions. As expected, the positive effects of intergroup friendship on intergroup orientations were consistent and not affected by levels of discrimination. However, friendly intergroup contact was associated with less positive intergroup orientations (e.g. increased anxiety and more ambivalent contact attitudes) among those who reported personal-discrimination-experiences. We conclude that mixed intergroup interaction experiences may harm positive intergroup orientations among minority-group-members. By contrast, intergroup friendship was robustly associated with positive contact orientations. This suggests the importance of reducing discrimination and enabling intergroup friendship for minority-group-members, for mutually positive intergroup relations.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (09:00 – 10:40)
GALLERIES 2

GENDER AND BODY IMAGE

"The Very Heavy Burden": A Mixed-Methods Investigation of Media and Masculinity Effects on Male Body Dissatisfaction
Buonaiuto, E. (Flinders University, Murdoch University), Monson, M. (Murdoch University)

Body dissatisfaction often leads to eating disorders, anxiety, and depression in females. Whilst previous research has largely focussed on female populations, there are, however, growing rates of male body dissatisfaction. In the present study, sixty-three Australian males aged 18-35 years were randomly presented with images of: lean, muscular men (Condition 1); slim men with minimal muscle tone (Condition 2); or landscapes (control). The influence of media imagery and masculinity, on male body dissatisfaction and self-esteem, was investigated by controlling for adherence to media ideals and traditional masculine norms. Exposure to images of lean, muscular men resulted in higher body dissatisfaction compared to other conditions. Exposure to images of slim men decreased participants' self-esteem. The difference in body dissatisfaction scores remained significant after accounting for adherence to masculine norms, but was bound up with adherence to media ideals. Qualitative results supported influence of media imagery on body dissatisfaction and revealed a challenge to traditional masculine norms. The present findings highlight a possible shift of norms about masculinity and the importance of instructing males to critically engage with media.
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Social Media Use in Adolescent girls- A Cross-Cultural Study
Kakar, V. (Macquarie University), Fardouly, J. (Centre for Emotional Health, Macquarie University), Rapee, R. (Centre for Emotional Health, Macquarie University) Arman, S. (Isfahan University of Medical Sciences), Guo, M. (School of Psychology, Fujian Normal University)

Research suggests that internalization of the unattainable thin female beauty ideal can increase body dissatisfaction among girls. Little research has investigated how beauty ideals fluctuate among girls in different cultures, and what factors may influence those ideals in the digital age. This study explores the role of social media on adolescent girls' perception of beauty and body image concerns living in diverse cultures around the world. In this study, 800 adolescent girls living in Australia, India, China, and Iran, completed surveys assessing a variety of different appearance related constructs, including their perception of beauty, cultural pressures, social media activities, body image, and eating pathology. Preliminary results from India (N=222) and Iran (N=200) suggest that beauty ideals for young girls did fluctuate across cultures (e.g. hourglass body shape and oval face in India and inverted triangle body shape and round face for Iran). Similarities in the ideals were found in regard to smaller waist size and preference for a fair skin tone. Relationship of time spent on social media with body esteem and eating pathology was stronger for Indian adolescents. Adolescents in Iran were found to spend less time on social media and engaged in comparisons less frequently to others than their Indian cohort. Culture is also an important factor to investigate when understanding impact of social media on body image.
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Prospective Relationships Between Social Media Activities and Preadolescent Mental Health

Fardouly, J. (Macquarie University), Magson, N. (Macquarie University), Oar, E., (Macquarie University), Johnco, C. (Macquarie University), Forbes, M., (Macquarie University), Richardson, C., (Macquarie University), Rapee, R., (Macquarie University)

Social media use is common among preadolescents, despite them being under the minimum age limit to have an account. Social media use is linked to poorer mental health among this age group, but research is yet to investigate these relationships over time. In our study, preadolescent (10-12 year old) social media users (N = 308) completed surveys of their social media activities and mental health (Time 1), and again 1-year later (Time 2). There were bidirectional predictive relationships between making more appearance comparisons on social media and higher levels of anxiety and depression over time. Higher levels of body dissatisfaction prospectively predicted higher appearance comparison frequency but comparison frequency did not predict body dissatisfaction. There were bidirectional predictive relationships between engaging in more appearance enhancing behaviours (e.g., selectively posting images, editing images) and higher body dissatisfaction and anxiety, but not depression, over a 1-year period. These findings suggest that appearance-based social media activities may be an outcome and predictor of poor mental health among preadolescent girls and boys. However, social media appearance comparisons may be an outcome, not predictor, of poor body dissatisfaction among this young population. Further research is needed to investigate these relationships over longer periods of time.
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The Role of Body Posture in Perceptions of Attractiveness and Self-Esteem

Tzschaschel, E. (Macquarie University), Stephens, I. (Macquarie University)

Attractiveness is hypothesised as a mechanism for identifying healthy mates. Little is known about the impact of body posture on attractiveness. Participants (N=108) were photographed twice in profile in natural and corrected posture, and completed self-esteem questionnaires using three scales from the International Personality Item Pool (IPIP, 1992/2017): The Physical Attractiveness (Rational Scale; IPIP, 1992/2017; Goldberg et al., 2006), the Self-esteem scale (IPIP, 1992/2017; Rosenberg, 1965), and the Self-Consciousness (IPIP, 1992/2017; Buss, 1980) scale. Furthermore, the State Self-Esteem Scale (Heatherton & Polivy, 1991) was administered. In Study 1, a correlational design, 38 observers rated the attractiveness of the natural posture photographs. Those whose natural posture was more upright were perceived as more attractive and with higher self-esteem. A mediation analysis ascertained whether posture mediated the relationship between attractiveness and self-esteem, and showed that self-rated self-esteem predicts rated attractiveness and rated self-esteem as well as posture predict perceived self-esteem and attractiveness. The indirect effect of self-rated self-esteem on perceived attractiveness via posture was not significant. In Study 2, an experimental design, 41 observers completed a forced-choice task, choosing upright posture as more attractive and higher self-esteem. Possible explanations for the perception of upright posture as attractive and high in self-esteem are discussed.
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Transgender Stigma in the Netherlands: A Qualitative Investigation

Ratcliffe, S. E. (University of Sydney), Stutterheim, S. E. (Maastricht University), Mevissen, F. E. F. (Maastricht University)

Transgender individuals experience an extensive range and degree of disadvantages that can be attributed to stigmatisation. This study set out to explore how transgender individuals in the Netherlands experience stigma using a general inductive approach, supplementing theoretical transgender literature with qualitative data. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 21 purposefully recruited, volunteer transgender individuals living in the Netherlands followed by an inductive thematic analysis with NVivio 10. Findings were subsequently verified with transgender individuals at various stages of transition. Stigma was found to be experienced in numerous contexts including interpersonal communities, public domains, gendered spaces and activities, educational settings, workplaces, housing, health care, while travelling, and internally. Participants frequently reflected on experiencing structural, interpersonal, anticipated, and self-stigma due to societal gender norms and a lack of understanding about transgender identities. Experiences of stigma were reported to negatively impact transgender individuals in various domains.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (09:00 – 10:40)
HONG KONG ALUMNI ROOM

SOCIAL IDENTITY AND INTERGROUP PROCESSES

Confidentiality Shapes Shared Identity in Groups
Bingley, W. J. (University of Queensland), Greenaway, K. H. (University of Melbourne), Haslam, S. A. (University of Queensland)

Confidentiality is important for protecting information, but it may have unintended social side effects. However, psychological research has not previously investigated how confidentiality affects groups and group members. The present research addresses this gap in the literature by investigating the effect of confidentiality on group dynamics from a social identity perspective, proposing that as confidentiality separates people into 'those who know' and 'those who don't', it may have the power to shape group boundaries and thus affect group dynamics. Providing support for this idea, two studies found that keeping information confidential from group members can reduce shared identity: sharing confidential information with just one other group member, instead of the whole group, reduced group identification via decreased trust and perceived group entitativity in observers (N = 405) and did not increase group identification in the recipient (N = 408). These findings suggest that in some circumstances confidentiality may have negative consequences for group dynamics, which is relevant for organisations attempting to balance information protection with productivity.
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Self-Categorisation and Autism: Exploring the Relationship Between Autistic Traits and Group Homogeneity
Skorich, D. P. (University of Queensland), Cassidy, L. M. (University of Queensland), Karimi, K. S. (University of Queensland), Haslam, S. A. (University of Queensland)

The Integrated Self-Categorization model of Autism (ISCA) argues that the theory of mind differences seen in autism arise from weak central coherence/enhanced perceptual functioning, via a dysfunctional self-categorization mechanism. The ISCA model also makes the novel prediction that all those phenomena that arise from self-categorisation should also be affected in autistic people. In this paper, we report three studies exploring this prediction in the context of one such phenomenon: group homogeneity. We first measure participants' autistic traits, then ask them to make homogeneity judgments of their ingroup alone or their outgroup alone (in Study 1, and in the Alone conditions of Studies 2 and 3); or of their ingroup in comparison to their outgroup or their outgroup in comparison to their ingroup (in the Compare conditions of Studies 2 and 3). As predicted, we found that: the degree of autistic traits negatively predicts overall group homogeneity; that this relationship is mediated by social identification as a proxy for self-categorisation; and that typical comparison-related group homogeneity effects are strengthened at higher, relative to lower, levels of autistic traits. Together, these studies provide convergent evidence for the ISCA model, and for the important role played by self-categorisation in autism.
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Registering at the Rugby: collective mood, social identity and the organ donation decision

Moloney, G. (Southern Cross University), Sutherland, M. (ICU, Coffs Harbour Health Campus), Norton, M. (Southern Cross University), Walker, I. (The University of Canberra), Bowling, A. (Southern Cross University), Upcroft, L. (NSW Organ and Tissue Donation Service)

In Australia, organ donation decisions previously recorded on the state driver's licence were   transitioned, between 2005-2012, to the Australian Organ Donor Register (AODR) amidst concerns over the appropriateness of licencing centres for donor registrations. Registering on the AODR (as a donor or non-donor) can now be completed online or on hardcopy form and registration can happen anywhere. But, what is the ideal context for registration?
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An Exploratory Comparative Study of Political Group Transitions

Chonu, G. K. (University of Queensland), Louis, W. R. (University of Queensland), Haslam, S. A. (University of Queensland)

In democratic societies, voters may change their support for a party at any election or over a lifetime. Such changes can significantly affect the country's political direction, which in turn, can impact on its residents' welfare and international relations. A great deal of research in social psychology has studied group identification and commitment, but what motivates people to abandon their group affiliations, particularly in political contexts, has remained relatively understudied. Qualitative data collected two months before the latest US presidential election from a community sample (N = 197) aged at least 30 years old, examined people's relationship with the party they supported in the past (before or since they first voted) and now (2016). To understand why and how transitions across political groups happen throughout one's life, thematic analyses were conducted to compare three groups of people with different political experiences: those who had switched parties (converts), versus those who had lost their party affiliation and did not actively support another party (exiters), versus those who had maintained their support (stayers). Individual-related, party-related and outgroup-related factors are presented and analysed theoretically. Social implications on a national level will be discussed.
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Online communities of recovery from addiction - the role of positive social interactions

Bliuc, A. (Western Sydney University), Iqbal, M. (Victoria University), Best, D. (Sheffield Hallam University)

How does participation in an online support community contribute to personal journeys of recovery? The present research investigates whether recovery capital building and markers of positive identity development predict retention in a recovery program for people in early stage of recovery. To map how the participants interact online, social network analysis (SNA) based on naturally occurring online data (N = 609) on the Facebook page of a recovery community was conducted. Computerised linguistic analysis was used to conduct a sentiment analysis of the textual data (capturing social identity markers). Linear regression analysis was used to test whether indicators of recovery capital predict program retention. We found that program retention was determined by a) the number of comment 'likes' and all 'likes' received on the Facebook page; b) position in the social network (degree of centrality); and c) linguistic content around group identity and achievement. In conclusion, we argue that positive online interactions between members of recovery communities support the recovery process through helping participants to develop recovery capital that binds them to groups supportive of positive change.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (09:00 – 10:40)
GONSKI ROOM

STIGMA

How do Causal Beliefs about Mental Illness Influence Help-Seeking Stigma and Help-Seeking Among Commencing University Students?
Brown, P. M. (The University of Canberra), Kinraid, C. (The University of Canberra)

Australian tertiary students report high levels of psychological distress, with the transition to university representing a stressful life event for many. Despite this, recent research indicates that a large proportion of students who experience psychological distress are not seeking formal help. One possible reason for this is the perceived stigma (both public and self) attached to both mental illness and to seeking help for a mental illness. The mixed blessings model (Haslam & Kvaale, 2015) argues that the types of beliefs held about the causes of mental illness can influence stigma. Specifically, beliefs based on biogenetic causes may result in reduced public stigma because of reduced blame. However, for those with a mental illness, biogenetic causal beliefs may increase pessimism regarding prognosis and, consequently, reduce help-seeking. To test the relationships between causal beliefs, help-seeking stigma and help seeking, we surveyed university students commencing their first semester of study. Students' beliefs about the causes of mental illness were measured, along with the stigma of psychological help-seeking (both public and self), attitudes to psychological help-seeking and willingness to seek help. A follow-up survey measured help-seeking behaviour. Results will be discussed with respect to implications for promoting help-seeking among this population.
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Disclosing Beyond the Dyad: How People Reveal a Concealable Stigmatised Identity Online to Reduce Stigmatisation
Douglas, H. M. (Macquarie University), Eiler, B. A. (Nottingham Trent University, UK), Kallen, R. W. (Macquarie University)

Individuals living with a concealable stigmatized identity (CSI) face decisions whether to conceal or reveal their identities in their daily lives. A CSI can be hidden but may be socially devaluing if revealed (e.g. LGBTQIA+ identity). Research on the outcomes of living with a CSI have demonstrated the negative impact that concealing can have on self-esteem, depressive symptoms, and social relationships. Individuals disclose these potentially stigmatizing identities for intrapersonal, dyadic, and social contextual reasons. While extant research has examined the intra- and inter-personal outcomes of sharing a CSI, less is known how and why individuals disclose beyond the dyad to bring awareness towards their identities and reduce stigma. With the advent of social media movements such as #MeToo, many individuals are choosing to reveal their identities to a wide audience. Therefore, this research utilised natural language processing and network analysis of language used in Tweets with the hashtags #WhyIDidntReport, #MeToo, #TransAwarenessWeek, #Depression, and #Bipolar to understand the reasons why people disclose online. This naturalistic data provides real-world information about the lived experiences of individuals with a CSI and allows researchers and support providers a greater understanding of the unique and previously unspoken needs of those living with a CSI.
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Moralisation of smoking and stigmatisation of lung cancer patients

Occhipinti, S. (Griffith University), Evenhuis, A. (Griffith University), Tapp, C. (Griffith University), Oaten, M. (Griffith University)

Recent work by Occhipinti and colleagues (2017) suggests that a novel factor associated with stigmatisation of lung cancer patients is the moralisation of smoking. This was examined in 2 further studies. The results of Study 1 (N = 343) showed that when asked to rate a prototypical lung cancer patient, for both smoking and non-smoking participants moralisation of smoking was associated with increased negative moral emotions (e.g., disgust, contempt, anger) and denial of positive cancer stereotype attributes (i.e., 'grit'). These effects were not observed when rating a prototypical bowel cancer patient. However, many participants were uncomfortable with the task of rating prototypical cancer patients. In Study 2 (N = 258), vignettes described a person with cancer and lung and bowel versions were created by adding sentences consistent with each cancer, respectively. Higher levels of moralisation of smoking were again associated with higher levels of negative moral emotions towards the lung cancer patient (no gender effect), but only for participants who were never smokers. These results underline a contradictory aspect of lung cancer stigma whereby patients report strongly stigmatising communication received based on smoking perceptions, while perceivers report discomfort with overt stigmatisation even as covert measures suggest subtle stigmatisation.

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Examining an Applied Model to Build Social Identification and Autonomy Within a Homeless Service

Walter, Z. C. (University of Queensland), Parsell, C. (University of Queensland)

Homeless accommodation services provide essential and primary frontline responses to homelessness. Previous research has found that identification with services providing support to people experiencing homelessness can have beneficial social and well-being consequences. However, people who are homeless face substantial physical and psychological barriers that may inhibit their identification and engagement with support services. Further, the experience of using homeless accommodation service itself can be disempowering. To address this, a temporary homeless accommodation service implemented a new service delivery model that was designed to change disempowering service practices, and treat people using the service in a way that builds autonomy and well-being. The current research aimed to evaluate this model. We collected longitudinal data from 150 residents of the accommodation within 2 days of entering the service (Time 1), two-weeks after leaving the service (Time 2), and three months after Time 1 (Time 3). The analyses examined the associations between social identification with the service, change in perceptions of autonomy, and self-reported health, well-being, and housing outcomes. We discuss the results' implications for social policy, and for the applications of the social identity approach to health within vulnerable populations.

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An Investigation of the Potential Use of Attribution Theory in Reducing Depression stigma in China

Yao, X. (Claremont Graduate University), Siegel, J. (Claremont Graduate University)

This presentation assesses the potential utility of using an attribution-based approach for increasing the provision of help to people with depression in China. Based on Weiner's attribution theory, we assessed whether perceived controllability and stability are associated with emotional response to people with depression, and whether anger and sympathy are associated with willingness to provide social support. The first study being presented was conducted in a Chinese community sample in which participants were randomly assigned in two conditions – one group (N = 148) imagined their close others getting depressed, while the other group (N = 154) imagined their acquaintances getting depressed. Perceived controllability and stability, affective responses, and willingness to provide social support were measured. Moderation effects of interpersonal relationships and attributions were found. A second study being presented looked into variations of attributional processes of depression among high school students (N = 510) and their parents (N = 512) in Qingdao, China. Participants were recruited in three local high schools and measured on identical scales as the other study. Although results among the high school students replicated data collected from U.S. populations, the data collected from parents indicated unexpected response patterns.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (11:00 – 12:20)
LEIGHTON HALL

ATTITUDES AND MOTIVATION

The Effect of Perceived Effort and Perceived Control on Reward Valuation
Harmon-Jones, E. (UNSW Sydney), Willoughby, C. (UNSW Sydney), Clarke, D., (UNSW Sydney), Paul, K. (Ghent University), Harmon-Jones, C., (UNSW Sydney)

Rewards of higher value cause individuals to exert more effort to obtain them, but effort also influences the valuation of rewards. Past psychological theory and research, however, suggests two opposing relationships between effort and reward valuation. Cognitive dissonance theory and research suggests that increased effort is associated with increased reward valuation, whereas theory and research on effort discounting suggests that increased effort is associated with decreased reward valuation. The present research was designed to test these two opposing perspectives, by examining a potential moderator of the relationship between effort and reward valuation – the belief that the effort was necessary to obtain the reward. Study 1 found that increased perceptions of effort following an effortful task were associated with larger neural responses to rewards (as assessed by the event-related potential referred to as the reward positivity). Study 2 found that this positive relationship between perceived effort and neural responses to rewards after an effortful task occurred when individuals believed that their effort led to the reward but not when they believed that their effort did not lead to the reward. Discussion considers the implications of these results.
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Concept Creepers: Who Holds Broader Concepts of Harm?
Haslam, N. (University of Melbourne), McGrath, M. (University of Melbourne), Murphy, S., (University of Melbourne), Randall-Dzerdz, K. (University of Melbourne), Wheeler, M., (University of Melbourne)

'Concept creep' is the progressive broadening of harm-related concepts over recent decades. This historical phenomenon has been theorised to have mixed blessings, reflecting a process of increasing moral sensitivity but also potentially contributing to rising fragility and political conflict. However, there has been no examination of whether concept creep has predominantly positive or negative implications. Taking an individual difference approach, two studies examined predictors of holding broader, more inclusive subjective definitions of harm-related concepts (i.e., trauma, bullying, abuse, prejudice). Findings supported the mixed blessings view: although most predictors of concept breadth implicated prosocial traits such as empathy, it was also associated with entitlement and vulnerability.
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Harm Inflation: Measuring Variability in Understandings of Bullying, Prejudice, Trauma, and Mental Disorder

McGrath, M. J. (University of Melbourne), Haslam, N. (University of Melbourne)

Bullies, bigots, and snowflakes – why have these become such hot-button descriptors in public and private discourse? One explanation is suggested by Haslam's (2016) theory of concept creep which asserts that the boundaries of psychological concepts such as bullying, prejudice, trauma, and mental disorder have been expanding to include both increasingly mild and qualitatively new phenomena. Over three studies an instrument measuring the extent to which people endorse narrow versus broad understandings of four 'crept' concepts, was developed and validated. Sixty-six vignettes reflecting varying perceptions of bullying, prejudice, trauma, and mental disorder were reduced by means of item analysis to a final scale of 40 items, comprising four subscales of ten items. Two validation studies tested the reliability and construct validity of the final scale against a range of established individual difference measures. Findings indicated the concept breadth scale is a reliable and valid measure of concept creep at the individual level.
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Crafting Coincidence – The Rhetoric of Improbable Events

Stockbridge, G. (University of Portsmouth (UK)

Coincidences are all about contact – people meeting in unexpected ways, events falling together and lost contacts reviving their connections. Coincidences induce powerful emotions and are frequent instigators of change in people's lives. While often dismissed as 'paranormal', mere statistical misinterpretation or selective memory, people work hard to justify the existence of their coincidence experiences in terms of mainstream scientific standards. This study uses real-life, textual accounts of coincidences sourced from the Cambridge Coincidence Collection to lay bare their rhetorical mechanics. Employing discursive psychology and conversation analysis, this study identifies three rhetorical devices: 'mirror formulations' (Stockbridge & Wooffitt, 2018), which narratively bind together the two story-segments that constitute a coincidence; the 'discovery/departure' device, which manages stake and intentionality of the narrators and the 'but...still' device, which is a type of show concession through which narrators display an orientation to probabilistic reasoning. Finally, the study proposes implications for research on emotion, decision-making and interactions in therapy contexts. [The pharmaceutical company's Bial Foundation fully funded this study].
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (11:00 – 12:20)
TYREE ROOM

Symposium: **FEELING SOCIAL: INTERACTIONS BETWEEN EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL PROCESSES**

Keep Calm and Carry On? The Costs and Benefits of Emotional Suppression on Personal and Social Goals
Low, R. S. T. (University of Auckland), Overall, N. C. (University of Auckland), Hammond, M. D. (Victoria University of Wellington), Girme, Y. U. (Simon Fraser University), Henderson, A. M. E. (University of Auckland)

