How does participation in an online community of support contribute to personal journeys of recovery? The present research investigates whether indicators of identification with an online recovery community 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.
A DUAL PROCESSING APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECT OF IMAGES ON ENGAGEMENT WITH PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL MESSAGES

Tracy Schultz¹, Kelly Fielding¹, Fiona Newton², Winnifred Louis¹
¹University of Queensland, ²Monash University

The current study tests how images that elicit different emotions influence engagement with pro-environmental issues by drawing on dual-processing theory and dimensional models of emotion. Specifically, the study tested the effect of two discrete, integral emotions (calmness and sadness; as elicited by images embedded into a factsheet about a pro-environmental issue) on depth of processing and engagement with the issue (i.e., knowledge, attitudes and behavioral intentions). Data were collected using an online experiment (N = 407). As predicted, for participants with weak environmental identities, the calm image condition indirectly led to less depth of processing, which in turn lowered overall engagement with the focal issue. Contrary to predictions, however, the sad image condition led to less depth of processing and subsequently less engagement with the issue among participants with a moderate sense of environmental identity. The control (no image) condition performed best. These findings have implications in the choice of imagery used in forward-facing communications.
SAYING-IS-NOT-ALWAYS-BELIEVING: EVIDENCE FOR ATTITUDE DE-POLARIZATION FOLLOWING PRO-ATTITUDINAL ADVOCACY

Ravini S. Abeywickrama\textsuperscript{1}; Simon M. Laham\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}Melbourne School of Psychological Sciences, The University of Melbourne

Standard methods of persuasion are increasingly ineffective in producing attitude change, especially if attitudes are polarized and held with high confidence (Krosnick & Petty, 1995). Self-persuasion has been suggested as an alternative (see Brinol, McCaslin, & Petty, 2012), however, little is known about how this may impact attitude polarization. The current study focuses on attitude change as a result of pro-attitudinal advocacy. We asked participants ($N = 284$) to generate persuasive arguments for their position on a carbon emissions policy and also to rate the quality of these arguments. Participants who generated high quality arguments showed post-advocacy attitude polarization, whereas those who generated low quality arguments showed de-polarization. This finding not only clarifies an important moderator of self-persuasion effects, but highlights a largely unexplored route to attitude de-polarization.
CHICKEN OR THE EGG: INVESTIGATING CROSS-LAGGED EFFECTS OF GROUP IDENTIFICATION AND RELATIVE DEPRIVATION

Elena Zubielevitch¹, Chris Sibley¹, Danny Osborne¹

¹University of Auckland

Research demonstrates that group-based relative deprivation (GRD) and group identification are meaningful predictors of a wide-range of outcomes including the willingness to engage in collective action. While theory suggests social comparisons solidify and make particular group identities salient, findings regarding the direction of the relationship between GRD and group identification have been mixed. To address this inconsistency, we examined the cross-lagged effects of GRD on ethnic group identification—as well as the potential reverse causal pathway—using three time points of a nationally representative sample of minorities in New Zealand (NZAVS; N = 5,898). After accounting for a variety of relevant controls, we found GRD had a cross-lagged effect on ethnic group identification. Nevertheless, ethnic group identification had a stronger cross-lagged effect on GRD, suggesting this may be an important antecedent to invidious social comparisons. We discuss the theoretical and practical implications of these findings.
ETHNIC INEQUALITY IN DIAGNOSIS WITH DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY DISORDERS

Carol HJ Lee, Isabelle M Duck, Chris G Sibley

University of Auckland, Westgate Medical Centre

Previous studies indicate inconsistencies between assessed mental health and rate of diagnosed mental illness across ethnic groups in New Zealand. Using data from the 2014/15 New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study (N=15,822), this study explored ethnic disparities in self-reported diagnosis of depression or an anxiety disorder by a doctor in the last five years, relative to scores on a screening measure of non-specific psychological distress over the last month (i.e. Kessler-6 scale). Māori, Pacific and Asian New Zealanders were found more likely to score in the ‘at risk’ range of the Kessler-6 scale, indicating an increased likelihood of depression or anxiety, relative to European New Zealanders. However, European New Zealanders reported the highest rate of actual diagnosis with depression or anxiety in the previous five-year period. This inequality in diagnosis may reflect ethnic group differences in access to, expectations from and style of communication with, medical professionals.
GROUP IDENTIFICATION IS ASSOCIATED WITH VULNERABILITY TO INGROUP BREACHES OF CONFIDENTIALITY