Emotional suppression interferes with the cognitive resources and social support needed to achieve personal goals. Yet, emotional suppression may be necessary to control negative emotions that can interfere with social goals. Three studies tested these potentially opposing effects of emotional suppression. Studies 1 and 2 examined whether emotional suppression hindered personal goal achievement. Participants reported their suppression and goal progress every two weeks across a semester (Study 1, N = 146) or reported their suppression while discussing a personal goal with their partner and then reported their goal progress 1-month later (Study 2, N = 202). Emotional suppression was associated with lower competence, increased depressed mood, and in turn lower goal achievement across time. In contrast to these personal goal costs, Study 3 examined whether emotional suppression may be beneficial for social goals, such as when people need to overcome negative feelings to co-operate with others. In Study 3 (N = 100), 5-year-old children were observed during a competitive frustrating task and then asked to co-operate with their interaction partner. Children who were able to suppress their frustration subsequently displayed less antagonistic behaviour in the cooperative task. These novel findings indicated that emotional suppression can have differential costs and benefits for personal versus social goals.
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Imprecision Inhibits Implementation: Low Emotion Differentiation is Associated with Ineffective Emotion Regulation in Daily Life
Kalokerinos, E. K. (The University of Newcastle), Erbas, Y. (KU Leuven), Ceulemans, E. (KU Leuven), Kuppens, P. (KU Leuven)

Emotion differentiation, or emotional granularity, is the ability to experience and label emotions precisely, and has been linked with psychological well-being. It has been theorized that differentiating between emotions provides information that facilitates effective emotion regulation: when you can pinpoint how you feel, you can tailor your regulation more successfully. However, this link has yet to be comprehensively tested. In two experience-sampling studies, we tested this link. Study 1 was a three-wave longitudinal study, examining this process as it naturally unfolds in daily life (N = 200 participants, 34,660 measurements). Study 2 followed an emotional event: first-year students receiving their first-semester exam results (N = 101 participants, 6,282 measurements). We examined how differentiation relates to 1) emotion regulation strategy selection, and 2) the effectiveness of strategies in down-regulating negative emotion. We found few relationships between differentiation and the selection of putatively adaptive or maladaptive strategies. Instead, we found interactions between differentiation and strategies in predicting emotion: among low differentiators, both adaptive and maladaptive regulation strategies were more strongly associated with increased negative emotion. These findings suggests that low differentiation may hinder emotion regulation, supporting theory that effective regulation underlies the benefits of differentiation.
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The Immutability of Valence and Arousal in the Structure of Affect

Williams, L. A. (UNSW Sydney), Bliss-Moreau, E. (UC Davis), Santistevan, A. (UC Davis)

Over the past century, great debate has ensued regarding the fundamental properties of emotion. The idea that two properties—valence and arousal—are two such properties has had substantial staying power in the literature. In two studies, we examined whether a third dimension – reflecting socialness – might arise if stimuli high in that dimension (i.e., "theoretically social emotions") were included in the task (Studies 1 and 2) and if social information was primed (Study 2). In Study 1 (N = 306), we assessed the dimensional structure of 41 different emotion terms (of which 41% were "social emotions") based on pair-wise similarity ratings of a subset of the emotion terms. In Studies 2a and 2b (total N = 701), we tested whether priming social information before and during the similarity rating task would shift the emergent dimensional structure of emotion. Across studies, results indicated that the structure of emotion is best described by two dimensions – valence and arousal – and was not influenced by priming social information. Contrary to predictions, evidence did not emerge for a third dimension corresponding to socialness, nor any other property of affect, highlighting the immutability of valence and arousal.
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Emotion Regulation Knowledge

Greenaway, K. (University of Melbourne), Kalokerinos, E. K. (University of Newcastle)

Decades of research has built a solid scientific understanding of the impact of emotion regulation strategies on emotion outcomes. Researchers are the generators and gatekeepers of this understanding; thus, we do not know the degree to which laypeople have access to this knowledge. A lay approach can be used to build better emotion regulation interventions, for example by targeting dimensions on which lay knowledge differs from what is indicated by theory. We present a new tool for assessing emotion regulation knowledge about two well-understood strategies: cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression. Data from 2,400 participants revealed consistent patterns: on average, people were more knowledgeable about reappraisal than suppression, although this main effect differed across emotion outcomes. People were more knowledgeable about how reappraisal shapes emotion experience and the time-point at which this strategy should be used. In contrast, people were more knowledgeable about how suppression shapes emotion expression and its impact on social outcomes. Knowledge did not differ for regulation of positive vs. negative emotion. This work places the responsibility—and right—of forwarding this research agenda on the shoulders of academics and laypeople alike, allowing us to develop a comprehensive understanding of human emotion regulation with theoretical and applied relevance.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (11:00 – 12:20)
GALLERIES 1

Symposium: **THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPONENTS OF VEGANISM**

A Mixed Methods Approach to Explore Definitions of Veganism
North, M. (Deakin University), Kothe, E. (Misinformation Lab, Deakin University), Klas, A. (Misinformation Lab, Deakin University), Ling, M. (Misinformation Lab, Deakin University)

There has been substantial interest in examining socio-psychological determinants of veganism. However, there remains inconsistency within the literature and public discourse on the definition of veganism. This can be an issue for measurement, and comparison across studies. A mixed methods approach aimed to evaluate both existing definitions of veganism and respondent provided definitions to provide a groundwork for future studies in attitudes towards vegans and veganism. Study one (N = 620) was a quantitative study that investigated vegan, vegetarian, and omnivore opinions on existing definitions from vegan societies. Study two (N = 520) was a qualitative study that examined respondent provided definitions. These two studies also aimed to compare similarities and differences across the three dietary groups. The relevance of this work to promoting the reduction in meat and other animal product consumption, and implications for measurement, will be discussed.
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Comparing Motivations and Attitudes of Vegetarians and Vegans
Ruby, M. (La Trobe University)

Although a relatively large body of work has examined vegetarianism, empirical work on vegans is sparse. To better understand current veg*n motivations and attitudes, we recruited a sample of vegetarians (221 USA, 208 Australia), and vegans (372 USA, 228 Australia) via social media. Overall results were similar in both countries. The most common motivations were animal welfare and environmental sustainability. Both vegans and vegetarians reported that their eating habits were significantly more central to their identity than their gender or ethnicity. In line with past work, ~10% of participants' dietary behaviour conflicted with how they identified (e.g., "vegans" who consumed dairy in the past month). Dietary self-efficacy was high for both groups (~95/100 for veg*ns), and most strongly predicted by veg*n identity strength and knowledge of veg*n nutrition. Over 70% of vegetarians were interested in transitioning to a more plant-based diet. When asked why they were vegetarian rather than vegan (or vice versa), many participants referred to dairy- saying that cheese was simply too good to give up (vegetarians), or that they were especially concerned by the practices of the dairy industry (vegans).
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Vegans' Motivations and Social Interactions: A Person-Centred Approach

Judge, M. (University of Melbourne), Fernando, J. (University of Melbourne), Tan, N. (University of Melbourne)

Research suggests that interactions with morally-motivated minority groups such as vegans can threaten the self-concept of non-vegans and produce negative backlash. In the current research, we explore this phenomenon from the target's perspective and take a person-centred approach to vegans' motivations and social interactions. We recruited 386 vegans via Australian social media groups (81% female; aged 18-77, M = 40.66, SD = 14.24) and measured their motivations for veganism in addition to several measures relating to their social interactions with non-vegans. When asked to imagine explaining their motivations for veganism in a context where other people are eating meat, participants tended to downplay moral motivations more than other motivations. This tendency was associated with less positive meta-perceptions of how others would view them based on their motivation for veganism, and a weaker activist identity. A latent profile analysis identified five groups defined by unique combinations of motivations, and these groups also varied on measures such as commitment to veganism, strictness, and affect. We discuss the implications for how individuals maintain morally-motivated identities over time, as well as for the broader literature on lifestyle-based movements and social change.
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Barriers to Meat Reduction

Thai, H. (University of Queensland), Fielding, K. (University of Queensland), Louis, W. (University of Queensland)

The current research draws on the social identity approach to investigate how group membership relates to reducing meat consumption. Two studies were conducted that investigated how individuals who violate group norms by engaging in meat reduction (i.e., choosing a vegetarian diet) are perceived by their ingroup (i.e., gender) peers. Male and female undergraduate students (Study 1: N = 200) and Americans (Study 2: N = 200) were recruited to participate in the studies. Participants were asked to read an ostensible transcript of an interview with a target individual who varied in gender (male or female) and diet (vegetarian or meat eater). It was expected that males would evaluate other males less favourably when they violated ingroup (i.e., meat eating) norms, but that this pattern would not emerge for female participants because meat eating norms are less central to female identity. Results will be discussed and implications will be discussed.
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FRIDAY 26ᵀᴴ APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (11:00 – 12:20)
GALLERIES 2

STEREOTYPING AND INTERGROUP PROCESSES

Perceived Association of Religion and Nation, and More Secular Ideology, Can Improve Political Tolerance Amongst the Muslim Majority in Indonesia

Wibisono, S. (University of Queensland), Yustisia, W. (University of Indonesia), Louis, W. (University of Queensland)

The study examines political tolerance amongst Muslims in Indonesia and its association with ideology and identity factors. A survey was completed by 719 Indonesian Muslims (50.5% female, 49.5% male) living in Jakarta. Women were less tolerant than men ($r = -.092$, $p = .014$), but controlling for gender, ideology, religious identity, religious fundamentalism and perceived overlap of identities accounted for significant variance, $F_{ch.} (4,680) = 21.586$, $p <.001$, R^2 ch. = .112. More specifically, greater tolerance politically was associated with more secular ideology, $\beta =.254$, $p < .001$, $sr^2 = .064$, and greater perceived overlap between religious and national identity, $\beta =.171$, $p < .001$, $sr^2 = .022$. However, religious fundamentalism was not uniquely associated with lower political tolerance, $\beta = -.069$, $p = .091$, nor was religious identification, $\beta = .066$, $p = .135$. The proximal factors that promote political tolerance are thus elements of the contested political narratives in Indonesia about the role of religion in politics and the relationship of religion to the nation state,rather than religious identity in general, or even fundamentalism in general.
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Stereotype threat, Disengagement, and Wellbeing

von Hippel, C. (University of Queensland), Kalokerinos, E. (The University of Newcastle), Zacher, H. (Leipzig University)

Stereotype threat can lead to acute performance decrements and reduced engagement. The current research examined stereotype threat among older and younger employees, age groups that are the target of negative age-based stereotypes. Study 1 demonstrated that older employees feelings of stereotype threat were related to more negative job attitudes and intentions to resign. In Study 2, younger and older employees were surveyed. The results indicated that only for older employees were feelings of stereotype threat negatively related to job attitudes, work mental health, and intentions to resign. The third study used a diary design over five weeks to examine two mechanisms that might explain this differential response to stereotype threat: (1) stress appraisals of challenge and hindrance and (2) rumination. Results showed that while both older and younger employees experienced age-based stereotype threat, it was uniquely problematic for older employees. Furthermore, challenge appraisals mediated the relationships between age-based stereotype threat and job engagement, commitment, and intentions to quit among older, but not younger, employees. Rumination mediated the relationships between age-based stereotype threat and job satisfaction, commitment, wellbeing, and intentions to quit among older, but not younger, employees.
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Negative Interethnic Contact and the Consequences of Ethnic Neighbourhood Composition for Trust, Cohesion, and Prejudice.

Kros, M. (Utrecht University, the Netherlands), Hewstone, M. (The University of Newcastle)

Results on the relationship between ethnic neighbourhood composition and cohesion, trust, and prejudice remain inconclusive. Recent studies have gone beyond direct, neighbourhood-level effects of composition, and included positive interethnic contact as an individual-level mediator. We further extend on this research by including negative interethnic contact. We employ multilevel SEM with individuals nested in neighbourhoods, on a new dataset in the UK, consisting of 1520 White and 1474 Asian British participants. We control for neighbourhoods' ethnic segregation and economic deprivation, and individuals' levels of perceived ethnic threat. First, we show that negative interethnic contact is not affected by ethnic neighbourhood composition; not for White nor Asian British people. Second, for White British, living in neighbourhoods with a relatively high percentage of Asians is related to more positive interethnic contact; and is thereby indirectly associated with more cohesion, more trust, and less prejudice. Third, although not a function of neighbourhood composition, Asian people who have more positive contact also score higher on trust, cohesion, and lower on prejudice. Conversely, White and Asian people who have more negative interethnic contact score lower on trust, cohesion, and higher on prejudice. In sum, diverse neighbourhoods relate to more positive but not negative interethnic contact.

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Longitudinal predictors of intergroup contact with minority groups: Findings from a two-wave national survey

Faulkner, N. (Monash University), Zhao, K. (Monash University), Saeri, A. (Monash University), Smith, L. (Monash University)

Decades of social psychological research indicates that intergroup contact is important for minimising prejudice and maximising social inclusion. However, many individuals seldom or never have contact with minority groups, and there remains limited understanding of what encourages individuals to engage in such contact in naturalistic settings. Here we analysed longitudinal data from a sample of Australian community members (n=600) to identify predictors of the amount of contact that individuals have with several minority groups, including racial minorities, religious minorities, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, and LGBTI people. Consistent with recent recommendations, we implemented a multivariate approach and used a range of variables at the micro, meso, and macro levels to predict the extent to which individuals have contact with minority groups. Results from preregistered analyses (https://osf.io/evzj6) indicate that previous contact, openness to experience, education, income, and personal experiences of everyday discrimination are the most consistent significant predictors of contact with minority groups, despite some inconsistency across minority group types. In contrast, prejudice, social dominance orientation, and right wing authoritarianism did not significantly predict actual contact with most of the minority groups examined, indicating that interventions targeting other variables may be more effective for maximising contact in practice.

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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (11:00 – 12:20)
HONG KONG ALUMNI ROOM

INTERGROUP CONFLICT

Repression and Participation: A Chilean Case Study
Zuniga, C. (Universidad de Chile), Asún, R. (Universidad de Chile), Zamora, R., (Universidad de Chile), Palma, I. (Universidad de Chile), Saldana, V., (Universidad de Chile), Ortiz, C., (Universidad de Chile), Fernandez, R., (Universidad de Chile)

Several studies have shown that non-normative and normative collective action are linked to different variables. However, a survey of a random 400-person sample, conducted in the Chilean region of Aysen – where in 2011 a social movement paralyzed the region for two months and was met with a violent response from the Government – showed that most of these variables did not differ significantly between people who participated in normative and non-normative actions. Besides, a confirmatory factor analysis showed that the participants' actions cannot be divided into normative and non-normative. The dimensional structure that best fits the data is a single factor, which grouped behaviors ranging from participation in gatherings to confrontations with security forces and destruction of public property. A latent class analysis showed that two groups fits the data, but one of them includes people who barely participated in the protests, while the other encompasses nearly everyone who took part in them, with no significantly distinguishable subgroups being identified. In addition, nine interviews with movement leaders and four focus groups with people who participated in the movement were conducted. They revealed that, for all interviewees, police repression caused them to respond much more violently than they would have believed possible beforehand. Based on these results, the role that repression can play in the promotion of violent or non-normative behaviors is discussed.
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Investigating the effect of War Commemorations: A Replication and Extension of Watkins & Bastian 2019
Watkins, H. M. (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), Leidner, B. (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)

War commemorations increase U.S. resident's positive moral emotions (e.g., pride, awe) towards U.S. soldiers, even more so than displays of military strength and power. This moral elevation is, in turn, positively related to support for war in general (Watkins & Bastian, 2019). We extended these findings in several ways. Whereas previous research used video stimuli, we compared participants' responses on Remembrance Day to their responses two weeks previously. In the U.S., the U.K., and Australia, we replicated the effect of war commemorations on positive moral emotions towards ingroup soldiers. We also found that in Germany, Volkstrauertag (a national day of remembrance) increased positive moral emotions towards ingroup soldiers as well. In France, we did not find any effects of Remembrance Day on any of our outcome measures. However, in the U.S., the U.K., and Australia, we further found increased support for diplomatic solutions to geopolitical conflict, on Remembrance Day relative to baseline. We did not observe any changes in support for military solutions. We are currently following up these results, and will discuss them in light of the "preventative" and "inspirational" accounts of war commemorations developed by Watkins and Bastian (2019).
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The Right to Reconcile: Victim-Group Member Agency Following Workplace Injustice
Okimoto, T. G. (University of Queensland), Leong, W. E. R. (University of Queensland)

Following intergroup conflict, expressing the collective opinion of victim group members is an integral part of the reconciliation process. However, are these sentiments fully representative of what members of the victim group honestly feel? The present research examined victim group members' feelings of agency to engage in intergroup action, having the "right" to vocalise opinions during intergroup dialogue. Two experimental studies (N = 398 and N = 429) tested for the influence of perceived agency on behavioural indicators of intergroup dialogue among victim group members (female employees), in response to two different gender-related intergroup transgression contexts: #MeToo and workplace discrimination. We also tested for the effect of identity-based predictors of agency (i.e., group prototypicality, gender identification, personal experiences of victimisation), as well as possible situational contingencies (i.e., provision of an apology, perceived transgression severity). In line with predictions, we found that employees with stronger victim group credentials (e.g., prototypical, with personal experiences of victimization) feel more agency in expressing their views, and thus are more likely to engage in both real and hypothetical opportunities to for voice. These findings contribute to our understanding of intergroup dialogue, showing how identity-based factors can potentially inhibit steps towards reconciliation.
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Trust and Legitimization - Policing Among Racial Groups
Kappmeier, M. (University of Otago)

When it comes to trust in the police, group status matters: Previous research shows consistently that members from minority groups trust the police less than members from majority groups. Without the trust that the police indeed serves one's group, the police lacks legitimisation and consequently groups' cooperation. While trust and legitimisation are closely related constructs, little is known through which mechanism trust influences legitimisation. This work addresses this question by utilizing the multidimensional Intergroup Trust Model, which identifies the five dimensions—competence, integrity, compassion, compatibility and security—as a comprehensive set of dimensions constituting intergroup trust. 350 participants were surveyed in three Boston neighborhoods. Through regression analysis, the study found that for white participants legitimization was predicted by integrity-based trust. On the other hand, black participants had a less favorable view of the police as a legitimate institution and this perception was predicted by the lack of compassion-based trust. The findings indicate that in addition to trust, perceived legitimisation of the police is also affected by the group status of participants and their group-based experiences with the police. Minority and majority groups further differ in which kind of trust (integrity-based vs compassion-based) influence the perceived legitimisation.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (11:00 – 12:20)
GONSKI ROOM

Symposium: **(MIS)INFORMATION AND MOTIVATED REASONING**

The Antidepressant Hoax: Mere Exposure to Conspiracy Theories Decrease Intention to Seek Medical Help
Marques, M. D. (La Trobe University), Natoli, E. E. (La Trobe University)

Increasing attention to research on conspiracy theories has progressed understanding of the epistemic, existential, and social motives underlying these beliefs. Yet there is little evidence on the consequences of conspiracy beliefs, primarily due to the limitations of correlational studies. Using an experimental design, we investigated how exposure to conspiracy beliefs about antidepressants and the health system affected intention to seek medical help. Participants (N = 303) were randomly allocated to read one of three news stories used to manipulate conspiracies (pro-conspiracy, anti-conspiracy, control), then reported conspiracy beliefs, trust in health professionals and self-beliefs about powerlessness, and finally intentions to seek medical help. Multiple mediation analysis suggested that exposure to conspiracy theories (versus anti-conspiracy, when controlling for pro-conspiracy versus control) lessened intention to seek medical help indirectly through a decrease in trust in groups relied on to tell the truth about the health industry (B=.031 , SE=.016 , CI95= .008-.075), but not through powerlessness. Findings suggest that mere exposure to health conspiracies not only alter beliefs about health conspiracies, but decrease intention to engage with services in the health industry by eroding trust in relevant persons and groups.
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Political Partisanship in Responses to Sexual Misconduct Allegations against Politicians
Clarke, E. J. R. (Federation University Australia, Misinformation Lab, Deakin University), Klas, A. (Misinformation Lab, Deakin University)

Since the advent of #MeToo, the number of sexual misconduct allegations made against male politicians within the public sphere has markedly increased. However, polling indicates that political affiliation may influence the perceived legitimacy of these allegations, suggesting the possibility that this is a domain in which politically-motivated reasoning occurs. To examine this, we investigated whether participants' political party affiliation would affect the perceived legitimacy of sexual misconduct allegations against partisan-aligned and non-aligned political candidates. Three hundred and forty one Democratic and Republican affiliates, recruited via Amazon MTurk, were randomly allocated to one of two conditions (Democratic and Republican male politician accused groups) where they read a fictitious news story describing a sexual misconduct allegation made by a junior female office worker against a male politician. They were then asked to rate the legitimacy of the allegation in the story. Findings indicate that Republican, but not Democratic, affiliates were more likely to perceive the sexual misconduct allegation against a non-aligned politician as more legitimate than the allegation against a partisan-aligned politician. Results of a second study, which examined the moderating effect of strength of expressive partisanship, will also be discussed.
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Depolarising or "Rallying the Base"? The Role of Humour in Communicating Climate Change Consensus
Stevenson, J. (Monash University), Clarke, E. J. R. (Federation University Australia & Misinformation Lab, Deakin University)

With climate change remaining a politically divisive issue, successfully communicating the scientific consensus on global warming across the political spectrum has become increasingly important. However, despite political entertainment television programs being a primary source of political news for many, the possibility of using humour to increase the effectiveness of climate change communication has been largely neglected in the literature. This study therefore aimed to examine whether humorous communication can influence support for climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and pro-climate intentions, as well as whether viewer political orientation moderates these possible effects. One hundred and fifty seven participants, recruited via Amazon MTurk, were presented with either a humorous climate change video (John Oliver's "A Mathematically Representative Climate Change Debate" clip) or a humorous control (A John Oliver clip unrelated to climate change). As expected, liberals were more likely than conservatives to support mitigation and adaptation policies, and intend to engage in pro-climate behaviours, regardless of the clip viewed. Results also indicate that the "Climate Change Debate" clip may increase pro-climate intentions relative to the unrelated clip, but only for liberal-leaning participants. Implications of these findings for communication on polarised issues will be discussed.
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Employing National Identity Loss Frames as a way to Increase Climate Change Action across the Political Spectrum
Klas, A. (Misinformation Lab, Deakin University), Clarke, E. J. R. (Federation University Australia & Misinformation Lab, Deakin University)