William J. Bingley¹, Katharine H. Greenaway², & S. Alexander Haslam¹

¹The University of Queensland, ²University of Melbourne

The present research shows that group identification is associated with attitudes towards breaches of confidentiality, in some cases creating a trust-based ‘blind spot’ in which ingroup breaches are seen as less concerning as identification increases. Three studies (two pre-registered) revealed that identification with a group is associated with greater trust in ingroup members and, through this, lower concern about breaches of confidentiality by those members. We found evidence for these processes in domains of politics (Study 1, N = 402), customer confidentiality (Study 2, N = 607), and education (Study 3, N = 286). The findings suggest that under certain circumstances group identification and trust, although important for cooperation and social coordination, may lead to potentially damaging confidentiality breaches being overlooked or dismissed when they are committed by ingroup members.
RELIgiosity and volunteering over time: religious service attendance is associated with the likelihood of volunteering, and religious importance with time spent volunteering

Katja Petrovic¹, Cassandra M. Chapman², Timothy P. Schofield³

¹La Trobe University
²The University of Queensland
³The University of Melbourne

Religion’s relationship to volunteering has been widely studied, with the majority of research indicating that religious service attendance matters more in motivating volunteering behaviour than personal religious importance. However, research has not adequately examined the complex interplay of these facets of religiosity in a comprehensive longitudinal framework, looking at both inter- and intra-individual differences over time. Our study examines the individual and interactive effects of religious importance and attendance, on both (1) volunteering likelihood, and (2) hours spent volunteering. Data from the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey reveal that greater religious service attendance is associated with an increased likelihood of volunteering, whereas stronger religious importance is associated with an increase in time spent volunteering among volunteers. Findings suggest that a more nuanced view is needed regarding the ways in which different aspects of religion promote prosociality.
CONVERGENT THINKING AND SOCIALLY EFFECTIVE RESPONDING

Samuel Pearson\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}University of Queensland

Saying the right thing at the right time is an important component of successful social functioning, and differences in convergent thinking ability may explain why some people are more socially successful than others. Convergent thinking—or the ability to select the most appropriate answer amongst a range of alternatives—may assist us to choose the best response or social strategy from the available options, optimising the chances for successful reception. I sought to investigate this relationship by examining convergent thinking with a novel but face-valid, vocabulary-based measure. Consistent with predictions, convergent thinking predicted greater persuasiveness and humour with a sample of undergraduate psychology students.
WORKPLACE SEXISM AND SENSE OF BELONGING IN MALE-DOMINATED INDUSTRIES

Mark Rubin, 1 Stefania Paolini, 1 Emina Subasic, 1 Anna Giacomini 1

1The University of Newcastle, Australia

As the #metoo movement has recently shown, sexism and sexual harassment are common in the workplace. However, the psychological mechanism through which workplace sexism affects outcomes such as mental health and job satisfaction remains unclear. In this presentation, two studies are presented that consider sense of belonging as a potential mediator variable. Study 1 is an exploratory study that surveyed 263 women miners from an Australian mining company. Study 2 is a confirmatory study that surveyed 190 women from a large industrial trade union in Australia. The results showed that women’s sense of belonging in their industries mediated the associations between workplace sexism and (a) mental health and (b) job satisfaction. These results suggest that workplace sexism may represent a form of workplace ostracism, at least in male-dominated industries.
“I CHANGED AND HID MY OLD WAYS”: HOW SOCIAL REJECTION AND SOCIAL IDENTITIES SHAPE WELLBEING AMONG EX-PRISONERS.

Arabella Kyprianides¹, Matthew J. Easterbrook², Tegan Cruwys³

¹University of Sussex, ²University of Sussex, ³University of Queensland

Being a member of a rejected group negatively affects wellbeing but can also increase group identification, which can have positive effects on wellbeing. However, this rejection-identification model has never been investigated among the highly stigmatized group of ex-prisoners. Furthermore, the potential buffering role of multiple group memberships has never been investigated within the rejection-identification model. We conduct a novel investigation of a combined rejection-identification and social cure model of group rejection among ex-prisoners. Our analyses of a survey of 199 ex-prisoners found that experiencing group-based rejection was associated with poorer wellbeing and increased ex-prisoner identification. However, identification as an ex-prisoner magnified, rather than buffered, the relationship between rejection and reduced wellbeing. Furthermore, the negative relationship between rejection and wellbeing was present only among ex-prisoners with a higher number of group memberships. Post hoc analyses found that ex-prisoners with a greater number of group memberships experienced greater levels of rejection, suggesting group memberships increase their exposure to rejection. We therefore provide evidence of a boundary condition for the social cure properties of groups: Among members of strongly rejected social groups, multiple group memberships can be a social curse rather than social cure.

**Key words:** social rejection; social identities; well-being; ex-prisoners
Does (the absence of) subgroup respect explain minorities’ distrust of police?

Nikolas F. Rusten\textsuperscript{1}, Chris G. Sibley\textsuperscript{1}, & Danny Osborne\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}The University of Auckland

Although research consistently demonstrates that ethnic minority group members trust the police significantly less than do ethnic majority group members, the process through which this relationship occurs has evaded empirical scrutiny. We address this oversight by arguing that subgroup respect—the perception that one’s subgroup is accepted, valued, and recognised by wider society—mediates the relationship between minority status and trust in the police. As expected, analyses of a national probability sample of New Zealanders (N = 10,606) showed that minority group members trusted police less than did their majority group counterparts. Moreover, this relationship was partially mediated by subgroup respect. Further analyses demonstrated that the relationship between subgroup respect and trust in police was stronger for minorities than it was for majority group members. These results highlight the significance of wider inequality and discrimination in affecting the trust that marginalised groups place in police.
ONE OFFENSE, TWO STORIES: THE IMPLICATIONS OF DIVERGENT VICTIM AND OFFENDER TRANSGRESSION NARRATIVES ON PROSPECTIVE RECONCILIATION PROCESSES

Cara Rossi¹, Lydia Woodyatt¹, Michael Wenzel¹

¹Flinders University, South Australia

Victims and offenders experience the same transgression event, however we rarely expect their subsequent perspectives of the event to align. In a series of studies, we elicited these different points of view and explored their impact on prospective reconciliation processes between the pair. We firstly extended on Stillwell and Baumeister’s (1997) protocol to demonstrate how victim and offender transgression narratives contain distinct attributional and narrative biases. We then conducted three studies (N = 133; N = 172; N = 199), requiring participants to imagine themselves perpetrating an interpersonal transgression against a victim who presented a different point of view. The findings of each study showed that when the victim’s perspective of a transgression diverged from that of the offender, offenders made more negative attributions to the victim’s character, identified less with the victim, were less willing to engage with the victim’s perspective, and had less desire to make amends.
WHEN AND WHY ARE PEOPLE MORE COMPASSIONATE TOWARDS HIGH AND LOW STATUS VICTIMS?

Andrea S. Matos¹, Chuma K. Owuamalam¹

¹University of Nottingham, Malaysia campus

We tested a novel status-based compassion bias thesis based on the social identity model of system attitudes (SIMSA), predicting that people would be more compassionate towards higher- rather than lower-status outgroups, and that this effect would be most apparent amongst non-egalitarians, especially when the cost of helping is high. In one experiment (N = 273) we manipulated status via the ostensible nationality of the victim either as Nigerian (low-status), British (high-status) or Malaysian (in-group) while offering participants the opportunity to assist these targets in a course enrolment difficulty afterwards. Results corroborated our predictions and further revealed a similar high-status favouring compassion bias amongst egalitarians that was most pronounced when the cost of helping was low rather than high. Finally, religiosity reversed this high-status compassion bias, so that increasing levels of religiosity was associated with greater assistance to the lower-status victim than to the higher status victim.
AUTHORITARIANISM AND PREJUDICE: A SEVEN-WAVE LONGITUDINAL ASSESSMENT OF THE DUAL PROCESS MODEL OF IDEOLOGY AND PREJUDICE

Danny Osborne¹, Chris G. Sibley¹

¹The University of Auckland

Although social dominance orientation (SDO) and right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) are arguably the most-studied correlates of prejudice, the causal direction of these associations remains a largely untested assumption. We address this oversight using seven annual waves of nationally representative longitudinal panel data (N = 16,842) to assess the cross-lagged effects of RWA and SDO on prejudice, as well as to examine rates of within-person change in these constructs through latent growth modelling. As hypothesized, SDO and RWA predicted mean-level increases in prejudice across each of the seven years of data; the reciprocal effects of prejudice on SDO and RWA, however, were small (and often non-significant). Latent growth modelling then revealed that within-person change in SDO and RWA correlate with the rates of change in prejudice over time. These data provide the first demonstration that SDO and RWA causally precede prejudice, and that these associations correspond to within-person rates of change.
IN-GROUP FAVOURITISM AS AN OUTCOME OF MARGINILISATION