Given the politically polarising nature of climate change in Australia, there is a need to develop persuasive messages that encourage individuals across the political spectrum to engage in climate change action. One such frame that may prove effective is a national identity loss frame. This involves emphasising how climate change will negatively impact the natural icons that are important to Australia's national identity (e.g. Great Barrier Reef) – something that both conservatives and liberals value. To test this idea, we conducted an online 2 (political orientation – liberal, conservative) x 3 (economic loss, national identity loss, control) experimental study. Participants were 678 Australian residents between the ages of 18-86 (Mage = 45.46, SDage = 16.89, Male = 368). Data was collected via the market research firm PureProfile. Preliminary results indicated that neither a national identity loss frame nor an economic loss frame, when compared to control, were effective in increasing participants intention to engage in climate change actions. Instead, political ideology contributed to climate change action, with right-leaning Australians less likely to take part in climate change mitigation and adaptation behaviours regardless of the frame they received. Exploratory analysis and implications of these results for climate change communication will be discussed.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 3 (13:20 – 14:40)
LEIGHTON HALL

HEALTH AND SOCIAL IDENTITY

Group-Based Control Restoration

Relke, S. (Leipzig University, Germany), Fritsche, I. (Leipzig University, Germany), Greenaway, K. H. (University of Melbourne)

Social identities can serve as a powerful resource to cope with stress and threatened control. There is empirical evidence that ingroup identification is positively associated with subjective well-being and more recent work suggests that group membership helps to restore a sense of control on a collective level. Integrating both findings, we hypothesised that making a social identity salient would buffer the negative effect of control threat on well-being in the context of health-threatening conditions, e.g., chronic disease. Data from one correlational (N = 60) and one experimental field study (N = 212) supported our assumptions. Perceived loss of personal control following health-related threat was negatively related to well-being (Studies 1 and 2). However, making an important group membership salient increased a sense of global control, and through this, well-being (Study 2). In a series of experimental replication studies using samples of healthy participants (N = 269, N = 352, N = 204, N = 356), we worked on a study design to manipulate both perceived personal control and social identity salience.
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Promoting Physical Activity Participation Through Social Identity Leadership: Evidence from Two Empirical Studies

Stevens, M. (Australian National University), Rees, T. (Bournemouth University), Coffee, P. (University of Stirling), Steffens, N. K. (University of Queensland), Haslam, A. (University of Queensland), Polman, R. (Queensland University of Technology)

Although physical activity participation has numerous physiological and psychological benefits, inactivity rates remain high, and a greater understanding of the factors that drive participation is needed. Recent research points to a positive relationship between the strength of individuals' social identification as a member of a particular physical activity group (e.g., an exercise group or sports team) and their group-relevant participation (e.g., in group training sessions and events). Building on this, we provide evidence from two empirical studies (one cross-sectional, one over time; combined N = 769) that, by engaging in social identity leadership, physical activity leaders may promote group members' greater group identification and, through this, greater levels of group-relevant participation. Extending growing evidence for the influence of various social factors (e.g. social support, social capital) on individuals' physical activity behaviours, findings highlight the potentially salient impact of physical activity leaders. Particularly, in line with identity leadership theorising, they point to the benefits of these leaders striving to create, represent, advance, and embed a shared sense of 'us' among the groups they lead.
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Express Yourself? Ease to Express One's Identity Mediates the Relationship Between National Belonging and Mental Health

Scarf, D. (University of Otago), Moradi, S. (University of Otago), Hunter, J. (University of Otago)

A number of studies have reported a positive relationship between levels of national identification and well-being. Although this link is clear, the relationship is likely influenced by a number of other variables. In the current study, we examine one such variable: the ease with which people feel they can express their identity in the national context. Participants were drawn from three waves (2008-2012) of the biannual New Zealand General Social Survey (NZGSS). The NZGSS consists of a number of questions related to well-being. The current study utilised the questions related to national identification, ease to express one's identity in New Zealand (i.e., "here in New Zealand, how easy or difficult is it for you to express your own identity?"), and mental health. When controlling for physical health, standard of living, and several demographic control variables, there was a clear relationship between national identification and mental health. Consistent with our hypothesis, ease to express one's identity in New Zealand partially mediated the relationship between national identity and mental health. The findings suggest that there are still identities that people feel are stigmatised or discriminated against in New Zealand.

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Harsh Tweetment? Online reactions of opponents of marriage equality to looming and final defeat.

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The explosion of research generated by the social identity approach to collective action has expanded our knowledge of why and when people take collective action. Less is known about what supporters of causes do when their social movements face challenges or even defeat. Recently the DIME Model has been proposed by Winnifred Louis and colleagues in an attempt to clarify the responses of disidentification, innovation, moralization and energization in the face of perceived lack of progress by activists and other supporters. In this paper an archival study of the online social media content on Twitter (complementing longitudinal survey studies described elsewhere) followed 153 online opponents of/ sceptics about marriage equality before and after the postal plebiscite of 2017 (sampling content on the hashtag #ItsOKtoVoteNo. Analogues of key predictors used in the social identity model of collective action were created using Linguistic Inquiry Wordcount Software. The results show that these variables ebbed before defeat and flowed after it, but that more intriguingly there was evidence of declining connection between collective action predictors and action several weeks after the plebiscite result. This result meshes with ideas from the 2009 normative alignment model of Emma Thomas and colleagues.

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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 3 (13:20 – 14:40)
TYREE ROOM

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Increasing Intention to Reduce Fossil Fuels: A Protection Motivation Theory Based Experimental Study
Kothe, E. J. (Deakin University), Ling, M. (Deakin University), Mullan, B. A. (Curtin University)

Background: The consumption of fossil fuels and the consequent increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide is considered the most influential factor in the changing climate. This project used Protection Motivation Theory (PMT) to evaluate the impact of short theory-based messages on intention to reduce use of fossil fuels. Methods: Participants (N = 3803) were recruited via Amazon MTurk and randomised to receive one of six intervention messages or to a no message control group. Each targeted a single PMT construct. We hypothesised that messages would increase intention to reduce fossil fuels consumption relative to control. Results: Messages designed to increase self-efficacy ($t(1, 080.19) = −3.51$, $p < .001$) and response efficacy ($t(1, 077.17) = −3.89$, $p < .001$) were effective at increasing intention, although other messages were not (Severity: $t(1, 071.68) = 0.54$, $p = .588$; Susceptibility: $t(1, 080.51) = −0.05$, $p = .961$; Maladaptive Response Rewards: $t(1, 083.00) = 0.59$, $p = .558$; Response Costs: $t(1, 084.61) = −1.50$, $p = .134$). Conclusions: Overall, some PMT-based messages did increase intention to reduce fossil fuel consumption immediately following message exposure. However, it is unclear whether these changes would be maintained over time or whether effective messages can be combined to increase their impact.
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Climate Change Mitigation as a Collective Action Problem in Complex Social-Ecological Systems
Kashima, Y. (University of Melbourne, Melbourne AU), Li, Y. (University of Melbourne), Sewell, D. (University of Queensland), Pattenden, E. (University of Melbourne)

Climate change mitigation poses a collective action problem within a complex social-ecological system (SES). A complex SES consists of social groups embedded in ecological systems with causal links and delayed feedback loops, and the human-climate system is an obvious example. We attempt to identify critical mechanisms that help resolve the collective action problem within a simplified SES analogue. Each actor has a partial control over its economic growth, but its GHG emissions are aggregated across all actors and their collective impact on the global warming and its negative delayed effect is fed back to their economic system. We manipulated whether the climate goal (keeping the global warming) was shared among the actors and the information about the human-climate system is in their common knowledge (everyone knows everyone has the information). As expected, both economic growth and global temperature goals were managed better when the economic goal was shared than when it was pursued individually; however, the system information was in their common knowledge, this effect was amplified. The sharing of the climate goal improved their performance, whereas the individual goal pursuit worsened the global warming. We discuss the paradoxical effect of common knowledge in the management of a complex SES.
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Social Motives and Perceptions of Societal Change

Kashima, E. (La Trobe University), Fiske, S. (Princeton University)

Across the world, people have beliefs about their society and how it is changing rapidly today. These perceptions may be linked with their fears and needs, including social isolation, a lack of interpersonal trust and sense of control with their life, which is captured by Susan Fiske's fundamental social motives. They include the motives for belonging, understanding, control, esteem, and trust. These motives may shape and be shaped by people's perceptions of societal change. To investigate this possibility, we developed a new scale of the five social motives. After a pilot study in the United States, the scale was administered to over 1,500 university students in Australia, New Zealand, the USA, the Philippines, Macao, Malaysia, and Austria. Multi-group CFA was run to establish the measurement invariances of the scale across the cultural samples. Analyses further found that social motives were associated with perceptions of societal change over time on dimensions of societal warmth, competence and morality, and societal pessimism. Emerging results and future directions will be discussed.
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Exploring Differences in the Attribution of Mind to Extinct and Non-Extinct Animals

Anderson, J. (Australian Catholic University; Australian Research Centre for Sex, Health, and Society [ARCSHS], La Trobe University.), McLeod, E. (Melbourne Zoo), Jones, S. (Australian Catholic University)

Many people report fond feelings for animals, despite behaving in ways that may harm them. People may relieve this cognitive dissonance by denying complex mental states to animals that have been harmed. The present research examined differences in human perceptions of animal intelligence between recently extinct and non-extinct species, and explored mechanisms for this effect. Across three experiments (N = 1,216), participants read vignettes describing a fictitious Australian species (the 'Broad-Nosed Potaroo') before completing items assessing their perception of the species' intelligence. Study 1 manipulated the species' conservation status to test the hypothesis that threatened and non-threatened animals are perceived as more intelligent than extinct animals. Study 2 manipulated the cause of extinction to explore whether anthropogenic extinction acts as a mechanism for the effect. Finally, Study 3 used a false-feedback paradigm to induce perceptions of personal responsibility, to explore if these factors in unison can explain variance in perceptions of animal intelligence. These findings are discussed in relation to their implications for conservation education campaigns.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 3 (13:20 – 14:40)
GALLERIES 1

EMOTION AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

The Source Effect for Disgust: Development and Behavioural Validation of a Self-Report Scale.
Weston, M. (Macquarie University), Case, T. I. (Macquarie University), Stevenson, R. J. (Macquarie University)

The source effect for disgust is a robust tendency for disgust elicitors that emanate from unfamiliar sources to elicit higher levels of disgust than those emanating from the self (Stevenson & Repacholi, 2005; Case, Repacholi & Stevenson, 2006). Whereas this effect has been demonstrated in many experimental studies, there is no existing measure to account for individual differences in the source effect. This talk describes the development and validation of a new measure of the source effect for disgust. Exploratory (N = 195) and confirmatory (N = 270) factor analyses identified a single factor structure for the 17-item self-report measure. The scale also predicted scores in a study (N = 52) of behavioural source effect tasks. The source effect scale was positively correlated with fear of contamination and food neophobia, and, importantly, it was unrelated to individual differences in disgust. The implications for the use of the source effect scale for research on disgust and future directions will be discussed.
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The Cosmic Perspective: the Effects of Feeling Small in a Vast Universe
Tyson, C. L. (University of Queensland), Hornsey, M. J. (University of Queensland), Barlow, F. K. (University of Queensland)

In comparison to the unfathomably large size of the universe, we humans are very small. Researchers have theorised that feeling small in the context of the universe might be enlightening for some, putting one's anxieties into perspective. However, for others, this sense of smallness might invoke fear and pose a psychological threat. In the present study (N = 337), we aimed to better understand the mixed effects of feeling small. We did this by exposing people to either a control video or a video that displayed the relative size of the Earth in the context of universe. When exposed to the universe, people felt more awe and smaller than those in the control group. However, the positive or negative consequences of feeling small appeared to be marginally influenced by a person's self-esteem. In line with previous studies, we found that low (but not high) self-esteem participants experienced more anxiety when exposed to the vastness of the universe. These results encourage further investigation into whether high and low self-esteem people experience a sense of smallness differently.
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Truth and Forgiveness: Does a Subjective Sense of Knowing the Truth Facilitate Victims' Closure and Willingness to Forgive?
Quinney, B. (Flinders University), Wenzel, M. (Flinders University), Woodyatt, L. (Flinders University)

Victims often want to know the truth about their victimisation, perhaps assuming that the truth will help them come to terms. The current research investigates whether knowing the truth, the impression that one has more (vs. less) complete or consistent information about an event, affects victims' post-transgression thinking and emotions. We theorise that knowing the truth leads victims to form a sense of understanding or meaning, greater abstract evaluative thinking and cognitive distancing from the event, and reduced affective intensity. Consequently, truth is predicted to increase victims' willingness to forgive. We developed a method to examine knowing the truth by presenting a report that appeared visually complete or visually incomplete but was equal in information quantity to avoid confounding knowing the truth with information effects. Findings indicate that the visually complete report led to greater subjective judgments of knowing the truth than the visually incomplete report, and indirectly to a sense of meaning, closure, reduced affect, and greater forgiveness. The study provides preliminary evidence of the utility of knowing the truth in aiding victims to come to terms with their victimisation.
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Is Disgust Uniquely Human?
Case, T. I. (Macquarie University), Stevenson, R. J. (Macquarie University), Byrne, R. W. (University of St. Andrews, UK), Hobaiter, C. (University of St. Andrews, UK)

Disgust has long been described as a powerful and uniquely human social emotion that expands from its roots in distaste to encompass, through culture, a wide range of elicitors (e.g., faeces) and abstract social phenomena (e.g., moral violations) (e.g., Rozin, 2015). In contrast, an evolved disease avoidance account of disgust assumes that there is continuity between the emotion of disgust in humans and animals. However, beyond the case of avoiding stimuli that taste bad, there has been little exploration of the existence of disgust elicitors in animals. A survey of aversions, contamination reactions, and signs of disgust in nonhuman great apes was collected from a sizeable sample (N = 74) of the specialised population of great ape researchers, fieldworkers, and keepers. Overall, the results suggest that great apes share with humans an aversion to a restricted range of core pathogen sources, which extends beyond distaste to resemble human disgust. However, in nonhuman great apes, this aversion is muted. Implications for the conceptualisation of disgust are discussed and a novel account of the emergence of increased disgust sensitivity in humans is presented.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 3 (13:20 – 14:40)
GALLERIES 2

CULTURE AND ATTITUDES

Pasifika Mental Health in New Zealand
Kapeli, S. (University of Auckland), Manuela, S. (University of Auckland), Sibley, C. (University of Auckland)

It has been widely documented that people experiencing psychological distress have an increased likelihood of experiencing anxiety or a depressive disorder. Furthermore, recent findings from the New Zealand Mental Health Foundation (2016) tell us that rates of psychological distress are almost 1.5 times higher for adult Pacific peoples than their non-Māori and non-Pacific counterparts. Thus, our research focuses on exploring Pasifika Mental Health, by leveraging data from the New Zealand Attitudes & Values Study (NZAVS), a national longitudinal data set, to examine how measures of psychological distress, anxiety and depression change across time for adult Pacific peoples in New Zealand. If there are significant changes, what other factors (i.e. certain demographic indicators, aspects of wellbeing) could be contributing to this change? Are there particular variables that may be instrumental in promoting positive Pasifika mental health outcomes? Our research is vital because detrimental mental health experiences is a serious concern for Pacific peoples. We need to understand how and why Pacific peoples experience some of the highest rates of mental illness in New Zealand. In doing so, we will be better equipped to work towards changing this narrative moving forward.
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Age Group Differences in Children's Right-Wing Authoritarianism in New Zealand and China
Ruffman, T. (University of Otago), Du, K. (University of Otago), Hill, S. (University of Otago)

We compared two cultures (New Zealand, China) using a new measure of right-wing authoritarianism for children. The child scales were based on the adult scales with items worded in understandable ways and rated on a five-point scale (-2 to +2). There were two versions (8 items and 19 items). Children were aged between 6 and 12 years (NZ: N = 75; China: N = 112). In both cultures there was acceptable inter-item reliability (alphas > .70). The data was analysed using a 2 (Country: NZ, China) x 6 (Age Group: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12) analysis of variance. The effect for Country was not significant, $F(1, 165) = 0.29$, $p = .593$, $\eta p2 = .002$, with similar levels of RWA in NZ and China, nor was the Country x Age Group interaction, $F(5, 165) = 0.91$, $p = .475$, partial eta squared = .027 (i.e., the decline in RWA with age was similar in the two countries). However, the effect for Age Group was significant, $F(5, 165) = 12.73$, $p < .001$, partial eta squared = .278, with a consistent decline in RWA with age (NZ: $r = -.447$, $p < .001$; China: $r = -.661$).
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Racial Bias and Empathy: Older Chinese Children Show an Empathic Bias for In-Group Members Hurt Intentionally

Du, K. (University of Otago), Hunter, J. (University of Otago), Scarf, D. (University of Otago), Ruffman, T. (University of Otago)

This study used a story-telling task to examine 112 Chinese children's (M = 8.37 years, range: 5 to 13.25 years) empathy towards same-race and cross-race members harmed intentionally as opposed to accidentally. A new measure of right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) for children was used to examine correlations with children's empathetic attitudes. Increasing age, gender (females) and lower RWA were significant predictors of empathy toward in-group members, but age interacted with gender such that boys at all ages were biased to be empathic to same-race members hurt intentionally, whereas this tendency increased with age for girls. Age, gender and RWA did not predict empathy for out-group members.
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The Changing Face of Nations: Are Majority Groups Threatened by an Ethnic Shift?

Lescelius, J. C. (Victoria University of Wellington), Milfont, T. L. (Victoria University of Wellington)

By the mid to late 21st century, majority groups of European descent will account for less than half the total populations in many Western countries. This projected ethnic shift means majority groups will become minorities, expressing a shift from "majority-minority" to "minority-majority" nations. We conducted three experiments (N = 520) to examine how anticipation of future ethnic shifts affects current intergroup processes in New Zealand by investigating how present-day majority group members (New Zealand Europeans) perceive and react to a projected minority-majority future. Participants exposed to a minority-majority future expressed greater feelings of in-group sympathy than those presented only with present-day demographic information. Contrary to findings of North American research, the minority-majority future was not associated with negative attitudes towards migrants or greater in-group serving biases. When comparing two projected future conditions, participants in the minority-majority future condition expressed greater belief that the nation would possess more positive characteristics than those in the New Zealand European-majority future condition. Experimental conditions also moderated the relationship between future expectations and present-day attitudes and action intentions, with participants in the minority-majority condition more or less likely to engage in present-day pro-diversity actions or perceive diversity as threatening. Theoretical implications for intergroup relations are discussed.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 3 (13:20 – 14:40)
HONG KONG ALUMNI ROOM

PERSONALITY AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

They Can't Help Themselves: Selfless Motivation Predicts Lower Impact of Teacher Job Performance Through Task Proactivity
Grant, A. M. (The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania), Rebele, R. W. (University of Melbourne, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania)

Concern for others is an important source of moral motivation to help others, including through our work. When it becomes selfless, however, it can reduce impact. Drawing on theories of unmitigated communion and resource allocation, we propose that by being overly reactive to help requests, selfless employees are less proactive on their core job tasks, inadvertently undermining their effectiveness at helping others through their work. In a study of over 400 U.S. teachers, we developed a situational judgment test (SJT) to assess teacher selfless motivation, obtained coaches' ratings of teacher task proactivity, and measured the impact of teachers' job performance with lagged data on students' standardised achievement scores. At the end of the school year, after controlling for the previous year's performance, selfless teachers had lower-achieving students than their peers, mediated by lower observer ratings of task proactivity. We also report data from a separate sample of working adults examining associations between our SJT and measures of Big 5 personality traits, unmitigated communion, and proactive personality. Our research contributes new insights about the costs of selfless motivation to the impact of job performance and highlights the role of selfless motivation in shaping the moral consequences of an otherwise prosocial disposition.
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Emotional Intelligence and Its Relation to Appraisal, Coping and Stress
Kunst, H. E. (Maastricht University), MacCann, C. (University of Sydney)

It has been proposed that people high in Emotional Intelligence (EI) are better able to deal with stress leading to better or more effective coping. Yet the mechanisms linking EI and regulatory responses are not well documented. A sample of 96 first-year University students were subjected to a lab-induced stressor (a mathematics test intentionally designed to be too difficult). Higher EI was expected to be positively associated with post-task appraisal of controllability, problem-focused coping and reappraisal, and resilience to stress (i.e. smaller difference in pre- to post-task stress measurement). EI was moreover expected to predict lower reactivity to stress, mediated by type of coping and situational appraisals. We found that these hypotheses are not supported. Relations between EI, coping, appraisal and stress exist at baseline, but not following the experimental manipulation. Results will be discussed highlighting that individual differences including EI seem to be influential in everyday, non-stressful situations, but not in extreme stress-situations.
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Exploring Antisocial Worldview and Trait Psychopathy Development in Australian Adults Using a Mixed-Method Approach

Hayley, A. (Deakin University), Mayshak, R. (Deakin University), Vroom, J. (Deakin University), Chalmers, K. (Deakin University), Montgomery-Farrer, B. (Monash University)

Aim: These studies explored how social modelling of worldviews by parents to their children is associated with the development of antisocial worldviews and trait psychopathy in adults, using Levenson's two-factor trait psychopathy model. Method: An Australian community sample (N=346) aged 18-77 years (M=35.56, SD=12.65, 69% women) completed an online survey (Study 1). A similar sample (N=577) aged 18-98 years (M=42.04, SD=17.06, 55% women) completed a mixed-method online survey (Study 2 and 3). Results: Regression-based analyses found participants' antisocial beliefs mediated the effect of parents' antisocial beliefs on both primary and secondary trait psychopathy, for both men and women. Qualitative analyses explored consistency between valence of parent and participant worldviews, value-laden beliefs and ideologies informing participant worldviews, and perceived parents influence on the development of participants' worldview, to provide context for quantitative results. Implications: Social modelling of antisocial worldviews by parents has developmental implications for the child's worldview and disposition toward psychopathy. Qualitative findings highlight a high prevalence of ambiguous worldviews (not merely 'prosocial' or 'antisocial'), characterised by a desire for prosociality marred by fear of exploitation. These findings suggest two opportunities for intervention to ameliorate antisociality broadly and psychopathy specifically, via parents' social modelling and by challenging adults' ambiguous worldviews.
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Treat Others the Way You Want to Be Treated: Empathic Prosocial Responding in Children and Parent Disciplinary Strategies

Hayhurst, J. G. (University of Otago), Hunter, J. A. (University of Otago), Buchanan, M. (University of Otago), Du, K. (University of Otago), Ruffman, T. (University of Otago)

The present study explores parent and child prosocial and empathic responding in terms of parent characteristics, values and disciplinary strategies, as well as new measures of child social values. Children (age 5-10, N = 52) completed a prosocial empathic responding measure involving a sticker task and four short stories in which characters were harmed either intentionally or unintentionally, and the harm was either severe or mild. They also completed a RWA, SDO and self-esteem measures. Parents completed empathy, RWA, and SDO scales, and responded to four disciplinary scenarios, analysed in terms of perspective taking techniques, feelings discussed, and authoritative strategies. Results suggest that children responded more prosocially when characters in the stories were harmed intentionally, and the harm was severe. Parents of older children and with higher RWA used more authoritative discipline strategies. Parent empathy was positively correlated to perspective taking strategies. Levels of mother education was positively correlated to discussing feelings in disciplinary strategies. There were no correlations between discipline strategies and empathic responding, child RWA or child SDO. There was no correlation between parent and child empathy, RWA, or SDO. Implications are discussed in terms of parenting strategies, and empathy development in children.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 4 (16:20 – 18:00)
LEIGHTON HALL

Symposium: YES WE CAN! MAKING GOOD THEORY PRACTICAL BY APPLYING THE SOCIAL IDENTITY APPROACH TO DOMAINS OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP

Yes We Can! Making Good Theory Practical by Applying the Social Identity Approach to Domains of Health, Education, Organization and Leadership

Haslam. A. (University of Queensland), Bentley, S. (University of Queensland), Cruwys, T. (Australia National University), Haslam, C. (University of Queensland), Jetten, J. (University of Queensland), Peters, K. (University of Queensland), Steffens, N. (University of Queensland)

Social identity research was pioneered as a theoretical approach to the analysis of intergroup relations, but over the last two decades it has increasingly been used to shed light on applied issues. One early application from social identity and self-categorization theories was to the organisational domain, but more recently there has been a surge of interest in applications to multiple spheres of health. This paper charts the development of this Applied Social Identity Approach, and abstracts five core lessons from the research that has taken this forward. (1) Groups and social identities matter because they have a critical role to play in organisational and health outcomes. (2) Self-categorisations matter because it is people's self-understandings that shape their psychology and behaviour. (3) The power of groups is unlocked by working with social identities. (4) Social identities need to be made to matter in deed not just in word. (5) Psychological intervention is always political because it always involves social identity management. This analysis provides an introduction to new programmes (G4H, G4E and 5R) that are discussed in this symposium. Their success speaks to the rarely tested truth of Lewin's famous dictum that nothing is so practical as good theory.
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Groups 4 Health Part I: Evidence that a Social Identity Theory Derived Intervention Reduces the Health Costs of Loneliness

Haslam, C. (University of Queensland), Cruwys, T. (Australian National University), Bentley, S. V. (University of Queensland), Dingle, G. A. (University of Queensland), Chang, M. (University of Queensland), Haslam, S. A. (University of Queensland), Jetten, J. (University of Queensland)

Loneliness is a key public health issue for which various interventions have been trialled, but few directly target the core feature of loneliness—lack of belonging. This is the focus of Groups 4 Health (G4H), a recently developed theory-derived and manualised intervention that directly targets the development and maintenance of social group memberships and associated identifications that promote belonging. In this talk, I will present data from two studies — a pilot study (Study 1) and a randomised controlled trial (Study 2)—investigating the efficacy cy of this program in adults (n = 83, n = 120, respectively) presenting with loneliness associated with psychological distress. Findings from these studies showed that those who received G4H reported significantly fewer symptoms of loneliness (dS1 = -0.86, dS2 = -1.16), social anxiety (dS1 = -0.52, dS2 = -0.53), and depression (dS1 = -0.29, dS2 = -0.67), and a stronger sense of connectedness to multiple groups (dS1 = 0.82, dS2 = 0.96) compared to control conditions. We discuss the value of G4H in providing a viable solution to loneliness and its transdiagnostic potential in recent adaptation of the program for particular contexts (e.g., retirement, addiction recovery).
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Groups 4 Health Part II: What Are the Mechanisms Through Which a Social Identity Intervention Improves Health?