Kathryn H. Fahey¹, Damien S. Scarf¹, and John A. Hunter¹

¹University of Otago

This study examines the circumstances under which threatened belonging may promote enhanced in-group favouritism. Though some studies report increased in-group favouritism following belonging threats, others do not. It is hypothesised that marginalisation (partial as opposed to complete exclusion) may help to explain these discrepancies. Utilising gender to define group membership, 170 women were randomly presented with feedback depicting full inclusion, full exclusion, or marginalisation. All were then given the opportunity to evaluate in-group (women) and out-group (men) targets. Participants who were fully excluded did not significantly differ in their evaluations of in-group and out-group members. Participants who were fully included or marginalised evaluated in-group members more positively than out-group members. Marginalised participants showed the most in-group favouritism – six times more than excluded participants and double that of included participants. These findings help clarify the circumstances under which threats to belonging foster in-group favouritism.
Four studies examine lay people’s dynamic understandings of prejudice. In Study 1, negative intergroup statements described as opinion are viewed more as prejudice than the identical statements described as fact. In Studies 2, 3, and 4, negative intergroup statements targeted at higher status groups are viewed as more factual and less prejudiced than the same statements targeted at lower status groups. In Study 4, attitudes defining opinion-based out-groups (supporting or opposing same-sex marriage in Australia) are viewed as both non-factual and prejudiced; attitudes defining opinion-based in-groups are viewed as truth and non-prejudiced. Moreover, in-group projection occurs in Study 4, such that attitudes defining opinion-based in-groups are viewed as representative of the superordinate group (i.e., Australia). Taken together, I argue that lay understandings of what prejudice is fluctuate with known group and intergroup processes; labelling an attitude as prejudiced symbolically identifies it as both counter-in-group normative and, as a consequence, untruthful.
BETTER OFF ALONE? THE MODERATING ROLE OF AMBIVALENT SEXISM ON THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN RELATIONSHIPS AND LIFE SATISFACTION

Nina Waddell¹, Chris Sibley², Danny Osborne³

¹,²,³The University of Auckland

Research demonstrates that being in a relationship confers benefits to people’s wellbeing, yet no studies to date have investigated whether ambivalent sexism moderates this association. Because benevolent sexism asserts that people are incomplete without a romantic partner, we predicted that benevolent sexism would positively moderate the association between being in a relationship and life satisfaction. In contrast, hostile sexism views women with suspicion and should therefore attenuate the benefits of being in a relationship. We test these predictions using a nationally representative sample of New Zealanders (N = 18,261). As predicted, the positive association between relationship status and life satisfaction was accentuated for those high on benevolent sexism, but attenuated for those high on hostile sexism. We are the first to show that ambivalent sexism moderates the positive effects of relationship status on wellbeing, thereby demonstrating the utility of integrating research on ambivalent sexism theory with the relationship literature.
A SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING NON-PHYSICAL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Kiara Minto, Ass Prof Barbara Masser, Prof Winnifred Louis

The University of Queensland

Non-physical intimate partner violence (IPV) is harmful, more common than physical IPV, and typically occurs prior to physical IPV in relationships. The motives and presentation of non-physical IPV can be ambiguous or counter-stereotypical, presenting a barrier to early identification of abuse in romantic relationships. Gender and romantic norms have been associated with women’s rates of experiencing non-physical IPV in particular. My research seeks to gain a better understanding of the process by which stereotypes and norms come to be associated with the identification of, and response to non-physical IPV. Preliminary findings suggest that endorsement of traditional gender and romantic norms can allow for the romanticisation or justification of non-physically abusive behaviours, resulting in a narrower definition of IPV which excludes some non-physical IPV behaviours. Inaction by those who define IPV in this narrow way thus represents a failure to see the violence, rather than a failure to act.
Abstract

Methodological shortcomings account for effects of mindfulness on prosociality.