Cruwys, T. (Australian National University), Haslam, C. (University of Queensland), Rathbone, J. (University of Queensland), Williams, E. (University of Queensland), Haslam. A. (University of Queensland)

Demonstrating the success of an intervention is key in its adoption. However, it is also important to identify the mechanisms through which interventions achieve their outcomes so it can be appropriately targeted. In this second part of the G4H presentation, we will first describe preliminary data from a Phase III Randomised Controlled Trial comparing Groups 4 Health to Cognitive Behaviour Therapy among young people with depression and loneliness. These data, together with that from the two studies described in Part I, were then used to explore how Groups 4 Health works, and for whom it is most effective. The findings supported the Social Identity Model of Identity Change, indicating that increased social identification with the therapy group and increased multiple group memberships are the mechanism of action through which Groups 4 Health shows benefits.
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GROUPS 4 EDUCATION: An Intervention to Improve Social Connectedness in Academic Contexts

Bentley, Sarah (University of Queensland), Greenaway, K. H. (University of Melbourne), Haslam. A. (University of Queensland), Haslam, C. (University of Queensland)

Today's university students face tough challenges—including rising fees, lack of career certainty, and increasing competition—all of which breed insecurity and self-doubt. One of the most pervasive experiences reported by students is a sense of not belonging in their educational environment, which is often associated with depression and anxiety. Although existing interventions target and assess belongingness indirectly via subjective experience, we present findings from a novel intervention—GROUPS 4 EDUCATION (G4E)—that targets social connectedness directly and assesses it behaviourally. G4E promotes awareness of the importance of groups, has students map their existing group memberships, and provides them with the skills to align those group memberships with their educational needs. Results from self-report and behavioural data showed that G4E causes significant uplift in social connectedness, as well as having benefits for psychological well-being and academic agency that persist for at least 3 months.
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The 5R Program: Social Identity-Based Leadership Development to Promote Engagement and Health in Organizations

Steffens, N. (University of Queensland), Haslam, A. (University of Queensland), Peters, K. (University of Queensland), McMillan, B. (University of Queensland), Bentley, S. V. (University of Queensland)

Social identity research shows that leadership is a process of group identity development that centres on a leader's ability to create, advance, represent, and embed a sense of shared identity within a group. However, we know little about how leaders can engage in identity leadership and what strategies and activities they can use to develop and manage group identities in the workplace. To address this issue, we will introduce the 5R leadership development program. This program consists of a loop of five iterative processes: (1) Readying (understanding the importance of social identity processes for leadership in organizations), (2) Reflecting (identifying important social identities at work), (3) Representing (identifying aspirations and goals associated with different subgroup identities), (4) Realising (identifying goals that are shared between subgroup and superordinate group and planning the embedding of strategies and practices to achieve them), and (5) Reporting (presenting strategies and assessing progress towards goals). Results of an initial longitudinal study with senior leaders and their team members from a public organisation are presented. Results indicated that 5R is a useful framework for leadership development that translates insights from social identity theory and empirical research into structured intervention.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 4 (16:20 – 18:00)
TYREE ROOM

Symposium: **NEW DIRECTIONS IN MORAL PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH**

Enlightened Compassion: A 'Morally Exceptional' Trait Between Agreeableness and Openness to Experience
Lawn, E. C. R. (University of Melbourne), Laham, S. M. (University of Melbourne), Zhao, Z. (University of Melbourne), Smilie, L. (University of Melbourne)

Moral actions are 'exceptional' to the extent that they are non-normative—i.e., more inclusive, costly, difficult, innovative, or effective. Such exceptionality is vital to ensuring continual moral progress. Yet, individuals differ in their tendency to perform exceptional moral actions, prompting the question: who are the morally exceptional? In the extant Big Five literature, Agreeableness (and to a lesser extent, Openness to Experience) has been linked to pro outgroup-oriented concerns, whilst Openness to Experience (and to a lesser extent, Agreeableness) predicts pro nature-oriented concerns. Merging these literatures, we suggest these effects may be driven by the correlated sub-traits of Compassion (an aspect of Agreeableness) and Openness (an aspect of Openness to Experience). We label their covariance 'enlightened compassion (EC)', or the tendency to be inclusive. In this talk, I will present replicable findings across five studies examining the construct validity of EC (total N = 1,914). I will show that the overlap of Compassion and Openness is well described by a set of novel items designed to measure EC, and that EC consistently converges with self-reported measures of inclusiveness (e.g., moral expansiveness; self-transcendence). Upcoming studies investigating EC's relation with inclusive behaviour, and other dimensions of moral exceptionality, are also discussed.
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Threat Sensitivity and the Moral Condemnation of Third-Party Actions
Rhee, Joshua J. (University of Melbourne), Bastian. B. (University of Melbourne)

It is now well-established that people may differ in the domains of values that they consider to be morally important. However, little research has investigated whether differences exist in the general tendency for people to think of issues as morally relevant across domains. Using the Moral Foundations Vignettes (Clifford, 2015) we sought to identify trait-level differences in peoples' tendency to condemn third-party actions. Over three studies (N = 467), we found that individuals who were higher in sensation-seeking were less likely to perceive actions as morally wrong across multiple moral foundation domains. In two of the said studies, this relationship was also found to be mediated by trait avoidance motivation (BIS), such that sensation-seeking was a negative predictor of BIS, and BIS was a positive predictor of seeing actions as morally wrong. Such findings suggest that an increased general tendency for moral condemnation may be associated with sensitivity to potential threats in one's environment. I will also discuss an upcoming study investigating a prominent contemporary social explanation for why people may be more likely to engage in moral condemnation, by looking at the relationship between exposure to adverse life-events (or lack thereof), and tendency to see actions as morally wrong.
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The Need for Meaning Motivates Costly Prosociality

Dakin, Brodie D. (University of Melbourne), Bastian. B. (University of Melbourne), Laham, S. M. (University of Melbourne)

Meaning in life has predominantly been studied in terms of how it determines personal wellbeing or feeling well. Less work has examined how meaning in life relates to behaviours directed toward maximising the wellbeing of others or doing well. While searching for meaning is often viewed as implying a deficit, we find that this need for meaning significantly predicts engagement in costly prosocial or altruistic behaviours. This relationship likely arises due to the nature of prosociality and altruism as a 'source' of meaning in life. Across Studies 1-4 (N = 784), we show that the need for meaning correlates with greater willingness to engage in a range of costly prosocial behaviours, including volunteering, blood and organ donation, and sacrificing oneself to save others. The need for meaning is further shown to be distinct from the pursuit of happiness (Study 2 & Study 3), and to share a stronger association with costly prosociality than non-costly prosociality (Study 3 & Study 4). Finally, Study 5 (N = 370) extends these findings by showing that the need for meaning correlates with actual costly prosocial behaviour as well. Overall, findings illuminate the need for meaning as a unique 'driver' of prosocial or altruistic activity.
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Individual Differences in the Denial of Animal Mind

Tan, N. P. (University of Melbourne), Bastian. B. (University of Melbourne), Smilie, L. (University of Melbourne)

The meat paradox describes the conflict between the desire to eat meat and the distaste for animal cruelty. To facilitate this morally questionable behaviour, meat-eaters employ motivated cognitive processes such as the denial of animal mind. However, the role that individual differences may play in this process is unknown. Thus, we examine individual differences in the denial of animal mind, as a function of basic personality traits. Participants (N = 355, 40% female) completed a mind attribution task under two conditions: whilst viewing a picture of a farm animal (a) described as engaging in its normal behaviours, and (b) described as being processed for meat. Higher scorers on Emotional Volatility denied mind to a stronger degree than lower scorers, and lower scorers on Intellect denied mind to a stronger degree than higher scorers. In addition, lower Intellect strengthened the negative effect of Emotional Volatility on mind denial. These findings provide useful insights on how personality traits can help understand individual differences in the engagement of morally motivated cognitive processes.
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Conservatives Care About Nature Too: Social Conservatism Predicts Moral Concern via the Small Self
Klebl, C. (University of Melbourne), Bastian. B. (University of Melbourne)

Environmental issues are highly politicised with the political left champion environmentalist political positions and emphasising care for nature. In two studies, we investigated a potential pathway through which conservatives feel moral concern for nature. Departing from the prevailing harm-based discourse, we examined whether conservatives are more likely to experience feelings of self-diminishment—a key response to the emotion of awe which is argued to have originated from subordination to powerful others (Keltner & Haidt, 2003)—and if this, in turn, might increase concern for nature. We found that social conservatism and the binding moral foundations (Authority, Ingroup, and Purity) predict moral concern for plants and animals via the small-self component of a dispositional measure of awe (Study 1), and that experimentally inducing awe elicits this effect (Study 2). These findings suggest that conservatives can care about nature too, through a pathway that appeals to their morality (i.e., respect for authority), and thus might contribute to finding ways that reduce polarisation on environmental issues.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 4 (16:20 – 18:00)
GALLERIES 1

GENDER AND INEQUALITY

Recruit Smarter: An applied test of CV de-identification for workplace diversity

Stratemeyer, M. (University of Melbourne), Sojo, V. (University of Melbourne), Wheeler, M. (University of Melbourne), Rozenblat, V. (University of Melbourne), Lee, I. (UNSW Sydney), Peter, D. (University of Melbourne), Wood, R. (University of Technology Sydney)

Job applicants from minority groups tend to be underrepresented in organisations. Research suggests that unconscious biases based on personal characteristics may play a role in this inequality (e.g., Bertrand & Mullainathan, 2004). Changing workplace processes and systems may offer a means of reducing the impact of unconscious bias on hiring decisions, thus improving workplace diversity. In this pilot program, we tested the efficacy of de-identifying applicant CVs on the diversity of applicants who were shortlisted and hired for roles. Across four organisations (total n = 1420), we found that de-identifying social and economic characteristics improved the success of minority group applicants, including women, overseas-born candidates, and applicants from lower socioeconomic areas. The results of this research reaffirm the findings of experimental research conducted in Australia (e.g., Booth, Leigh, & Varganova, 2012), as well as similar field studies from countries such as Norway, France, and Sweden. We suggest that CV de-identification may be an effective measure for improving recruitment of applicants from underrepresented groups.
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Young Women's Feminist Identity Development: Understanding, Embodying and Enacting

Poll, A. (Swinburne University of Technology), Critchley, C. (Swinburne University of Technology), Wyatt, S. (Swinburne University of Technology)

Feminist identity (FI) plays an important role in womens' quality of life, including their mental health (Saunders & Kashubeck-West, 2006). The aim of this study was to develop an innovative model of FI development for young Australian women, given the commonly used Downing and Roush (1985) model is arguably outdated. Nine women aged between 22 and 29 who scored highly on a measure of FI, participated in semi-structured interviews exploring topics including key experiences, self-labelling, and enacting their feminist identity. Using a thematic analysis approach, three phases of FI development were identified: Internalisation, Exploration, and Externalisation. Overall, participants initially held neutral-negative views on feminism in their formative years, but had come to understand feminism through actively seeking information and through exposure to pro-feminist environments including university and the workplace. Having gained an understanding of feminism, these young women then confidently self-labelled as feminist and endeavoured to pass their new understandings to others. The findings of this study has highlighted the important and varying ways in which young women embody their feminist identities and incorporate their feminist identities into their everyday lives.
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Breaking the silence on sexual assault and harassment: An analysis of #MeToo and #TimesUp tweets.

Drewett, C. (University of Adelaide), Augoustinos, M. (University of Adelaide), Oxlad, M. (University of Adelaide)

Following news articles revealing film producer Harvey Weinstein as a serial abuser, women from Hollywood and around the world took to social media using the hashtag #MeToo to detail their experiences of sexual harassment and assault. As a response to the overwhelming influx of stories from women, over 300 women from Hollywood came together to form the Time's Up initiative to raise money to assist with legal expenses associated with sexual harassment cases. Using thematic analysis (TA) the aim of this project was to analyse the content of #MeToo tweets from the first day of its conception (October 16th 2017) and compare these with the content of #TimesUp tweets from January 1st 2018, the day the initiative was announced. The data corpus included 10,546 #MeToo tweets and 3,039 #TimesUp tweets. Seventeen themes were identified in the #MeToo data with the two largest being self-disclosure of personal experiences of harassment/ abuse (5,028) and the expression of support (1,508) for the movement and for women. Analysis of the #TimesUp tweets is still being finalised, with the aim of identifying differential patterns of protest between the two political/social movements.

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Can Learning That Sexual Orientation Is Continuous or Fluid Change How People Report Their Sexual Orientation?

Morandini, J. (University of Sydney), Dacosta, L. (University of Sydney), Dar-Nimrod, I. (University of Sydney)

A series of studies examined whether heterosexual individuals' perceptions of their own sexual orientation could be influenced experimentally by manipulating their knowledge of the nature of sexual orientation. Participants read summaries describing evidence for sexual orientation existing on a continuum versus in discrete categories, and sexual orientation as fluid versus stable across the life-course and responded to various questions about their sexual-orientation. After exposure to fluid or continuous manipulations, heterosexual participants were up to five times more likely than controls to rate themselves as non-exclusively heterosexual. Additionally, those who read the continuous account reported being more uncertain of their sexual orientation and more willing to engage in same-sex sexual experiences in the future, than those in control. These results suggest that one's perception of their own sexual orientation is somewhat malleable and can be affected by informational accounts alone. These findings may offer promising new directions for prejudice-reduction initiatives.

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Do Rumination, Working Hours, Housework, and Separation Drive the "Midlife Crisis" in Men and Women?

Ejova, A. (University of Auckland), Milojev, P. (University of Auckland), Sibley, C. G. (University of Auckland)

A dip in life satisfaction in midlife – approximately between the ages of 48 and 62 – has been observed in many countries. In the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study, a population-representative longitudinal study of values, attitudes and demographics in New Zealand, we observe, in multi-group cohort-sequential latent growth modelling across five timepoints (2012-2016), flat (as opposed to increasing) slopes of life satisfaction in women between the ages of 35 and 49, and, in men, between the ages of 45 and 49. The study provides time-series data for testing hypotheses about the contributions to the life-satisfaction dip of decreasing rumination over the lifecourse, workload (working hours per week), housework (housework and childcare hours per week), and separation. Final results will be presented, but preliminary findings indicate that none of these factors in isolation affect life satisfaction slopes in the relevant cohort groups. However, in an analysis of potential cohort effects (which might contribute to the life satisfaction dip around the world), we observe, among both men and women, higher life satisfaction at a model-predicted sixth timepoint at 50 for 45-to-49-year-olds and the first timepoint for 50-to-54-year-olds. The difference is modulated by working hours among women, and rumination and separation among men.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 4 (16:20 – 18:00)
GALLERIES 2

PERSON PERCEPTION AND STEREOTYPING

Are Twelve Heads Better Than One? Stereotypes and Jury Decision Making
McKimmie, B. (University of Queensland), Schuller, R. (York University, Canada), Masser, B. (University of Queensland), Goodman Delahunty, J. (Charles Sturt University), Tait, D. (Western Sydney University), Rosner, M. (London School of Economics), Sarre, R. (University of South Australia)

Research on individual (mock) jurors suggests that while evidence strength is a major influence on their perceptions and verdicts, they are still influenced by a range of extra-legal factors, including stereotypes about ethnicity, gender, socio-economic status, and attractiveness. Some research suggests that individuals' initial biases survive deliberation to influence the verdict, others suggest that deliberation has a curative effect on biased individual preferences. Very few studies directly test the effect of deliberation, and those that do often come to conflicting conclusions, possibly due to idiosyncratic features of the case stimuli. This paper reports on three mock jury deliberation experiments using a range of case types to explore the potential curative effect of deliberation on the quality of jurors' decisions.
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It's Only Funny If We Say It: The Intergroup Sensitivity Effect and the Reception of Disparagement Humor
Thai, M. (University of Queensland), Borgella, A. M. (Bates College), Sanchez, M. S. (Griffith University)

Three studies aimed to assess whether the intergroup sensitivity effect emerges for disparagement humor, such that a disparaging joke would be received more positively if the source of the joke is part of the group being disparaged than if they are not a member of the disparaged group. In Study 1, participants examined a straight or gay source making either a disparaging joke targeting gay people or a non-disparaging joke. In Study 2, participants examined a White, Black or Asian source making a disparaging joke targeting Asian people. In Study 3, participants evaluated how generally acceptable it was for members of different social groups to make certain disparaging jokes. In all three studies, the intergroup sensitivity effect emerged. Participants evaluated disparaging humor more favorably if the source belonged to the group being disparaged than if they did not. These findings extend the intergroup sensitivity effect to the domain of disparagement humor.
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Differential Processing of Race in Familiar and Unfamiliar Faces: Implications for the Other Race Effect
Oldmeadow, J. A. (Swinburne University of Technology), Young, A. W. (University of York)

The well-known other race effect in face recognition is often interpreted amongst social psychologists as stemming from cognitive and motivational biases linked to own-group preferences. Categorising others as outgroup members leads to poorer recognition because we don't attend to them with as much cognitive energy as for ingroup members. However, recent advances in understanding recognition of familiar and unfamiliar faces suggest an alternative explanation for the other race effect. Put simply, with unfamiliar faces we are less able to differentiate facial cues that are diagnostic of identity from cues that are not, such as expression. This could extend to cues to race, so that perceivers are less able to differentiate cues to race from other cues to identity, leading to errors of telling people of the same race apart as well as identifying a given individual across images. We report two studies that show that (a) cues to race are

integrated with other cues to identity in unfamiliar face processing, and (b) this does not occur for familiar faces. The other race effect could arise, in part, from problems associated with recognition of unfamiliar faces in general, independently from cognitive and motivational processes involved in social categorisation.
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The Stereotype Content Model – Benefits and Challenges of Examining Group-Related Differences on Basic Dimensions of Social Perception in a Latent Modelling Framework
Friehs, M.-T. (Osnabrück University, Germany), Kotzur, P. F. (Osnabrück University, Germany)

The Stereotype Content Model (SCM) proposes warmth and competence as fundamental dimensions of the social perception of groups. This model was applied to generate societal descriptions of various countries, to describe trans- and intra-cultural variation in stereotype content or to investigate perception of group labels. However, although latent modelling/structure equation modelling (SEM) presents various advantages for the statistical modelling, reliability and validity of the findings, SEM have rarely been applied in SCM literature. This presentation gives an overview of the extant SCM literature, elaborates potential contributions of SEM to this line of research, and sheds light on potential challenges to SCM research. Special attention will be paid to the question of measurement equivalence, which relates to the valid comparison of assessments of social groups' perception. An empirical example of a measurement equivalence analysis within and between samples will be presented and its implications will be discussed with reference to the implications of (missing) measurement equivalence on the validity of SCM findings as well as future research directions.
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The Effects of Ingroup and Outgroup Friends on the Development of Outgroup Attitudes: A Five-Wave Longitudinal Social Network Study
Bracegirdle, C. (University of Oxford), Wölfer, R. (University of Oxford), van Zalk, M. (Osnabrück University), Hewstone, M. (University of Oxford)