Ute Kreplin¹, Miguel Farias² & Inti A. Brazil²,³,⁴

¹Massey University, ²Coventry University, ³Radboud University, ⁴University of Antwerp

Many believe that meditation has the capacity to, not only alleviate mental illness, but to substantially improve prosocial feelings and behaviours such as empathy and compassion. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials of healthy adults comparing the effects of meditation interventions on prosocial outcomes. We screened the titles and abstracts of 4517 records. A total of 21 studies with 1557 participants were selected and analysed. Contrary to popular beliefs that meditation will lead to prosocial changes, our analysis revealed no change in prejudice and aggression and a moderate increase in compassion and empathy until methodological quality of the studies was taken into consideration. We conclude that theoretical problems and a number of biases such as experimenter bias, confirmation bias and statistical reporting need addressing to draw firm conclusions about the effects of meditation on prosociality and to improve the quality of research in this area.
Levels of perceived discrimination associated with outcomes related to health and wellbeing for Pacific peoples in New Zealand

Sarah Kapeli | Sam Manuela | Chris Sibley

University of Auckland

Our study investigated the level of perceived discrimination associated with outcomes related to health and wellbeing for Pacific peoples in New Zealand (18 to 65 years of age). We examined egoistic (individual-based) and fraternal (group-based) discrimination from the fifth wave of the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study (n = 429 women and 196 men). We found that egoistic discrimination predicts poor health and wellbeing outcomes (higher psychological distress and lower self-esteem, subjective evaluation of health, satisfaction with life and personal wellbeing). Whilst fraternal discrimination, affects wellbeing but not health (lower subjective evaluation of health and personal wellbeing). Our findings contribute further to previous literature, highlighting the corrosive effect of discrimination towards health and wellbeing among Pacific communities in New Zealand.

Keywords: discrimination, Pacific peoples, health, wellbeing
DOCTORS MAY PROMOTE HEALTH MOTIVATION IN PATIENTS WITH OBESITY BY ENGAGING IN SUPPORTIVE – NOT STIGMATISING – DISCUSSIONS ABOUT WEIGHT

Lydia E Hayward¹, Lenny R Vartanian¹, Sammantha Neang¹

¹University of New South Wales Sydney, Australia

Doctors have the potential to encourage patients to engage in healthy behaviours, particularly those most at risk of disease such as patients with obesity. However, several barriers stop this from occurring. Many people with obesity report being stigmatized by physicians because of their weight, and weight stigma is associated with reduced motivation to engage in health behaviours. Less is known about whether doctors can have a positive impact by discussing weight in a supportive manner. Participants who were overweight and obese imagined themselves experiencing either a supportive interaction with their doctor about their weight, a weight-stigmatising interaction, or a control interaction. Participants who imagined a supportive interaction were more motivated to engage in health behaviours and comply with the doctor’s recommendations. Participants who imagined experiencing stigma were less willing to comply with recommendations, and this was mediated by lower positive affect. Weight stigma can harm health, but support may help.
Physiology, valence, and time perception: How does the nervous system interact with positive and negative surprise to influence the subjective passage of time?

Ewa Siedlecka

1University of New South Wales, Australia

Emotion and time perception are intrinsically linked. Depressive emotions slow perceived time, while elating emotions speed up perceived time. Moreover, some research suggests that specific emotions are associated with a distinct pattern of physiological arousal. However, the link between emotional valence and time perception remains unexamined. The current study followed up on research conducted last year, which found correlations between the parasympathetic nervous system and decelerated time perception. In the present study, 130 participants engaged in either isometric or deep breathing exercises to stimulate the sympathetic or parasympathetic nervous systems, respectively. Participants then drank an unexpected beverage to induce positive or negative surprise, and time perception was measured using a bisection task. Findings support the previous study, and shed new light on how valence influences time perception. Results are discussed with respect to models of time perception, as well as clinical and forensic implications of the research.
WHY SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGISTS USING STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELLING NEED TO PRE-REGISTER THEIR STUDIES