An extensive body of research shows that outgroup contact improves outgroup attitudes, yet the corresponding influence of ingroup contact has been largely ignored. Our research provides a necessary holistic investigation of the development of outgroup attitudes by considering the effects of adolescents' contact with both ethnic ingroup and outgroup members. Five waves of data were collected over the academic year 2017-2018 in two diverse English schools. The 1170 respondents (829 Asian, 341 White; 558 male, 612 female; aged 11-14 years) completed surveys every eight weeks, which contained both network and self-report measures. Friendship networks within each school year group were elicited using peer nomination procedures, and contact was operationalised as the number of nominated ingroup and outgroup friends. Outgroup attitudes were measured via self-report. Social network analyses (RSiena) revealed high levels of ethnic segregation and homophily. We used multilevel models to estimate the divergent effects of ingroup and outgroup contact on students' outgroup attitudes, and co-evolution models to examine attitude socialisation in the friendship networks. Together these analyses provide insights into the importance of friendships with both ingroup and outgroup members for shaping adolescents' outgroup attitudes, and illustrate the value of innovative social network analyses in understanding prejudice development.
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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 4 (16:20 – 18:00)
HONG KONG ALUMNI ROOM

PERSONALITY AND PERSONALITY PROCESSES

It Ain't Over 'til the Fat Lady Sings: Emotional Intelligence, Performance Anxiety, and Mental Health in Opera Singers.
Walker, S. A. (University of Sydney), MacCann, C. (University of Sydney), Double, K. S. (The University of Oxford), Tiliopoulos, N. (University of Sydney)

There has been increasing concern regarding the mental health of opera singers with a recent report revealing high levels of anxiety and depression within the industry (Entertainment Assist, 2016). Prior research has highlighted the link between performance anxiety and mental health (Robson & Kenny, 2017), as well as performance anxiety and narcissistic tendencies (Gabbard, 1983). Additionally, emotional intelligence predicts both mental health (Fernandez-Abascal & Martin-Diaz, 2015), and test anxiety in academic settings (Ahmadpanah et al., 2016). Results from the present study, consisting of 106 opera singers supported the hypotheses finding (1) emotional intelligence was significantly negatively associated with mental health, primarily depression; (2) greater performance anxiety was significantly positively related to mental health concerns, particularly stress; (3) Performance anxiety partially mediates the relationship between emotional intelligence and mental health; (4) Greater vulnerable narcissism, but not grandiose narcissism, was significantly and positively associated with mental health concerns. Additional findings will be presented and discussed.
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Gullibility and Replying to Scam Emails
Teunisse, A. K. (Macquarie University), Case, T. I. (Macquarie University)

Last year, in Australia, over $107 million was lost to scammers (Australian Competition & Consumer Commission, 2017). The magnitude of the amount of money lost, and resulting psychological distress, is a clarion call to psychologists to investigate why some people are more likely to fall victim to scams than others. Gullibility is the acceptance of a false premise in the presence of untrustworthiness cues and a new scale has been developed to measure it (Teunisse, Case, Fitness, & Sweller, 2018). The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between gullibility and the intention to reply to scam emails. Participants (N = 155) completed measures of gullibility, cognitive ability, pseudo-profound bullshit detection, and were also presented with example scam emails. The participants rated the emails on the likelihood that they would respond to it, the perceived trustworthiness of the email, and the persuasiveness of the email. It was found that participants who scored higher on the Gullibility Scale found the emails significantly more persuasive and were more likely to respond to them compared with participants who had lower gullibility scores. The relationship between gullibility and the perceived trustworthiness of the email was not statistically significant. Implications are discussed.
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Psychological Entitlement

Stronge, S. (University of Auckland), Sibley, C. (University of Auckland)

The rejection-identification model describes how rejection of an ingroup often results in increased ingroup identification. However, research regarding narcissists suggests they are only likely to identify with a group when it is personally beneficial. Using a large national panel study of adult New Zealanders, we examined the moderating effect of psychological entitlement on the rejection-identification link. Across two studies, perceived discrimination towards an ingroup was consistently associated with higher ingroup identification. However, this link was attenuated among those high in psychological entitlement for members of religious groups (Study 1; N = 7,767) and members of minority ethnic groups (Study 2; N = 20,969). In contrast, for members of a majority ethnic group (New Zealand Europeans), psychological entitlement strengthened the link between perceived discrimination and ingroup identification. These results suggest that narcissists' ingroup identification is informed in part by self-interest and demonstrate the impact of personality upon social identity processes.

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Habits and Recycling: How to Build Better Practices Around Takeaway Drinks

Novoradovskaya, E. (Curtin University), Mullan, B. (Curtin University), Hasking, P. (Curtin University)

Many of our everyday behaviours are performed habitually - automatically, without thinking. It would be beneficial if more positive actions were performed habitually, so that limited cognitive resources could be saved for more important tasks. One such behaviour is using a reusable hot drink cup instead of a disposable one for takeaway drinks. We aimed to investigate potential predictors of using a reusable cup. We asked students and staff at Australian Universities to complete measures of intention, habit strength, conscientiousness, intolerance for uncertainty, need for structure, and environmental values. Behaviour was measured one week later. Moderated regression analysis demonstrated that intention to use a reusable cup (p = .011) and environmental values (p = .000) were important predictors of using a reusable cup. It also showed that habit strength moderated the relationship between intolerance for uncertainty and behaviour, such that people with higher levels of intolerance for uncertainty use a reusable cup more and report having stronger habits of doing so (p = .03). These findings can assist in developing behaviour change interventions to promote the behaviour of using reusable cups, which is the next step of this project. The results may also be applicable to other environmental behaviours and this needs to be examined.

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FRIDAY 26TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 4 (16:20 – 18:00)
GONSKI ROOM

ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

Identifying Cognitive Predictors of Natural Hazard Preparedness using the Theory of Planned Behaviour
Vinnell, L. J. (Victoria University of Wellington), Milfont, T. L. (Victoria University of Wellington), McClure, J. (Victoria University of Wellington)

Natural hazards such as earthquakes and tsunami can have adverse impacts to infrastructures and populations globally. In Wellington, New Zealand, awareness of these hazards is high but preparation is low. Using the Theory of Planned Behaviour, we conducted an online survey with a large community sample (N = 604) to identify predictors of intentions to prepare for natural hazards. Results indicate that attitudes and perceived behavioural control were the only positive predictors of intentions to prepare for natural hazards—in particular, experiential attitudes (perceptions of the experience of preparing as positive), instrumental attitudes (perceptions of the outcomes of preparing as positive), and self-efficacy—with intention predicting information-seeking behaviour. A secondary goal of the study was to examine possible framing effects. "Natural hazards" or "natural disasters" are used inconsistently, and findings in other areas such as climate change communication demonstrate that relatively minor changes in the framing of target issues can impact intentions and actions. Our findings offer preliminary support for a similar framing effect for natural hazards/disasters, both in intention formation and in the association between intentions and behaviour. The findings of this research have important implications for public information campaigns and interventions aimed at increasing preparedness for natural hazards.
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How Social Identification Buffers the Effects of Neighbourhood SES on Mental Health
Fong, P. (University of Queensland), Cruwys, T. (Australian National University), Haslam, C. (University of Queensland), Haslam, A. (University of Queensland)

A large body of research has shown that living in a poorer neighbourhood is negatively associated with individual mental health, where lower neighbourhood socio-economic status (SES) predicts worse outcomes. Previous studies have also found that perceived neighbourhood quality mediates the effects of neighbourhood SES on mental health. This model suggests that the social and physical conditions of low neighbourhood SES environments are perceived as 'unsafe' or 'unpleasant' leading to negative consequences for residents' mental health. However, what is missing from this model is an appreciation of the potential role(s) played by social identification with others in one's neighbourhood. To expand this model, we investigate a hypothesized dual-role of neighbourhood identification in these processes. We demonstrate, in two studies, that neighbourhood identification buffers perceived neighbourhood quality and has a direct positive effect on mental health. Data used in the first study is comprised of a large nationally representative sample (N = 14,874) and the second (N = 270) used an experimental design to investigate the causal effects of neighbourhood SES and neighbourhood identification on mental health.
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Promoting intention to receive the seasonal influenza vaccination: An approach based on Protection Motivation Theory

Ling, M. (Deakin University), Kothe, E. J. (Deakin University), Mullan, B. A. (Curtin University)

Background: Vaccination is the most effective way to reduce infection and serious complications from influenza. Despite this, vaccination rates are sub-optimal. This project used Protection Motivation Theory (PMT) to evaluate the impact of short theory-based messages on intention to receive the seasonal influenza vaccine. Secondarily, we investigated the extent to which messages designed to target specific PMT constructs were successful in changing those constructs. Methods: Participants (n=3830) were recruited via Amazon MTurk and randomised to receive one of six intervention messages or to a no message control group. Each targeted a single PMT construct. We hypothesised that messages would increase intention to be vaccinated relative to control and that messages targeting a given PMT construct would increase/decrease that construct relative to control. Results: Severity message participants reported significantly higher perceived severity of the flu than control ($p = .005$). However, messages were not effective at increasing intention to vaccinate relative to control (p's <.05). Conclusions: Overall, PMT-based messages did not increase intention to vaccinate. However it is unclear whether this reflects a broader failure of the PMT or simply the difficulty of designing messages to change vaccination-related beliefs. Future investigation is required to clarify these findings.
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Why Do People Argue About Science? Tracing the Ideological Roots of Rejection of Science

Kerr, J. (Victoria University of Wellington), Wilson, M. (Victoria University of Wellington)

There are a number of 'hot button' scientific issues where substantial public debate exists despite an overwhelming weight of scientific evidence in favour of one side. Historically opposition has been attributed to a lack knowledge, but a growing body of research highlights the role of ideology. For example, right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) and social dominance orientation (SDO) are predictors of climate change denial. We drew on data from New Zealand student (N = 547) and US online (N = 689) samples to expand this line of research to additional debated scientific issues. We report for the first time that RWA and SDO predict disagreement with mainstream science on evolution, vaccines, genetic modification, and water fluoridation. We examined potential mediators including: political conservatism, free-market beliefs, religiosity, conspiracy mentality, perceived credibility of scientists, and scientific knowledge. Overall, we found substantial variation across issues, with credibility of scientists emerging as the most consistent mediator of the link between ideological attitudes and rejection of science.
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SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (09:00 – 10:20)
LEIGHTON HALL

Symposium: **OVERCOMING BARRIERS TO INTERGROUP CONTACT: PERSPECTIVES ON INTERGROUP SEGREGATION AND NEGATIVE CONTACT (PART 1)**

E-contact: Breaking Through Physical and Psychological Barriers
White, F. (University of Sydney), Verrelli, S. (University of Sydney), Maunder, R. (The University of Sydney), Harvey, L. (The University of Sydney)

Background: We live in a polarised society. Today, groups prefer to avoid the challenges of difference, and approach the safety of sameness. Such separation can result in high levels of anxiety and prejudice towards others who are not part of our group. One way to address this global problem is for social psychologists to harness the positive elements of the Internet to bridge this psychological divide. Method: The Internet can i) bring individuals into a cooperative space, who would otherwise not normally interact, and ii) dissolve the physical and psychological barriers to make contact possible in contexts of segregation. Electronic- or E-contact is one specific strategy. Developed by White and her colleagues, E-contact utilises the unique strengths of the Internet underpinned by Allport's (1954) facilitating conditions to promote intergroup cooperation. Results: For a decade now, E-contact research has connected Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland, Muslim and Catholic students from segregated schools in Australia, homosexuals and heterosexuals, transgender people and gender conforming people, and people with schizophrenia and those without schizophrenia. Conclusions: The strengths and limitations of contrasting E-contact paradigms will be evaluated, and future research possibilities for integrating emerging technologies into intergroup contact paradigms, will be discussed.
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Intergroup Contact and Mental Health Stigma: A Comparative Effectiveness Meta-Analysis
Maunder, R. (University of Sydney), White, F. (University of Sydney)

Mental health stigma has a myriad of detrimental effects on people with mental illness, as well as their friends and family. Intergroup contact interventions appear to be the most effective strategy for reducing mental health stigma, but there is considerable methodological heterogeneity among studies. Currently, it is unclear whether certain characteristics improve the effectiveness of the intervention and whether contact improves behaviour and implicit bias as well as attitudes and intentions. This meta-analysis retrieved 101 published and unpublished studies from 5 databases, representing 24 countries and over fifteen thousand participants. The effect of contact on stigma was significant immediately post-intervention (k = 90, n = 15,826, d = -0.384), in the short-term (k = 33, n = 3,697, d = -0.334) and in the medium-term (k = 7, n = 842, d = -0.526). The effectiveness of the intervention did not significantly differ between contact-based education and pure contact, different contact mediums, or the mental illness of the outgroup member. While contact reduced self-reported stigma, there was less evidence for it improving actual behaviour and implicit bias. The implications of these results for anti-stigma initiatives will be discussed, as well as suggestions for future research in this area.
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Social Norms and Willingness to Engage in Intergroup Contact

Christ, O. (FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany), Kauff, M. (FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany), Hewstone, M., (Oxford University, UK), Schmid, K. (Ramon Llull University, Barcelona, Spain), Schäfer, S. (FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany), Wagner, U. (Philipps-Universität Marburg, Germany)

A plethora of studies has shown that intergroup contact reduces prejudice. Comparably less is known about predictors of intergroup contact. Building on the proposed importance of institutional support for intergroup contact, we argue that equality norms transported by institutions (e.g., state governments, local councils) predict majority members' engagement in intergroup contact. In Study 1, we used multilevel modelling to investigate whether ethnic minority members' perceptions of equal treatment by institutions on a neighbourhood-level predict frequency of ethnic majority members' positive intergroup contact with minority members. In Study 2, we combined data from the 2014 European Social Survey with objective migration policies on a national level to study the relationship between policies and ethnic majority members' frequency of positive contact. In Study 3, we experimentally investigated the effect of vignettes describing local institutional behaviour towards ethnic minority members and ethnic majority participants' contact intentions. Results indicated that equal treatment by institutions on a neighbourhood-level, liberal migration policies on a national level, and descriptions of egalitarian institutional behaviour positively affect majority members' frequency of contact with members of ethnic outgroups. Our research underlines the role of social norms for intergroup relations in general and intergroup contact specifically.
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Bad is Stronger than Good in Intergroup Contact Only if I Chose It! Preliminary Meta-Analytical Evidence of Valence Asymmetries' Moderation by Self-Selection

Paolini, S. (The University of Newcastle), Gibbs, M. (The University of Newcastle), McIntyre, K. (The University of Newcastle), Fell, B. (Oxford University, UK), Hewstone, M. (The University of Newcastle & Oxford University, United Kingdom)

Self-selection processes have been treated as methodological artefacts 'polluting' causality inferences about the contact-prejudice relationship. In this research, we elevated their status and made them a prime focus of investigation. We report preliminary results for meta-analytic tests of valence asymmetry in published contact research (samples 70; N = 27,456), and evidence that self-selection processes moderate the valenced contact-prejudice link across studies. Negative valence asymmetries were found in studies that allowed individuals to self-select (i.e., opt-in or opt-out of intergroup contact); no differential impact of positive and negative contact on group judgments was found in studies that allowed for limited self-selection. This pattern confirms that self-selection processes shape valenced contact's downstream consequences on group-level outcomes, enabling negative valence asymmetries to emerge. The risk to social cohesion posed by negative contact thus seems to be highest in unstructured, unmonitored settings where individuals are able to exert their agency and decide whether to engage or not in contact with outgroup members.
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SATURDAY 27ᵀᴴ APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (09:00 – 10:20)
TYREE ROOM

Symposium: **UNDERSTANDING LAY BELIEFS ABOUT PREJUDICE**

Realistic Threat and In-Group Social Influence Affect Understandings of Negative Intergroup Claims as Prejudice and Truth
Platow, M. J. (Australian National University), Getchell, L. (Australian National University)

Social psychology has a long history of pursuing positive social change through the reduction, if not complete elimination, of prejudice. The conceptual and empirical questions we raise in this research pertain to the identification of a subset of intergroup attitudes as prejudiced while another subset – or even the same subset in a different context – can elude this pejorative label. We currently examine the hypothesis that labelling specific intergroup attitudes as prejudiced, and others as not, reflects context-dependent understandings of social norms and socially constructed truths associated with particular cognitive representations of oneself as a member of a specific group within a specific intergroup context. In the context of mental illness stigma, we independently manipulated realistic threat, and in-group vs. out-group interpretation of negative intergroup claims as "prejudice" or "truth." We showed that the negative intergroup attitudes are seen more as truth, and less as prejudice, when: (1) intergroup threat is salient, and (2) an in-group member interprets the attitudes as "truth" in contrast to "prejudice." Our analysis leads us to the view that prejudice is not a psychological concept at all, but a political one (albeit one with underlying psychological processes).
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Lay Beliefs and Understandings: Why Prejudice to One Person is Truth to Another
O'Connor, S. (Australian National University), Platow, M. J. (Australian National University)

Prejudice pervades across socio-cultural domains, making it a common topic of interest among both academics and lay-people. Despite this interest, however, the definition of prejudice is still debated. Lack of a clear definition of prejudice impairs efforts to understand and reduce prejudice, posing problems in both theoretical and practical settings. The current paper proposes a different approach to understanding prejudice. Rather than examining prejudice itself, this paper considers the processes that affect people's prejudice perceptions, which can in turn inform understandings of prejudice. Three variables were posited to affect perceptions of prejudice in the context of national social identity: the presence of threat to the in-group, the perceived in-group prototypicality of the in-group member expressing a potentially prejudiced comment, and the target of the potentially prejudiced attitude. Results showed that the targeted group had the strongest influence on perceptions of prejudice, although perceived in-group prototypicality of the speaker and in-group threat also played a role. Together, these findings speak to the importance of group processes not just in the expression of prejudice, but in determining what prejudice is in the first place. Future efforts to reduce prejudice should consider group-based interventions in addition to individual approaches.
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When Memes Make Meaning: The Effects of Threat and Group-Based Social Proof on Interpreting Negative Intergroup Statements as Prejudice or Truth

Read, E. (Australian National University), Platow, M. J. (The Australian National University)

There is currently no consensually agreed-upon definition of the construct of prejudice in the social psychological literature. In order to understand the psychological processes behind how specific attitudes come to be understood as prejudiced or not, the current research examined how lay people conceptualise the concept. Previous literature studying prejudiced attitudes has found that the presence of justifications for specific attitudes can shift those attitudes from being interpreted as prejudice to being interpreted as truth. The current research sought to assess how the presence or absence of intergroup threat and in-group vs. out-group-based social proof (high vs. low) could operate in this process of justification. Toward this end, the study used social media as a means to present a negative intergroup message in the form of a meme. The results indicated that the interpretation of a negative intergroup attitude as either prejudice or truth was, indeed, influenced by the three experimental variables. Overall, both intergroup threat and group-based social proof do, indeed, affect how specific attitudes come to be understood as prejudiced or not.
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Lay Understandings of Fat-Prejudice: The Effects of Factual Information, Doubt, and Group Membership
O'Brien, M. (Australian National University), Platow, M. J. (Australian National University)

Prejudice is a concept shrouded in definitional ambiguity, leading to a lack of consensus in the social-psychological literature over what exactly constitutes prejudice. An argument is made that examining lay-beliefs regarding prejudice is likely to impart a greater understanding of the prejudice concept. The current study examined lay people's understandings of prejudice, manipulating three independent variables: (1) the factual nature of the negative intergroup attitude, (2) doubt expressed by a third-party about the attitude, and (3) the group membership of that third-party. Results indicated that the factual nature of the attitude strongly affected perceptions of prejudice; negative intergroup attitudes were less likely to be interpreted as prejudice when presented as fact than opinion. Further analyses revealed that participants interpreted negative intergroup statements more as prejudice when the third-party expressed doubt over them than when that third-party expressed confidence. This latter main effect was qualified, however, by the group membership of the appraiser in that this difference was significant only when the appraiser was an in-group member. Overall, each variable investigated played some role in influencing lay-people's understandings of what constitutes prejudice. The implications of these findings for both theory and practice are discussed.
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SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (09:00 – 10:20)
GALLERIES 1

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS AND EMOTION

When Good for Business is Not Good Enough: Effects of Pro-Diversity Beliefs and Instrumentality of Diversity on Intergroup Attitudes

Kauff, M. (FernUniversität Hagen, Germany), Schmid, K. (ESADE Business School, Ramon Llull University, Barcelona, Spain), Christ, O. (FernUniversität Hagen, Germany)

Debates about diversity are often dominated by discussions about the potential value of ethnic diversity. Prior research has shown that valuing diversity improves outgroup attitudes and behavior. Valuing diversity only because it is instrumental (i.e. holding pro-diversity beliefs), however, has also been criticized from an ethical standpoint for opening up the possibility that outgroups that are perceived as detrimental for group functioning are devalued. Following up, we hypothesise that positive effects of pro-diversity beliefs on outgroup attitudes are dependent on the actual instrumentality of outgroups. To test our hypothesis, we conducted three experimental studies. In Study 1 (N = 109), we manipulated the usefulness of interactions within ethnically diverse work teams. In Studies 2 (N = 318) and 3 (N = 345), we manipulated pro-diversity beliefs along with usefulness of interactions with refugees (Study 2) and foreign exchange students (Study 3). Results suggest that pro-diversity beliefs lead to more positive outgroup attitudes only after instrumental but not after non-instrumental interactions in diverse groups. In fact, pro-diversity beliefs can also deteriorate outgroup attitudes under certain conditions. Our research supports theoretical criticism on the business-case for diversity and shows that valuing diversity does not necessarily have positive effects on intergroup relations.
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Humility and its Impact on How We Respond to Our Own Transgression: Defensiveness, Self-Condemnation and Self-Forgiveness

Woodyatt, L. (Flinders University), Onody, A. (Flinders University), Cornish, M., (Auburn University, United States), Sheldon, A. (Flinders University), Cibich, M., (Flinders University)

Those who struggle with self-condemnation often report rumination about how they should or could have acted differently. Humility (the ability to see oneself as part of, and engage empathetically with, a larger whole; see Wright et al., 2017), may foster the ability to take a balanced view of the self, reducing both defensiveness and self-condemnation. We tested whether humility was associated with increased self-forgiveness via reduced self-condemnation and defensiveness. In Study 1 (N = 302) we found trait humility was associated with higher levels of trait genuine self-forgiveness directly and indirectly via reduced defensiveness (but not self-condemnation). In Study 2 (N = 194) we found that baseline trait and state humility were associated with higher levels of genuine self-forgiveness directly and indirectly via reduced defensiveness, and through both of these mediators, humility was positively associated with reconciliation. There was also a weak positive indirect effect of humility on reconciliation via reduced self-condemnation. Using a brief intervention to manipulate state humility (with a combination of awe and perspective-taking tasks), we found that the interaction of these two tasks was associated with reduced defensiveness, and via this, higher levels of genuine self-forgiveness and reconciliation. We will discuss implications for humility research.
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Regulating Others' Emotions in Daily Life

MacCann, C. (University of Sydney), Pinkus, R. T. (University of Sydney), Clarke, I. (University of Technology Sydney), Kunst, H. (University of Sydney)