Matt N. Williams

1Massey University

Experimental social psychologists are increasingly aware of the need to pre-register their plans for data collection and analysis. But pre-registrations are still rarely used by social psychologists (and other researchers) who use *structural equation modelling* (SEM). SEM is useful for testing complex models, but its very capacity for complexity means that it requires many decisions to be made by the researcher. By flexibly making decisions in such a way as to produce a statistical model that has “good” fit, researchers can easily end up reporting a model that fits the sample data well—even if this finding would be entirely unreplicable in a new sample. In this presentation, I will discuss why and how pre-registration can profitably be applied in SEM research. In addition, I will discuss how pre-registration provides a partial resolution to the ongoing and acrimonious debate over which global fit statistics are most appropriate in SEM.
Female sexualization is often seen as a manifestation of gender oppression, but, paradoxically, recent rises in sexualization are most notable in societies that have made strong progress toward gender equity. To investigate this paradox, here we examine patterns in 68,664 sexualized self-portrait photographs shared online (“sexy selfies”) and their association with indicators of gender inequality. We also investigate associations between sexy selfies and income inequality, positing that sexualization—a marker of high female competition—is exacerbated by environments where incomes are unequal and people are preoccupied with relative social standing. Across 5567 US cities, 3142 US counties, and 113 nations, we find that income inequality more reliably predicts sexualization than gender inequality does. We also conceptually replicate this pattern using geographic variation in US beauty salon then women’s clothing expenditure. Findings suggest that sexualization emerges in environments where resource holding is highly variable and status competition is amplified.
WOMEN’S FEMINIST AND ANTI-FEMINIST COLLECTIVE ACTION: EMERGING TRENDS ON TWITTER

Morgana Lizzio-Wilson¹, Khandis R. Blake²

¹The University of Queensland, ²The University of New South Wales

Collective action research has largely focussed on the political behaviour of feminist women. However, little work has examined women’s engagement in anti-feminist collective action (e.g. #WomenAgainstFeminism, #IDontNeedFeminism). Investigating this form of political action is important, as women’s prejudice towards other women is less likely to be identified as sexist. Thus, women’s anti-feminist collective action may reinforce gender inequality and biases about feminism. Using time series analyses (2012-2017) of multi-national Twitter data, the current study investigates whether women’s feminist and anti-feminist collective action (1) have increased overtime, (2) ‘spike’ during specific events (e.g. International Women’s Day), and (3) which form of collective action is more commonly enacted. Analysing social media data provides a reliable measure of women’s political behaviour, and allows us to quantify changes in these behaviours overtime. Results are discussed in terms of the implications for collective action and intergroup conflict in the women’s movement.
To report, or not to report: Perceived self-efficacy mediates the effect of veterinary training on whether to report animal abuse

Emma Alleyne, Ornela Sienauskaite, & Jade Ford
University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom

Veterinarians are on the frontline of animal welfare, but little is known about the factors that facilitate their decision to report cases of abuse to authorities. The primary aim of this study was to examine the psychological processes linked to veterinarians’ reporting behaviour. We administered questionnaires to 176 veterinarians assessing the amount of training received on detecting/reporting animal abuse, perceived self-efficacy to report animal abuse, and whether they have reported animal abuse incidents to the appropriate authorities. We found that perceived self-efficacy positively correlated with suspecting and reporting animal abuse, number of hours of specialized training, and years working in practice. As hypothesized, we also found that perceived self-efficacy explained the relationship between specialized training (in hours) and reporting animal abuse. These findings highlight the psychological impact of specialized training on the veterinarians’ reporting behavior. The implications for training curriculum and veterinary policy are discussed.
ABSTRACT

THE ROLE OF EXEMPLAR TYPICALITY AND PERCEIVED VARIABILITY IN REDUCING MENTAL HEALTH STIGMA

Rachel Maunder

*University of Sydney*

Intergroup contact, in which minority and majority group individuals engage in positive, cooperative interaction, is the leading strategy for reducing the deleterious stigma associated with mental illness. However, one issue which has seldom been considered in this domain is the stereotypicality of the contacted exemplar. In a preliminary investigation of this issue, 379 undergraduate students read brief, written descriptions of a typical, moderately typical, or atypical exemplar diagnosed with either depression, schizophrenia, or substance use disorder. It was expected that the moderately typical and atypical exemplars would reduce stigma more than the typical and neutral-control exemplars, with the moderately typical exemplar being the most effective. Moreover, it was tentatively anticipated that the relationship between typicality and stigma may differ as a function of diagnosis, due to differences in perceived group heterogeneity influencing subtyping. Data partially supported these hypotheses. Next, these descriptions will be embedded into an intergroup contact paradigm.
Why is self-forgiveness so difficult? Qualitative analysis of the complex interaction of agency, social-moral identity, psychological distance and care giving motives.