Emotion regulation is typically studied as the strategies one uses to control the emotions one has and when one has them (i.e., how one regulates one's own emotions). However, people also use regulation strategies to influence the emotions others' have and when they have them (i.e., how one regulates others' emotions). In this experience sampling study, 119 psychology undergraduates completed a background questionnaire and 6 smart-phone mini-surveys per day for 5 days. Preliminary data analysis showed that: a) participants reported regulating another person's emotions in 14% of beeps; b) the strategy 'valuing' was used significantly more than 'distraction', 'humour' or 'reappraisal', but was also rated as significantly less effective at changing the target's emotions; c) self-esteem predicted greater use of reappraisal and humour, but empathy predicted greater use of valuing; and d) personality traits, but not emotional intelligence abilities, significantly predicted the use of other-regulation strategies. Results are discussed in terms of the feasibility of applying the Process Model of emotion regulation to the regulation of other people's emotions as well as one's own.
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A Comprehensive Multi-Nation Comparison of the Hunchback Heuristic of Anger and Calm Judgements with Three Mainstream Theories

Owuamalam, C. K. (University of Nottingham, Malaysia), Weerabangsa, M. M. (University of Nottingham, Malaysia), Okubo, M., (Senshu University, Japan), Matos, A. S. (University of Nottingham, Malaysia), ANGCALM Consortium, (University of Nottingham, Malaysia), Anjum, G. (Institute of Business Administration Karachi, Pakistan)

Expectations of anger/calm can have profound consequences for social harmony due to the threat/agreeableness implied by these emotions. Yet, opinions are divided about who might be more or less expressive of these emotions. Some argue that perceivers ordinarily associate greater anger (and less calm) with members of low-status groups because they encounter frustrating life circumstances more than people from privileged higher-status backgrounds – the hunchback heuristic. Others assume that low-status people are nice and agreeable (i.e., warm) and, that nice and agreeable people are generally calm, not angry, based on a 'warmth-precedence thesis' that we deduced from the stereotype content model. A third school of thought—the cultural moderation thesis—predicts patterns that are somewhere in-between: that the hunchback heuristic should be visible in independent cultures, but that the reverse of this trend should occur in 'interdependent' cultures due to norms that permit only people in elevated positions to display the harmony-undermining emotion of anger. A final infra-humanisation perspective holds that social status shouldn't play a role in the attribution of these largely non-uniquely human emotions. We tested these propositions in a series of (pre-registered multi-lab/-nation) experiments that yielded more consistent support for the hunchback heuristic relative to the other mainstream theses.
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SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (09:00 – 10:20)
GALLERIES 2

CONFLICT AND MORALITY

Dynamics of Moral Repair: Forgiveness, Self-Forgiveness and the Restoration of Value Consensus as Interdependent Processes
Wenzel, M. (Flinders University), Woodyatt, L. (Flinders University), Okimoto, T.G., (University of Queensland), Worthington Jr., E.L. (Virginia Commonwealth University)

A victim's forgiveness and an offender's genuine self-forgiveness are elements of moral repair following wrongdoing. However, most psychological research has investigated these one at a time, ignoring the interactive and dynamic processes between victim and offender. Specifically, both parties are interdependent in their revalidation of values that were violated by the wrongdoing. Acts of forgiveness and self-forgiveness can communicate one's value commitment to self and other; conversely, the communicated affirmation of values can motivate the other party to engage in forgiveness or self-forgiveness. We report two studies: Study 1 surveyed the two partners of 76 close relationships repeatedly over three time-points following the report of a wrongdoing by one of the partners. Latent growth modelling was used to explore reciprocal intrapersonal and interpersonal causal dynamics. Study 2 employed a role-play approach (N = 167). Participants assumed the roles of victim or offender in a workplace transgression and were instructed to engage in a discussion about it (vs. not). The causal relationships derived from Study 1 were subjected to a confirmatory test using structural equation modelling. The results support the view that forgiveness and self-forgiveness are interdependent processes in an unfolding dynamic of moral repair.
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Is Horror an Emotion? An Empirical Dissociation of Horror from Fear, Disgust, and Awe
Taylor, P.M. (Kyoto University), Uchida, Y. (Kyoto University)

Personal tragedies and social catastrophes elicit intense emotions that affect subsequent behavioural responses and psychological (mal)adaptation to life-changing experiences. While the psychological sequelae of catastrophe have been investigated (e.g., PTSD, post-traumatic growth), the immediate emotional experience of sudden, unimaginable harm has remained largely unexplored. To explore the emotional experience of tragedy and catastrophe, we investigated the emotional components of "natural horror", i.e., an emotional shock elicited by real-life, schema-incongruent harm or damage (not the "aesthetic horror" of cinematic fiction). Across four studies, we compared the emotional components (e.g., elicitor qualia, appraisal patterns, action tendencies) of horror with those of fear and moral disgust (which are semantically adjacent to horror; Cowen & Keltner, 2018), as well as awe (which shares with horror the distinguishing features of a) elicitation by schema incongruence and b) elicitation of a "need for cognitive accommodation"; Taylor & Uchida, in press; Keltner & Haidt, 2003) to examine how horror is dissociable from all three. Aspects of affective overlap between horror and these emotions, as well as a proposed evolutionary function for natural horror, will also be discussed.
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Shared Value Affirmation Following a Transgression: Offenders' Need Satisfaction, Genuine Self-Forgiveness and Willingness to Reconcile

King, L. (Flinders University), Wenzel, M. (Flinders University)

In the aftermath of an interpersonal transgression, offenders may experience threats to their moral integrity and social acceptance, which may impede reconciliation if not addressed. Research has shown that one means of addressing these moral/social identity needs is the re-affirmation of values violated by the offence. Prior research has focused upon individual affirmation tasks; through such a private process, we argue, offenders may primarily restore their moral integrity. However, when both parties engage in a shared value affirmation, offenders may perceive greater social acceptance because they know victims witnessed the value consensus. The present study (N = 91) investigated the effects of shared value affirmation, compared to independent value affirmation and no-affirmation control conditions. Unexpectedly, both shared and independent value affirmation operated via the same mechanisms to affect offender needs, albeit the effects were more pronounced for shared affirmation. Mediation analyses showed that value affirmation increased a personal sense of value consensus, which was positively related to moral integrity; and it increased the metaperception that the victim perceived value consensus, which was positively related to social acceptance. A second study, currently underway, aims to consider the downstream effects of shared value affirmation on offenders' genuine self-forgiveness and willingness to reconcile.

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The Search for Significance Leads to Political Violence Only When it is Coupled With a Sense of Victimhood

Hameiri, B. (University of Pennsylvania and Beyond Conflict Innovation Lab), Moore-Berg, S. (University of Pennsylvania and Beyond Conflict Innovation Lab), Bruneau, E. G., (University of Pennsylvania and Beyond Conflict Innovation Lab)

The Significance Quest Theory (SQT; e.g., Kruglanski et al., 2009) suggests that the desire to feel significant is a fundamental human need, and when deprived of this need, people become motivated to restore it. According to SQT, this could happen by radicalising and resorting to extreme actions, such as supporting or engaging in political violence. We argue, however, that the theory and empirical evidence that support it fall short in explaining when search for significance will lead to engaging in political violence, as it is plausible that the need to feel significant will lead to engaging in other, more benign, forms of action. In a pre-registered study (N = 393), we examined the hypothesis that what moderates the relationship between search for significance and political violence is a sense of being a victim, or victimhood. We found that searching for significance led to support and willingness to engage in political violence only when participants scored high on the tendency for interpersonal victimhood. When victimhood was low, search for significance did not predict support for political violence. These findings call for the development of a more nuanced theory for radicalisation and give way to potential new interventions to combat radicalisation.

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SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 1 (09:00 – 10:20)
HONG KONG ALUMNI ROOM

DATABLITZ 1

The Effect of Social Projection on Sequential Choice
Akamatsu, N. (Meiji Gakuin University), Hayashi, S. (Meiji Gakuin University)

Recently, consumer research have examined sequential choice, particularly the relationship with consumer characteristics. Focusing on consumer social projection, we discussed the effect on sequential choice. Previous researchers proved consumers made a choice exceeding the budget, in turn self-control made them choose lower price. However, we found social projection affected the result of subsequent choice. In particular, even if the budget is exceeded in the first choice, when the degree of social projection is high, in the second choice, consumers tend to choose the option that the others would be more pleased with, even at a higher price.
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A Meta-Analysis and Systematic Review on the Relationship Between Felt Age with Subjective Wellbeing, Depression, and Cognition
Alonso Debreczeni, F. E. (Western Sydney University), Bailey, P. (Western Sydney University)

A systematic review and meta-analysis was conducted to determine the degree to which the subjective experience of felt age is associated with cognition, subjective wellbeing, and depression. Seventeen independent data sets met requirements for inclusion, including a mean participant age of 40+ years. Ovpueerall, there was a small (r = 0.18) average correlation between felt age and cognition, subjective wellbeing, and depression, whereby a younger felt age was related to enhanced wellbeing and cognitive performance and reduced depressive symptoms. Comparison of the average correlations between felt age and each of the three types of measure revealed no difference in the strength of those associations.
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There's More Than Just Contact: Investigating the Role of Volition in Intergenerational Contact
Bolton, R. (The University of Newcastle), Paolini, S. (The University of Newcastle), Kelly, M., (The University of Newcastle), Harwood, J. (The University of Arizona)

Intergenerational contact can improve attitudes that young people hold toward older individuals, but in a world that is becoming more age-segregated, this contact might be progressively less viable. This impasse might be overcome by an increased understanding of the determining factors of engaging in intergenerational contact with volition. This paper reviewed research about the implications of volition in contact quality and contact outcomes. Drawing on these findings, we advance predictions about the mechanisms of volition in intergenerational contact and put forth prospective studies to test these ideas.
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Ageing and Emotion Regulation

Brady, B. (Western Sydney University), Gonsalvez, C. (Western Sydney University), Kneebone, I. I. (University of Technology Sydney), Wufong, E. (Western Sydney University), Bailey, P. E. (Western Sydney University)

Are there age-related differences in the success of mindful attention and positive reappraisal for regulating fear and amusement? Forty-two young and 36 older adults viewed frightening and amusing films. Participants rated the strength of their experience of the target emotion (fear or amusement) following each film and facial electromyography was recorded continuously. Regulation of fear using mindful attention was associated with reduced negative facial reactivity compared to other regulation strategies, but only among older adults. The present study provides preliminary evidence for the success of a brief mindfulness-based instruction for the down-regulation of fear among older adults.
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Applying the Prototype Willingness Model to Predict Green-Energy Use for Household Electricity

Donadon Berne, R. (Deakin University), Kothe, E. (Deakin University), Ling, M. (Deakin University)

Uptake of green-energy by households remains suboptimal. This was the first study to apply the Prototype Willingness Model (PWM) to understand this behaviour. Participants (N = 454) completed an online survey with measures of the PWM constructs. Attitudes and injunctive norms predict intention; and prototype similarity, favourability and descriptive norms predict willingness to use green-energy. Intention and willingness predict green-energy uptake. Findings supported the use of the complete model to understand this novel behaviour. Future research should test interventions targeting attitudes and injunctive norms to increase intention; and prototype similarity, favourability, and descriptive norms to increase willingness to uptake green-energy.
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Motives Matter: The Consequences of Ostracizing Among Sources

Gonsalkorale, K. (University of Sydney), Iannuzzelli, R. (University of Sydney), Williams, L. A. (UNSW Sydney)

People ostracize others for different reasons, but little is known about how specific motives for ostracism affect the psychological experiences of sources. Two studies employed a novel paradigm to induce the experience of ostracizing for punitive versus defensive motives. Sources ostracizing for defensive motives reported greater guilt, fear, and anxiety, and less anger, than sources ostracizing for punitive motives. Moreover, guilt and anger mediated the impact of motive on intentions to continue ostracizing and recruiting others to join in ostracizing. Findings add to growing literature on ostracism sources, and support predictions regarding the mediating role of affect in prompting behaviour.
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Validation of a Measure of Vaccine Hesitancy Using Item Response Theory

Head, A. (Deakin University), Loram, G. (Deakin University), Ling, M. (Deakin University)

Vaccine hesitancy represents a hazard to public health. Assessing the scale of vaccine hesitancy requires standardised measurement; however, no standard measure exists. This study utilised item response theory to develop and validate a measure of vaccine hesitancy that has potential for widespread use. Data was collected via MTurk. A 2 parameter item response theory model was used to assess the difficulty and discrimination of items assessing vaccine hesitancy. A candidate scale was then validated against known correlates of vaccine hesitancy. The new measure provides opportunities for more widespread assessment of vaccine hesitancy, and effective assessment of the impacts of interventions.

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Understanding the Relationship Between Socioeconomic Status, Threat, and Attitudes Towards Teen Mothers

Sheeran, N. (Griffith University), Humpheries, T. (Griffith University)

The current study examined whether a person's socioeconomic status (SES) predicts their attitudes towards teen mothers and whether this relationship is explained by the degree of perceived symbolic or realistic threat. Four hundred and one participants completed an online questionnaire. SES was found to predict only symbolic and not realistic threat or attitudes towards teen mothers, but both symbolic and realistic threat predicted attitudes. Symbolic threat mediated the SES and attitudes relationship; realistic threat did not. The findings suggest that teen mothers are perceived to be more of a threat to world views and values rather than an economic burden.

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SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (10:40 – 12:00)
LEIGHTON HALL

Symposium: **OVERCOMING BARRIERS TO INTERGROUP CONTACT: PERSPECTIVES ON INTERGROUP SEGREGATION AND NEGATIVE CONTACT (PART 2)**

Associative Learning Processes in the Formation of Intergroup Anxiety and Avoidance in Society
O'Donnell, A. (Griffith University), Neumann, D. (Griffith University), Duffy, A. (Griffith University)

Laboratory-based aversive conditioning studies have shown that pairing an outgroup member with a fear-inducing, aversive stimulus results in fear toward images of that outgroup member. However, laboratory research designs have been criticised for being unrealistic and simplistic in comparison to the complexities of the real world. The current study was the first to attempt to apply an aversive conditioning framework to explain the formation of intergroup fear and subsequent anxiety toward, and avoidance of, the outgroup in the real world. A retrospective method was used in which two American online samples were asked to recall details regarding their first negative encounter with an African American (N = 554) or Muslim (N = 613) individual, respectively. Congruent with learning theory, participants who reported an unpleasant event with an outgroup member reported more fear during the encounter than did those who did not report experiencing an unpleasant event. Additionally, the intensity of unpleasantness during the first encounter was indirectly related to current avoidance of the outgroup, through the mediating mechanisms of retrospectively recalled fear and current levels of intergroup anxiety. These results were the first to showcase that aversive conditioning can contribute to the formation of intergroup anxiety outside the laboratory.
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Increasing Positivity Matters. Differential Effects of the Intensity of Positively and Negatively Valenced Intergroup Contact: Evidence from Survey and Experimental Research
Schäfer, S. (FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany), Fell, B. (Oxford University, UK), Hewstone, M. (Oxford University, UK), Christ, O. (FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany)

Research on intergroup contact has only recently begun to consider the effects of both positive and negative intergroup contact on intergroup attitudes, and little is known about what factors may differentially influence these effects. We propose that differentiating not only between positive and negative contact (i.e., its valence), but also considering the intensity of contact is critical to understanding the impact of contact on attitudes. We specifically predicted that contact intensity affects the perception and impact of positive, but not of negative contact, as mildly negative events already have a strong impact on attitudes. Evidence from a survey of majority and minority members (N = 2994) including a subjective measure of intensity, and three experiments (two online: N = 87; N = 169; one in-person: N = 80) including manipulations of intensity and valence, supported our hypotheses. Overall, our results suggested that varying intensity adds to the effects of positive, but not negative contact. Intensity of valenced intergroup contact may thus be a key factor to resolve inconsistencies in the current literature on valenced intergroup contact.
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The Interplay Between Positive and Negative Intergroup Contact on Collective Action of Migrant People

Prati, F. (Oxford University, United Kingdom), Hewstone, M. (Oxford University, UK; University of Newcastle, Australia), Rubini, M. (Bologna University, Italy)

Social integration is one of the current major challenges in increasingly multi-cultural societies. Many European countries are currently facing a flow of migration at a level not previously witnessed. Against this background, surprisingly little research has examined the long-term effects of positive and negative intergroup contact experiences from the perspective of immigrants, that are often a target of discrimination. The present longitudinal study investigated how positive contact and negative contact with native people predict perceived discrimination and collective action intentions among immigrants in the Italian context. Evidence showed that negative contact with Italians predicted greater collective action in the long-term and this effect was mediated by perceived discrimination. This effect was moderated by self-efficacy that in turn was influenced by intergroup positive contact. Having positive contact with Italians increased immigrants' perceived self-efficacy that in turn influenced the effect of negative contact on collective actions for social change.
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Discussant

Reynolds, K. (Australian National University)

Reynolds will provide a critical appraisal of the papers in the symposium as well as their view regarding the broader state of the contact literature. The double symposium will culminate with a commentary on the versatility of intergroup contact as a mechanism for social change in light of the challenges outlined.
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SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (10:40 – 12:00)
TYREE ROOM

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

A Socio-Evolutionary Approach Towards Understanding the Relationship Between Interpersonal Concerns and the Fear of Death
Zuccala, M. (University of Sydney)

An abundance of evidence highlights the important role that the fear of death plays in psychopathology (see Iverach, Menzies, & Menzies, 2014). From the perspective of terror management theory (TMT), psychological dysfunction results from an inability to effectively buffer one's underlying death anxiety. Such a perspective has been used to explain the relationship between death fears and anxiety disorders focusing on negative physical outcomes, such as compulsive washing in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder and health concerns in hypochondriasis. However, it is perhaps more difficult explaining the theoretical relationship between anxiety disorders focusing on interpersonal concerns (e.g. social anxiety) and the fear of death. In this presentation, a socio-evolutionary approach towards understanding death anxiety's role in anxiety disorders will be discussed. Preliminary data from a study investigating the relationship between social anxiety and death concerns will be presented, and implications for our current understandings of the evolutionary processes underlying psychopathology will be addressed.
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Compassionate and Self-Image Goals as Predictors of Behaviour and Experiences on Facebook
Tobin, S. J. (Queensland University of Technology), Chant, G. (Australian Catholic University), Clay, R. (Australian Catholic University), Hutton, L. (Australian Catholic University)

Past research indicates that compassionate and self-image goals are important predictors of people's behaviour and experiences in their close relationships. We examined these goals in a social media context. A correlational study (N = 187) of mainly university students revealed that participants who were higher in compassionate goals engaged in more active following of and communication with Facebook friends, which, in turn, predicted greater social capital sources and benefits. In contrast, participants who were higher in self-image goals engaged in more monitoring and building of their social networks on Facebook, which, in turn, predicted greater social comparison and envy. These associations held when controlling for age, gender, other aspects of Facebook use, socially desirable responding, self-esteem, and attachment style. An experiment (N = 123) tested whether primed compassionate and self-image goals would affect thoughts, feelings, and responses to hypothetical positive and negative Facebook posts. Although manipulated goals did not affect responses to the Facebook posts, correlations between reported thoughts, feelings, and responses supported predictions. Compassionate thoughts and feelings were associated with communication, while self-image thoughts and feelings were associated with passive responses. These results support and extend the relevant literatures on interpersonal goals and social media use.
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Does Sexism Moderate the Relationship between Target's Gender and Moral Judgements?

Dasci, E. (University of Exeter), Barreto, M. (University of Exeter), Sweetman, J. (University of Exeter)

The present research examines the effect of benevolent sexism on moral judgements of female targets. We hypothesised that the idealization of females as morally pure (benevolent sexism) resulted in harsher judgements towards females when the action is clearly immoral, however otherwise when the action is ambiguously immoral. To test our predictions, we conducted two studies. In Study 1 (N=438), we examine how benevolent sexism affects moral judgements of female targets when actions were ambiguously vs. unambiguously immoral, and for both male and female perceivers. Study 2 (N=827), maintains this design, but adds a manipulation of the gender of the target, to examine whether the effect is restricted to female targets. Our studies showed that endorsement of benevolent sexism was positively associated with moral judgements of a female target who engaged in an ambiguously immoral action, but there was no association between benevolent sexism and moral judgements of the female target when the action was morally ambiguous. This supports the idea that benevolent sexism also moderates moral judgements in non-gendered scenarios and specifies that this might be the case particularly when the immorality of the action is clear. This is an important addition to the literature, where effects of sexism on moral judgements have focused on highly gendered actions.

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Implicit Partner Attitudes and Attention to Attractive Alternatives

Borovik, K. (Macquarie University), Boag, S. (Macquarie University), Fitness, J., (Macquarie University)

The aim of this presentation is to consider whether implicit attitudes towards romantic partners are associated with automatic attentional biases regarding attractive relationship alternatives. One online study will be reported that assessed (1) participants' implicit partner attitude; (2) participants' explicit partner attitude; and (3) participants' tendency to automatically disengage attention from photos of attractive-opposite sex faces (N = 374). The results indicate that individuals with more positive explicit partner attitudes are faster to disengage attention from attractive alternatives. However, contrary to our hypothesis, individuals with more positive implicit partner attitudes are slower to disengage attention from attractive alternatives. Implicit partner attitudes are not associated with an individual's explicit partner attitude. The fact that both implicit and explicit partner attitudes were related to attentional disengagement, albeit in different directions, is suggestive of the important role of partner attitudes in attentional biases to attractive alternatives. Possible explanations for these findings and future directions for research on implicit cognition in romantic relationships will be outlined.

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SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (10:40 – 12:00)
GALLERIES 1

PERSON PERCEPTION AND INTERGROUP PROCESSES

Cognitive Anxiety and Race: Does Anxiety at Encoding Affect Face Memory for Other-Race Individuals?
Tindall, I. (Murdoch University), Curtis, G. (Murdoch University), Locke, V. (Murdoch University)

Individuals whilst anxious or viewing another race face have reduced recognition accuracy. Limited research, however, has considered whether anxiety and race interact to exacerbate these deficits. The present study (N=55, MAge: 26.38) sought to examine this through exposing participants to a cognitive anxiety stressor at encoding, whilst participants completed a face-recognition task. Other-race contact and individuating experience were also measured and entered as covariates. Results suggest that when anxious, participants are worse at recognising faces belonging to their own-race and are slightly better at recognising faces of another race, when compared to non-anxious controls. Collapsed across conditions, individuals were better at recognising own-race faces. When covariates were entered, the influence of race disappeared. Despite these covariates, the interaction between anxiety and race remained significant. Recognition accuracy for other-race individuals is moderated by other-race contact and experience. However, these covariates do not reduce the relationship between anxiety and race. These results suggest that an anxious witness, when initially seeing a perpetrator, will have reduced subsequent identification of a culprit belonging to the same race. This finding is contrary to expectation and if not properly understood can greatly increase the chance of misidentification during eyewitness identification.
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How Inequality Influences People's Use of Wealth as a Categorisation for Self and Others
Jetten, J. (University of Queensland), Pets, K. (University of Queensland), Mols, F. (University of Queensland), Tanjitpiyanond, P. (University of Queensland)

Wilkinson and Pickett (2009) argue: "If inequalities are bigger, . . . where each one of us is placed becomes more important… It is not simply that where the stakes are higher each of us worries more about where he or she comes. It is also that we are likely to pay more attention to social status in how we assess each other" (p. 44). In other words, with increasing levels of inequality, wealth becomes a fitting basis for categorising the self and others in society (in self-categorisation theory terms, inequality enhances the comparative fit of wealth as a basis for categorisation, Turner et al., 1987). In an experimental study with 226 participants, we manipulated perceived inequality by introducing participants to a fictitious society that is either high or low in income disparity. We explored support for the hypothesis that higher (compared to lower) inequality will be associated with more communication referencing to wealth and more use of wealth-related attributes when judging others. As predicted, participants in the high inequality condition were more likely to mention wealth groups than those in the low inequality condition. Furthermore, with higher inequality, participants rated the importance of knowing wealth-related information as higher. These findings provide preliminary support for our theory that inequality primes people to view their social world through the lens of wealth.
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Working with Disadvantaged Groups – Do Group-Blind Attitudes Hinder or Foster Diversity Engagement?

Achia, T. (Relationships Australia Queensland [RAQ] & University of Queensland), Louis, W.R. (University of Queensland), Petch, J. (Relationships Australia Queensland [RAQ]), Lohan, A., (Relationships Australia Queensland [RAQ])

The endorsement of group blind ideologies by advantaged group members is associated with negative outcomes such as implicit bias, modern racism, low support for equality initiatives and downplaying instances of inequality. However, more recent work has demonstrated that such attitudes might be used by advantaged group members more strategically than previously thought in the service of mitigating inequality. The present study sought to examine the varying associations of group-blind attitudes. The study was conducted in the context of a human services organisation with administration, middle management and clinical workers (N = 185). Overall, the group were found to be low on social dominance, high on egalitarian values, and expressed high levels of ideological and behavioural allyship with disadvantaged groups. A nuanced picture of group-blind attitudes emerged, where it was significantly associated with both inequality denial and inequality acknowledgment, as well as allyship and high levels of enthusiasm for the organisation's diversity statement and plan. Group blindness was also associated with denial of historical factors affecting present-generation diverse groups and yet also associated with high self-reported confidence in engaging with diverse disadvantaged groups. Implications for further theorising and application will be discussed.
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Facial Age Cues Moderate Emotion Recognition on Faces of Children and Young adults

Craig, B. (University of New England), Minkov, R. (University of New England)

Previous research shows that the speed and accuracy of recognising emotional expressions depends on other social information available on faces. For example, the happy categorisation advantage—the faster categorisation of happiness than of other negative expressions—is observed when the expresser is a young adult, but not an older adult. The aim of the current study was to examine how cues of youthfulness rather than old age influence emotion recognition. Across two experiments using faces sourced from different face databases, participants (Experiment 1, N = 148; Experiment 2, N = 192) categorised happy vs. angry, happy vs. fearful, and happy vs. sad expressions on faces of children and young adults as quickly and accurately as possible. Overall, the happy categorisation advantage was significantly larger for child than for adult faces when participants were categorising happiness vs. anger or fear, but not when categorising happiness vs. sadness. These results are most consistent with the evaluative congruence account, which proposes that relatively positive evaluations of children facilitates a larger happy advantage for children's faces.
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SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (10:40 – 12:00)
GALLERIES 2

GENDER AND PREJUDICE

Stereotypes of Teenage Fathers: Deadbeats or Devoted?
Sheeran, N. (Griffith University), Jones, L. (Griffith University), Bernardin, S. (Griffith University), Wood, M. (Griffith University)

Stereotypes of teenage fathers in America suggest they are absent, criminal, and violent, with their identity tied to the role of breadwinner rather than parent. However, no research has investigated stereotypes of teenage fathers in Australia. We conducted three studies to explore societal stereotypes, and attitudes more broadly, of teenage fathers, including what characteristics drive the pervasively negative attitudes. Study 1 investigated attitudes towards teenage fathers, compared to teenage mothers and adult parents, demonstrating they are perceived least favourably. As conforming to typical gender roles tends to strengthen associations with competence for fathers, study 2 explored whether this held true for teenagers by investigating whether attitudes were less negative if they were perceived to be employed. They were not. Study 3 explored whether the negative attitudes were because teenage parents are assumed to be low SES, or because they are teenagers. Overall, our findings suggested teenage fathers were perceived to lack maturity, morality, competence, warmth and capacity to parent, and they are perceived significantly less favourably than same aged peers, teenage mothers, adult parents and low SES people. Our findings corroborate teenage parent reports of feeling judged, highlighting the pervasiveness of the negativity.
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Understanding the emotional victim effect: Does rape complainant distress influence credibility judgments in criminal trials?
Nitschke, F. T. (University of Queensland), McKimmie, B. M. (University of Queensland), Vanman, E. J. (University of Queensland)

Rape cases have a disproportionately high attrition rate and low conviction rate compared to other criminal offences (Jehle, 2012). Research suggests that jurors are more likely to convict a defendant of rape when they perceive the complainant to be credible (Ellison & Munro, 2009). Despite the fact that emotional demeanour is not related to witness honesty or accuracy, distressed rape complainants are often perceived to be more credible than complainants who present with controlled affect. We report on two studies exploring the effect that complainant emotional demeanour has on credibility judgments. In study 1, we conducted a systematic review, meta-analysis and p-curve analysis of the experimental simulated decision-making literature on the influence of complainant emotional demeanour on complainant credibility (k = 20). Results suggest that distressed demeanour significantly increases perceptions of female rape complainant credibility, with a robust small to moderate effect size. In study 2, participants read a trial synopsis in which the ambiguity of the complainant's emotional display was manipulated through images accompanying the synopsis. Results suggest researchers should work towards developing effective interventions to prevent complainant emotion from influencing credibility judgments made by criminal justice professionals and jurors.
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Neither Now nor Here: A Mixed-Methods Exploration of Nostalgia, Regret, and Gender
Gooch, E. M. (Macquarie University), Fitness, J. (Macquarie University)

There has recently been an upsurge of interest in the features and functions of autobiographical emotions such as nostalgia and regret. However, little research exists on how these emotions differ, or how the experience of these emotions might relate to gender. In this mixed-methods study, an international sample of 186 adults over 40 years of age (89 men and 97 women) was randomly allocated to a nostalgia or regret condition. In an online survey, they: a) described a past incident of nostalgia or regret; b) identified prototypical features of the emotion; c) rated features on a positivity scale; and d) completed modified measures of nostalgia- or regret-proneness. MANOVA revealed that, compared to nostalgia, regret involved stronger negative affect, stronger appraisals of personal agency, and more active behavioural responses. No gender differences were found regarding proneness to experiencing either emotion. However, content analyses of emotion accounts revealed that, compared to men, women reported more career, family and inaction-focused regrets, and imbued regret with more self-blame, guilt and shame. Compared to women, men reported more close relationship regret, and felt more nostalgic about places and pop culture. Implications for adaptive psychological and social functioning in older adults will be discussed.
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Threats to Belonging Result in Increased Levels of Public Ingroup Favouritism in Men but Not Women
Fahey, K. H. (University of Otago), Hunter, J. A. (University of Otago)

This paper sought to examine the link between threatened belonging and ingroup favouritism. It was hypothesised that men and women who were ostracised by the ingroup would show enhanced levels of in-group favouritism publicly, but not privately. Belonging was manipulated by means of Cyberball feedback (inclusion vs. ostracism). Ingroup favouritism was measured by means of intergroup evaluations. Men's responses (N = 207) were affected by the nature of Cyberball feedback and whether their evaluations were to be kept private or made public. Included men evaluated ingroup members more positively than outgroup members (i.e., women) in private. Ostracised men evaluated ingroup members more positively than outgroup members (i.e., women) in public. Contrary to expectations, women (N = 201) evaluated ingroup members more positively than outgroup members (i.e., men) irrespective of Cyberball feedback and whether the evaluations were to be shared public or remain private. The ramifications of these findings and avenues for future research are discussed.
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SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 2 (10:40 – 12:00)
HONG KONG ALUMNI ROOM

DATABLITZ 2

Does Belief in Different Representations of the Christian God Predict Attitudes and Tolerance Toward Muslims?
Kapelles, T. (Australian Catholic University), Anderson, J. (Australian Catholic University), de la Piedad Garcia, X. (Australian Catholic University), Kaufmann, L. (Australian Catholic University)

The current study sought to determine whether Christians' religious belief in specific representations of God (i.e., as either benevolent or authoritarian) can differentially predict outcomes toward Muslims. Christian participants (N = 205) were asked to report their belief in the representation of God, before responding to a measure of attitudes and tolerance toward Muslims. Benevolent God belief was found to predict positive attitudes and tolerance toward the group, whereas Authoritarian God belief was not a significant predictor of either outcome. The findings suggest that belief in positive representations of God (i.e., as benevolent) can help promote positive inter-religious outcomes.
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Do Bisexuals Have a Bisexual Viewing Pattern? It Depends on How you Analyze your Data
Morandini, J. (University of Sydney), Spence, B. (University of New England), Dar-Nimrod, I. (University of Sydney), Lykins, A. (University of New England)

Eye-tracking was used to examine whether bisexual identified men and women viewed male and female erotic stimuli differently from heterosexual and gay/lesbian identified men and women. When using analysis capable of differentiating true bisexual responses from averaging effects, bisexual men, but not bisexual women, demonstrated a unique "bisexual" controlled attention pattern (which was intermediate between that observed in gay and straight men), and neither bisexual men nor women demonstrated a unique "bisexual" pattern of initial attention. Our findings provided mixed evidence for the existence of a unique visual attention profile in bisexual men and women.
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Perceived Outgroup Entitativity as a Moderator of Intergroup Contact Effects
Neji, S. (FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany), Hewstone, M. (University of Oxford, UK), Kenworthy, J. B. (University of Texas at Arlington, USA), Christ, O. (FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany)

Entitativity influences the information processing and the transference of traits from one group member to other group members. We suggest that perceiving a group as highly entitative facilitates the generalisation of information and the contact experiences with an individual outgroup member is more likely to generalise to the general outgroup. We confirmed our assumptions in two cross-sectional studies (random sample, N = 884; online-survey, N = 238) and one experiment (3 [entitativity: high vs. low vs. control] x 2 [contact: positive vs. negative] between-subject design, N = 330). The generalisation of positive contact was significantly stronger for high entitative outgroups.
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When do Straight Men Express Compassion for Gay Victims of Hate Crime?

Owuamalam, C. (University of Nottingham, Malaysia), Matos, A. S. (University of Nottingham, Malaysia), Wong, R. (University of Nottingham, Malaysia)

Compassionate feelings for those victimised on the basis of their perceived sexual deviance (e.g., gay men) may be incompatible with support for heteronormative sexual conduct amongst straight men. But, indifference to their plight could raise concern over one's gay-tolerance credentials. In two experiments (N=501), we found that straight men were indifferent towards gay victims of hate crime only when the potential for social evaluation was high, especially when bystander reactions were passive (rather than active). In contrast, straight men expressed greater compassion towards gay victims when encouraged to repress evaluative biases, and this effect occurred also in the passive bystander condition, but only when they could gauge that the victims were not receiving the needed support.
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Towards an Integrated Taxonomy of Motivations to Engage or Disengage in Intergroup Contact

Saeedian, Y. (The University of Newcastle), Paolini, S. (The University of Newcastle), Kalokerinos, E. K. (The University of Newcastle), Hewstone, M. (The University of Newcastle, Oxford University, UK)

The purpose of this theoretical paper was to synthesize research on intergroup contact motivations and emotion regulation in intergroup contact, and to advance an integrated taxonomy. First, we reviewed theories and research on motivation for intergroup contact. Second, we used Tamir's (2016) taxonomy of motives in emotion regulation as a broad organising framework to classify different types of intergroup motivations. Finally, we used this integrated platform to advance novel hypotheses about motivational and emotional processes during intergroup contact. We expect our taxonomy to provide a more complete framework to guide future empirical research on contact seeking.
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Prejudice Reduction: A Systematic Review of Field Experiments

Hsieh, W. (Monash University)

Changes in social, economic, and cultural life resulting from rising migration are associated with increases in harmful attitudes and action against particular immigrant groups in many cities and neighbourhoods. Thus, it is important to understand what works in reducing prejudice in the wider community. This paper systematically reviewed field experiments from the past ten years to identify prejudice reduction interventions where causal inference is possible and test conditions represent 'real life' scenarios. The review revealed the most efficacious approaches to reducing negative attitudes towards immigrants and highlighted areas requiring further research.
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SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 3 (13:00 – 14:20)
LEIGHTON HALL

ECONOMICS

Reexamining Ritual Sacrifice in Late-Capitalism
Wang, K. (The Pennsylvania State University)

This work focuses on one understudied rhetorical dynamic of late-capitalist governmentality – its deployment of ritual and sacrificial discourses. Ritual takings of things of human value, including ritual human sacrifice, has been continuously practiced for as long as human civilisation itself has existed. Ample historical records suggest ritual sacrifices were performed as crisis management devices. Large scale human sacrifices in Shang dynasty China were organised as responses to severe food shortages. Ancient Greece devised the specialised sacrificial forms of total oblation and scapegoating as apotropaic responses to ward off catastrophes. The Aztec Empire introduced a highly institutionalised form of ritual warfare, known as the "Flower War," for the purpose of calendrical population control during periods of famine. Sacrificial rituals of the past should not be considered fundamentally divorced from the governmentality of twenty-first-century. The source distribution structure of late-capitalism, too, reproduce itself via the ritual inculcation of its core values and normative practices. Specifically, this project seeks to examine the subtle ways in which rhetorics of sacrifice are re-appropriated into the workings marketisation politics, and are deployed in rendering dehumanising measures of the prevailing political-economic system that make them appear palpable and inescapable.
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The Role of Inequality in Moral and Immoral Leadership
von Hippel, B. (University of Queensland), Solda, A. (Queensland University of Technology), Ke, C. (Queensland University of Technology), Page, L. (University of Technology Sydney)

Ballooning levels of societal inequality have led to a resurgence of interest in the economic causes and consequences of wealth disparity. What has drawn less attention in the scientific literature is how different levels of resource inequality influence what types of individuals emerge as leaders. In the current paper we take a distal approach to understanding the psychological consequences of inequality and the associated implications for leadership. We describe how the distribution of resources in contrasting animal and small-scale human societies incentivises dominance-oriented versus prestige-oriented leadership strategies. In particular, we suggest that higher levels of inequality attract and favour dominance-oriented rather than prestige-oriented leaders, and that inequality incentivises leaders to favor their own self-interest over the interests of the organizations they lead. To test this possibility, we present a single pre-registered experiment in which 240 people selected leaders for their group positions under conditions of equal or unequal distribution of rewards. We then examined who was chosen for leadership positions and how well they performed as leaders. Consistent with predictions, inequality led poor performing individuals to aspire to leadership positions with resulting negative outcomes for group members.
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How do Descriptive Norms Influence Behaviour?

te Velde, V. (University of Queensland), Louis, W. (University of Queensland)

Descriptive norms, which measure the prevalence of moral behaviour ("cooperation") in a population, and injunctive norms, which measure beliefs about the moral imperative to cooperate, are known to be powerful motivators of cooperation. Understanding the channels of these effects is complicated by the fact that injunctive and descriptive norms are tightly related: descriptive norms provide information about others' injunctive beliefs, about the costs and benefits of cooperation, and about the likelihood of sanction. Injunctive beliefs, in turn, are affected by the costs and benefits of cooperation and affect sanctioning behaviour. We study the informative influence of descriptive norms by exogenously changing the relationship between descriptive norms and the public benefit to cooperation. By comparing behaviour in games in which higher descriptive norms translate into either higher, lower, or constant marginal social benefit from cooperation, and in which descriptive expectations are exogenously determined to be either high or low, we find that descriptive norms powerfully influence behaviour independently of their informational content. Injunctive norms, as well, track descriptive norms more than the actual costs and benefits of cooperation. This reveals a preference for moral conformity that is divorced from the material marginal costs and benefits to cooperation, either private or social.
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Causes and Consequences of Gossipers' Lies

Peters. K. (University of Queensland), Fonseca, M. (University of Exeter)

Within the body of cultural knowledge there are ample warnings about the dangers of attending to gossip. Such warnings are also present in the academic literature, where it is assumed that people will share inaccurate gossip. However, this assumption, if true, presents a challenge to the growing body of work that argues that because gossip is a ready source of accurate reputational information it is able to bolster overall levels of cooperation. In this study, we test this inaccuracy assumption by examining the frequency and form of spontaneous lies shared between gossiping members of networks playing a series of one-shot trust games. We manipulate whether gossipers are or are not competing with each other. We show that lies make up a sizeable minority of messages, and that they are twice as frequent under gossiper competition. However, this has no discernible effect on trust levels. We attribute this to two factors. First, some lies are welfare enhancing, and may serve reputational functions more effectively than truth does. Second, targets of gossip are insensitive to the existence of lies and are more trustworthy than they need to be. These findings suggest that lies may help gossip to serve reputational functions.
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SATURDAY 27ᵀᴴ APRIL, 2019
SESSION 3 (13:00 – 14:20)
TYREE ROOM

AGGRESSION

Evaluating Cognitive Broadening as a Tool for Anger Reduction
Summerell, E. (UNSW Sydney), Harmon-Jones, C. (UNSW Sydney), Kelley, N. J., (Northwestern University), Peterson, C. K. (Minneapolis Veterans Affairs Health Care System), Krstanoska-Blazeska, K., (UNSW Sydney), Harmon-Jones, E., (UNSW Sydney)

Both anger and aggression are associated with significant adverse consequences for both individuals and wider society. However, effective evidence-based methods for the reduction of anger and aggression are limited and not well understood. Past research has shown that manipulations to broaden cognitive scope reduce responses to appetitive positive affective stimuli and disgusting stimuli, suggesting cognitive broadening may reduce motivational intensity. Based on this research, we predicted that cognitive broadening would also reduce anger, an approach-motivated negative emotion. Seven studies examined the effect of cognitive broadening on reported trait anger, state anger, attitudes toward anger, attributions of anger to ambiguous pictures, and accessibility of aggressive words. Results from individual studies provided mixed support for the predictions made. However, a mini meta-analysis suggested that cognitive broadening leads to a small but statistically significant reduction in trait anger/aggression and attitudes toward anger. These results suggest that broad cognitive scope reduces anger-related responses. Discussion will focus on potential explanations and interpretations of these findings, and their importance for future research.
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Back and Forth: An Investigation of Co-Adaptation During Social Exchange.
Shaw, D. J. (Aston University), Czekóová, K. (Masaryk University), Salazar, M. (Masaryk University), Staněk, R. (Masaryk University), Špalek, J. (Masaryk University)

Social interactions require mutual co-adaptation among individuals; to steer a social exchange towards a desired outcome, all interactants must adapt their own behaviour to that of their interaction partner. This is true especially during bargaining behaviour, wherein interactants must strike a balance between their own goals and those of their partner. This study developed an interactive paradigm to investigate individual differences in adaptive behaviour during bargaining. Over iterated exchanges, pairs of players were asked to divide a sum of money (the "pie") between themselves and their opponent. When disagreement emerged players were required to bargain; they observed the two divisions requested by themselves and their partner, and the pie decreased at a fixed discount rate. Either player could stop the reward from decreasing by conceding and accepting their opponents' proposal. This allowed us to investigate (1) whether individuals adopted an aggressive or passive strategy, or mimicked their opponent's behaviour; and (2) if their bargaining behaviour was related to discrete personality traits. Preliminary results revealed two types of player strategies – aggressive and passive – and that players expressing action-oriented emotion regulation mimicked their opponent's behaviour more than those expressing state-orientated tendencies. These findings reveal an important factor driving behaviour in social contexts.
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A Meta-Analytic Review of the Effects of Mindfulness on Anger and Aggression

O'Dean, S. (UNSW Sydney), Summerell, E. (UNSW Sydney), Denson, T., (UNSW Sydney), Harmon-Jones, E. (UNSW Sydney)

Mindfulness has been reviewed as a promising intervention for anger and aggression. This meta-analysis examined the relationship between mindfulness, anger and aggression variables in adult populations. Data from included studies (N = 64) was analysed using R package 'metafor', fit to a multilevel mixed effects meta-analytic model (kanger = 246, kaggression = 141). Results indicated a small-to-medium negative relationship between mindfulness and both anger and aggression. We also investigated potential moderators. Results of moderation analyses indicated mindfulness-based intervention type to be a significant moderator for both anger and aggression. Publication year, study design and mean age of participants were also significant moderators of the relationship between mindfulness and aggression. For anger, the only other significant moderator was the study the country was conducted in. Overall, results suggest mindfulness could be a novel treatment strategy for dealing with anger and aggression. However, more research needs to be done into the mechanisms and moderators of the effectiveness of mindfulness-based interventions.
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How gender and romantic beliefs influence people's identification of and response to non-physical intimate partner violence.

Minto, K. (University of Queensland), Masser, B. (University of Queensland), Louis, W. (University of Queensland)

Despite causing lasting harm and being more prevalent than other forms of IPV, non-physical Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is not well understood. Specifically, we know little about the factors that influence the identification of, and response to, non-physical IPV. My research evaluates how gender and romantic beliefs are associated with people's perceptions of abuse. An analysis of responses from 309 first year psychology students, to scenarios documenting physically abusive, non-physically abusive, and non-abusive relationships shows that non-physical IPV is judged less harmful than physical IPV, and that traditional gender and romantic beliefs are negatively associated with identification of abuse, particularly when that abuse is non-physical rather than physical. Given that non-physical IPV is typically the first form of abuse in a relationship and that abusive behaviour can escalate in severity over time, demonstrating how gender and romantic beliefs relate to the identification of non-physical IPV is an important first step in understanding how to effectively build awareness of and educate about IPV.
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SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 3 (13:00 – 14:20)
GALLERIES 1

NORMS, PERSUASION, AND PREJUDICE

The Accuracy of Trustworthiness Perceptions from Male Voices
Schild, C. (University of Copenhagen)

Previous research suggests that trustworthiness perceptions vary according to a male speaker's voice and differ across social contexts. However, only a few studies have investigated whether trustworthiness perceptions are accurate such that they are actually predictive of self-reported and behavioral trustworthiness. We tested such relations between perceived and actual general, economic and mating-related trustworthiness in a sample of 95 perceivers and 181 speakers/targets. Analyses suggest that trustworthiness perceptions are not accurate in contexts of general or economic trustworthiness, as perceptions were not related to a speaker's Honesty-Humility, trustworthy intentions, or trust game behavior. However, in contexts of mating-related trustworthiness, women were able to accurately judge men's relationship infidelity. Potential underlying mechanisms are discussed.
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Expanding the Mind Club: Dimensions of Mind Perception
Tzelios, K. (UNSW Sydney), Williams, L. A. (UNSW Sydney), Bliss-Moreau, E., (University of California Davis)

The dimensional nature of mind perception is subject to debate, though a bidimensional approach comprising agency and experience is commonly adopted by social psychologists. The majority of research to date, however, derived dimensions using only a limited sample of human, non-human animal, and non-animal entities, perhaps limiting the resulting conclusions regarding the nature of mind perception. Across three studies (total N = 270), we thus aimed to determine the extant dimensions of mind perception including a representative sample of 40 human, non-human animal, and non-animal entities. In all three studies, exploratory factor analyses indicated that mind perception is best captured by a single dimension with 82-84% variance explained. When we forced a two-factor solution in confirmatory analyses, the resulting solution roughly mapped onto two dimensions (agency and experience) as revealed in prior research, though model fit was unsatisfactory (with the second factor yielding eigenvalues < 1.0). Taken together, findings suggest that the popular bidimensional approach to mind perception may be inappropriate in the context of an expanded population of entities. Instead, a single dimension appears to best capture the attribution (or denial) of mind when the rich array of entities in the world is taken into account.
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The Brain-Attic: Algorithm Does Not Lead to Prevalent Information Avoidance

Han, W (The University of Chicago), Dietvorst, B.J (The University of Chicago Booth School of Business)

Information avoidance has been identified across many contexts. The current research seeks to identify ways in which machines can impact people's decision to remain ignorant. We hypothesise that concerns about privacy, vulnerability, embarrassment, and effort may make people less likely to avoid information from machines. On the other hand, concerns about accuracy may make people less likely to avoid information from humans. Across five experiments, we studied effects of information avoidance by varying the method of communication (machine, human) and the nature of the information. Counter to our prediction, there is no significant variation between the conditions. We discuss the financial and political implications of this finding.
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Profiling Prejudice: Elucidating the Socio-Cognitive Mechanisms Underpinning Implicit Bias

Pennington, C. R. (University of the West of England, Bristol, UK), Shaw, D. J. (Aston University, Birmingham, UK)

Borne out of the limitations posed by self-report questionnaires, social psychologists developed implicit measures capable of assessing people's unconscious prejudicial attitudes (e.g., the Implicit Association Test). Recent meta-analytic reviews, however, indicate that the relationship between explicit (self-report) and implicit attitudes is relatively low, and implicit attitudes rarely predict actual behaviour. This has led researchers to call for innovative ways to measure the key processes underlying implicit prejudice. Driven by this, the current study examined the relationships between implicit racial prejudice and various other measures of implicit socio-cognitive abilities. In a within-participants design, 250 participants (Mage = 20 years, 89% female, 64% White) completed measures assessing implicit racial bias, visual perspective taking, imitative tendencies, empathy, and emotion processing. Findings indicate how perspective taking skills, imitative tendencies, empathic awareness and emotion recognition predict implicit racial bias. Moreover, different racial groups (White, Black, Asian) exhibit diverse patterns of implicit racial bias. Prejudice is a significant social issue and exploring ways to detect and eliminate bias is fundamentally important to communities and organisations. This study is the first to examine how general socio-cognitive mechanisms predict implicit racial attitudes, with such assessment proffering a means with which to profile prejudice.
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SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 3 (13:00 – 14:20)
GALLERIES 2

Symposium: **GENDER AND SEXUAL (NON-) EQUALITIES: THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN EXPLAINING COLLECTIVE INTRA- AND INTER-PERSONAL PROCESSES**

Rejecting Equality: Psychological Differences Between Australian Gay Men Voting "Yes", Voting "No", or Abstaining from Voting on the Legalisation of Same-Sex Marriage
Dellers, L. (Griffith University), Thai, M. (Griffith University)

In 2017, Australians voted on the legalisation of same-sex marriage. Whereas most gay men voted in support of same-sex marriage ("Yes"), some abstained from voting, and a small minority voted against same-sex marriage ("No"). The present study examined the psychological differences between these three groups of voters in a sample of non-heterosexual men in Australia (N = 1050). Participants completed a survey assessing their vote in the Australian Marriage Law Postal Survey along with their political orientation, religiosity, disclosure of sexual orientation, gay identification, internalised homonegativity, and perceived discrimination. Results indicated that, relative to "No" voters and those who abstained from voting, "Yes" voters were more left-wing, less religious, and more "out" (in terms of sexual orientation disclosure), higher in gay identification, and lower in internalised homonegativity. They also perceived greater discrimination. Implications of these results are discussed.
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"The Revolution Will Be Feminist, or It Will Be Nothing": Masculinity Threat and Motivation to Engage in Protest in the Context of Recent Social Movement in Chile
Wlodarczyk, A. (Universidad Católica del Norte), Kosakowska-Berezecka, N. (University of Gdansk)

Several recent studies have documented that the precarious nature of masculinity and compensatory behaviours resulting from threats to it can be extended to general attitudes toward gender roles and collective action supporting gender equality movements. Therefore, in the context of a widespread feminist movement at Chilean universities in 2018, we intended to explore whether the demands to eliminate sexist practices and gender gaps may pose masculinity threat and decrease motivation to engage in protests among male university students. With a broad online sample of 300 Chilean university students our results showed that those who reported being threatened by increasing women's rights manifested lower support for gender equality movements and reported even stronger endorsement of more traditional gender roles. Yet closeness to women who had been targeted by gender prejudice significantly predicted actual participation in collective action and greater motivation for gender equality. Implications of these findings for future efforts to mobilize men in protests for gender equality are discussed.
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The Roles of Gender, Gender Role Norm Beliefs, and Experimental E-Contact in Reducing Transgender Prejudice

Boccanfuso, E. (University of Sydney), White, F. (University of Sydney)

Transgender people experience significant discrimination marked by higher rates of harassment, violence, mental health problems, and suicide, compared to the cisgender population. To attempt to reduce this prejudice, the current study investigated the roles of experimental Electronic (E)-Contact, gender, and gender role norm endorsement. Cisgender, heterosexual first-year psychology undergraduates (n = 77) and community members (n = 37) completed a half-hour online experiment, being randomly allocated to one of two E-contact conditions: a text discussion with a transgender (experimental) or cisgender (control) virtual confederate. Participants also completed a series of scales measuring male role norm endorsement (MRNE), prior transgender contact, and positive and negative behavioural intentions and views (BIVs) towards transgender people. Participants who had E-Contact with a transgender virtual confederate reported significantly more positive BIVs towards transgender people than those who did not, significantly more so for male participants. A hierarchical linear regression analysis revealed that MRNE was the strongest predictor of BIVs – controlling for participant gender, quality of prior contact, and religiosity. Together, these important findings indicate the importance of targeting specific populations, such as cisgender, heterosexual men, and the inclusion of content which challenges gender norms, when developing effective transgender prejudice reduction interventions.

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Exploring Explicit and Implicit Attitudes towards Gay Men using the Dark Tetrad and the Dual Process Model of Prejudice

Moor, L. (Australian Catholic University), Anderson, J. (Australian Catholic University & Australian Research Centre for Sex, Health, and Society [ARCSHS], La Trobe University), Kapelles, T. (Australian Catholic University), Koc, Y. (University of Groningen)

Attitudes towards gay men are typically negative and pervasive, and research has begun to focus on understanding the individual difference factors underlying prejudice towards this group. The Dual Process Motivational Model of Prejudice (DPM) is often used to understand such attitudes. It posits that prejudiced attitudes stem from the combination of two socio-political ideologies– right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) and social dominance orientation (SDO). In addition, research has begun exploring the moderating role of personality in using this theoretical framework to explain prejudice. This presentation presents data exploring the predictive potential of the dark tetrad model of personality (D4: narcissism, psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and everyday sadism) and the DPM in explaining implicit and explicit attitudes towards gay men. Interesting patterns of findings were revealed, that diverge significantly based on the explicit (self-report) or implicit (associative) nature of the measure. Discussion will centre on the theoretical and empirical contributions to the ongoing debate surrounding the utility of the D4 in explaining antisocial cognitions. Evidence from the current study may be used to inform prejudice-relevant interventions through understanding of the individual-level factors that facilitate societal-level anti-gay attitudes.

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SATURDAY 27TH APRIL, 2019
SESSION 3 (13:00 – 14:20)
HONG KONG ALUMNI

APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Perceptions of Pressure to Volunteer in an Employee Volunteering Program May Undermine Future Intentions
Stukas, A. (La Trobe University), Young, S. (La Trobe University), Nagpal, S., (La Trobe University)

Employee volunteerism programs (EVPs) allow companies to demonstrate corporate social responsibility (Grant, 2012). EVPs typically enjoy high employee support. However, if companies pressure employees to volunteer, this might reduce motivation and satisfaction (Stukas et al., 1999). We surveyed ~300 volunteers from a large Australian corporation. Employees could volunteer one day per year anywhere. Measures included short versions of the Volunteer Functions Inventory (Clary et al., 1998) and the Multidimensional Work Motivation Scale (Gagné et al., 2015) alongside satisfaction, future intentions to volunteer, and perceptions of corporate motivations for EVPs. Overall, satisfaction and future intentions were high and positively correlated with primary VFI motivations (values, understanding, enhancement) and self-determined motivation (intrinsic/identified). However, some volunteers (~25%) reported experiencing pressure to volunteer ("a little" to "a great deal") and also lower future intentions [$t(263) = 2.76$, $p = .006$, $d = .39$]; this effect was mediated by reduced intrinsic motivation ($b = .02$, $SE = .01$, 95% CI:.003, .045). Moreover, perceptions of pressure moderated the relationship between past volunteering and future intentions (beta = .32, $t = 2.93$, $p = .004$); pressure $r = -.20$ ($p = .13$) vs. no pressure $r = .23$ ($p = .003$). Mediation was not moderated and satisfaction was not affected, however those experiencing pressure reported more cynical perceptions of the company's motivations. We discuss implications for encouraging volunteerism.
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Driving Innovation Through Emotion Analytics
Fischer, E. (iMotions, Denmark)

How can we drive innovation into a meaningful and effective direction while utilising innovation in technology and research? How do we decide if progressive approaches will be successful rather than a failing concept lead by possibility and not plausibility? Measuring emotional responses and non-conscious behaviour is the key to understanding the human experience of the world around us and in particular the interaction with technology. Whether it is the intuitive design of a website, driver drowsiness detection in a car, or diving into the non-conscious mind of the consumer: Each aims to understand how users feel, perceive and act in context to a specific product. By combining multiple wearable and non-invasive sensors, iMotions targets a more objective method to quantify human behaviour. This expands classical methods such as surveys and focus groups, which are highly biased. Traditional methods give little insight on how and why users respond as they do. Biometric data allows an understanding of how users feel, perceive and act towards technology and its development as well as the identification of painpoints. In an empirically validated way. Quantifying human behaviour and emotional responses through biometric measures can and will change the landscape of innovation and technology. Let's shape the future together.
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Informing Me, Involving Me, Professional, Empathic- Patient Preferences for How Their Doctor Communicates

Jones, L. (Griffith University), Sheeran, N. (Griffith University), Watson, B. (Hong Kong Polytechnic University), Gan, G. (Griffith University)

Effective communication between doctors and patients is important for patient satisfaction and patient outcomes. We need to understand from the perspective of patients what they regard as effective communication. Using communication accommodation theory (CAT), we examined patient preferences for 3 different CAT strategies (emotional expression, discourse management and interpersonal control). 431 participants completed an online survey, where they were randomly assigned to either a vignette where the participant had a stigmatised or a non-stigmatised illness. Each participant rated, both quantitatively and qualitatively, 3 vignettes of a hypothetical interaction they had with the doctor, which varied the communication strategy the doctor used. No single strategy was preferred, with qualitative responses revealing why participants rated different strategies more favourably. The findings demonstrate the communicative challenge for doctors of meeting different patient expectations.
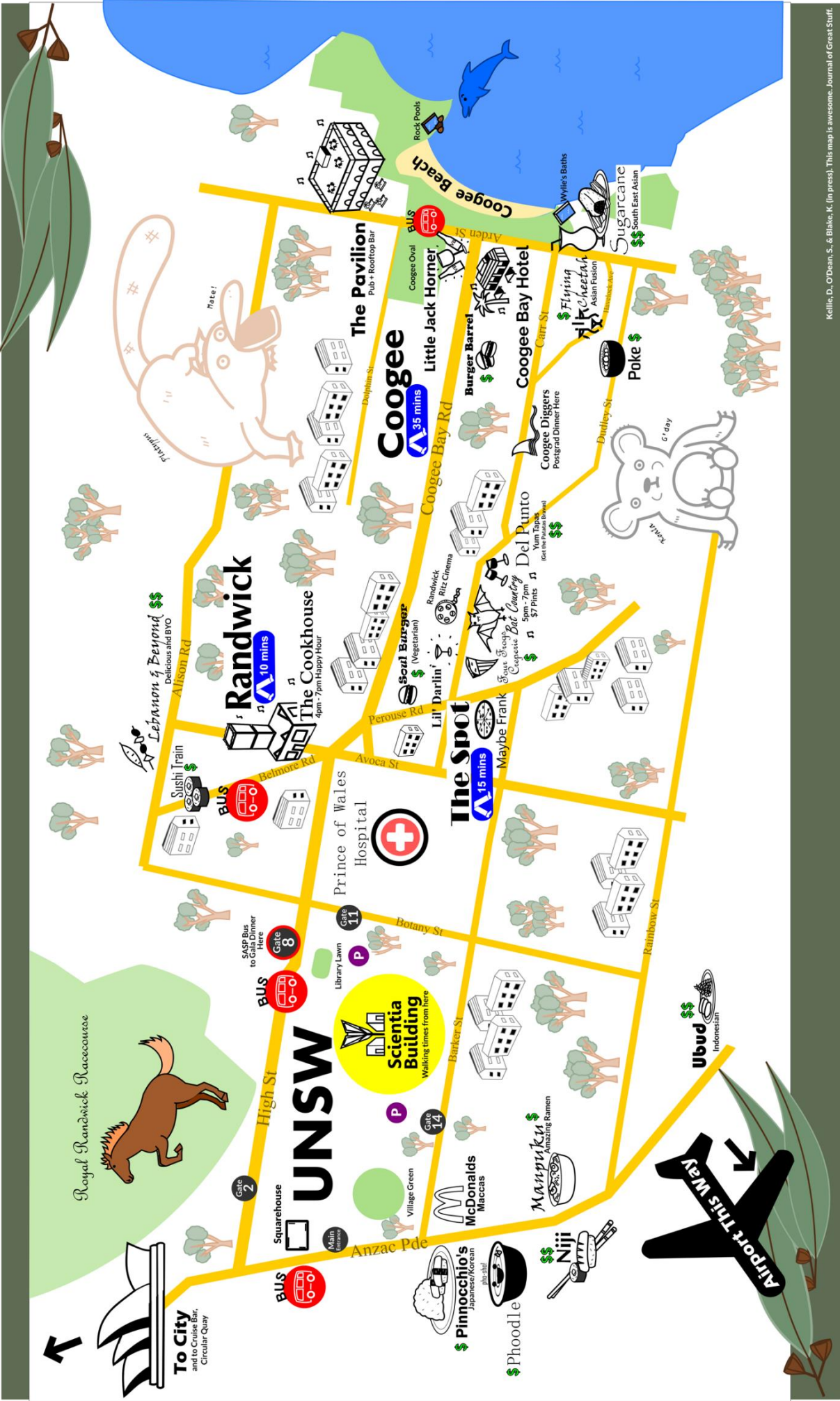l.jones@griffith.edu.au

Building Social Consensus on Climate Response: The Role of Social (Mis)perception and Identity
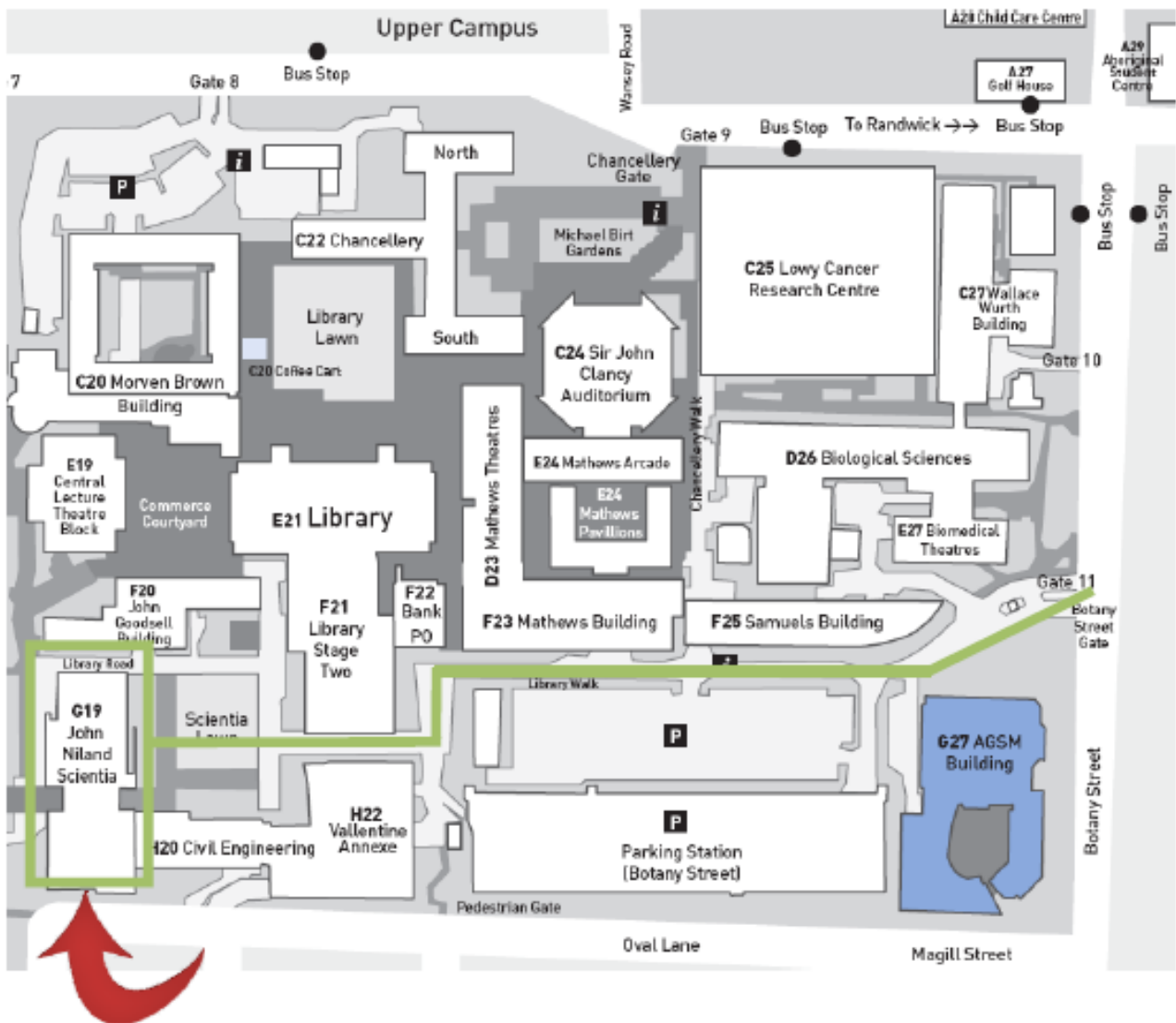
Leviston, Z. (Edith Cowan University)

How societies collectively respond to climate change is profoundly important, yet social and political debate about appropriate policy response remains highly divisive. There is growing evidence that such divisions shape, and are shaped by, psychologically-driven misperceptions about others' climate adaptation response preferences. The role that group-based processes play in shaping these misperceptions is currently under-explored. This project sought to empirically establish the extent to which social perception influences support for adaptation policies, and vice-versa; and explore the potential role of group influence and identification in shaping these responses. Two surveys (N = 302; N = 2,013) explored community attitudes towards a range of current and potential climate adaptation policy responses. Results suggest that, while support for policy implementation is high, people's perceptions of the broader social support these policies enjoy is consistently underestimated. Further, patterns of misperceptions appear dependent on social group affiliations, including political affiliations. The influence of these misperceptions on the legitimacy of implementing climate adaptation policy is discussed.
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Coogee Beach

Rock Pools

Wylie's Baths

Sugarcane
$$ South East Asian

The Pavilion
Pub + Rooftop Bar

BUS

Coogee Oval

Little Jack Horner

Coogee
35 mins

Dolphin St

Arden St

Burger Barrel
$

Coogee Bay Hotel

Carr St

Flying Cheetah
Asian Fusion

Hancock St

Poke $

Coogee Bay Rd

Coogee Diggers
Postgrad Dinner Here

Dudley St

Del Punto
Yum Tapas
(Get the Patatas Bravas)
$$

Randwick Ritz Cinema

Bat Country
5pm - 7pm
$7 Pints

Eucalyptus

Mate!

Koala

G'day

Randwick
10 mins

Lebanon & Beyond $$
Delicious and BYO

Alison Rd

The Cookhouse
4pm - 7pm Happy Hour

Soul Burger
(Vegetarian)

Lil' Darlin'

Perouse Rd

The Spot
15 mins

Maybe Frank

Avoca St

Sushi Train $

BUS

Belmore Rd

Prince of Wales Hospital

Rainbow St

Royal Randwick Racecourse

Botany St

SASP Bus
to Gala Dinner Here

Gate 8

Gate 11

Library Lawn

P

BUS

UNSW

Scientia Building
Walking times from here

High St

Gate 2

Squarehouse

Main Entrance

Village Green

P

Gate 14

Barker St

McDonalds
Maccas

Manpuku $
Amazing Ramen

Anzac Pde

Pinnocchio's
Japanese/Korean
gba-shta!

$Phoodle

Niji $

Ubud $$
Indonesian

Airport This Way

To City
and to Cruise Bar,
Circular Quay

BUS

UNSW Campus Map to Scientia Building

Scientia Building Floorplan

Gallery 1 & 2

The Peter Farrell Room

The Gonski Room

The Foyer

Leighton Hall

Tyree Room is located upstairs
HK Alumni Room is located downstairs