Lydia Woodyatt¹, A. Barron², M. de Vel-Palumbo¹, M. Wenzel³, and S. DeSilva¹

¹Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia

It has been said that the hardest person to forgive is yourself. For some people this can be the case. Self-forgiveness has been described as the process of working through our failure and wrongdoing so as to release the self from condemnation, while maintaining responsibility for our actions. What makes self-forgiveness difficult or even impossible? Across over 20+ years of largely quantitative research, psychologists have examined the emotions, motivations and cognitions that may be involved in the process of self-forgiveness. Self-forgiveness is not a solo intra-psychic event, but rather a process that occurs as an interaction between an individual and their social environment. In this qualitative analysis of accounts of self-forgiveness (N = 80) we examine the role of personal agency, moral identity, psychological distance, and care giving motives, to propose new hypotheses about why self-forgiveness may be be difficult.
THE (PARTLY) RELATIONAL NATURE OF IDEOLOGY: THE PALLIATIVE FUNCTION OF SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION IS MOTIVATED BY AVOIDANCE SOCIAL GOALS

Joaquín Bahamondes¹, Chris G. Sibley¹, Danny Osborne¹

¹Auckland University

People often perceive social systems as fair and legitimate in order to satisfy existential, epistemic and relational needs. Although much work has examined the existential and epistemic roots to system justification (SJ), the relational motives underlying the motivation to justify the system have been overlooked. We addressed this oversight by examining the effects of approach and avoidance relational goals on SJ in a nationally representative sample in New Zealand (N = 6,518). Consistent with the finding that those high in SJ are particularly motivated to avoid threat, avoidance (but not approach) goals correlated positively with SJ. Moreover, SJ mediated the relationship between avoidance goals and belongingness. Finally, sequential mediational analyses showed that well-being was bolstered by avoidance goals via increases in SJ and belongingness. We are the first to demonstrate that SJ confers palliative benefits through relational goals, and that they are mainly driven by motivations to avoid social conflict.
WHEN MORE IS NOT MERRIER: DO SHARED STRESSFUL EXPERIENCES AMPLIFY?

Melanie Takarangi1, Sasha Nahleen1, Georgia Dornin1

1Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia

Sharing an experience with another person, even without communication, can amplify that experience. Because amplification could be damaging in negative situations, we investigated whether a shared (versus not shared) stressful experience amplifies. Ninety undergraduate participants completed the Cold Pressor Task at the same time as a confederate or while the confederate completed another task. They reported reactions to the task immediately after and again 24-hours later. Participants who shared the CPT, versus those who did not, reported more sensory characteristics of pain and recalled more stress over time. They also reported more mentalizing (thinking about the contents of the other person’s mind), which may have increased their attention to, and, thus, the impact of, the task. Our findings have important implications, suggesting that negative, perhaps even traumatic experiences may amplify over time if shared with others. Theoretical models of shared cognition—including mentalizing, shared attention, empathy and perspective-taking—are discussed.
TRANSMISSION OF DISORDER AND ETIOLOGICAL INFORMATION: EFFECTS ON EVOLUTION OF HEALTH KNOWLEDGE AND PATIENT EVALUATIONS.

Asha Ganesan¹, Ilan Dar-Nimrod¹, Yoshihisa Kashima², Kelly Dann¹, Kate Seymour¹, & Natalie Dahora¹.

¹The University of Sydney, ²University of Melbourne

Reliance on misinformed health knowledge has far-reaching effects on its transmission and evolution. In this study, transmission chains of four non-interacting persons (i.e., four generations) were formed (N=198). The first generation read three vignettes describing fictitious patients with three disorders (physiological, psychological, cultural) uniquely paired with three etiologies (genetic, environmental, no etiology), then evaluated patients, and recalled the vignettes. Recollections were used as vignette content for second generation, whose recollections were given to the third generation, and so forth. First generations recalled more accurate etiology than later ones, depending on complexity of transmitted information - later generations had higher correct etiology exposure-to-correct recollection ratio than earlier ones. Disorder framing affected etiology recollections and patient evaluations - a cultural disorder’s etiology was least correctly recalled and patients evaluated most negatively. The study shows that selective reproduction of health information and evaluations of patients can lead to biased transmission in social networks.
Ingroup love or outgroup hate? Mapping distinct bias profiles in the population

Logan Hamley, Carla A. Houkamau, Danny Osborne, Fiona Kate Barlow, Chris G. Sibley
1 University of Auckland, 2 University of Queensland

Researchers have long argued that ingroup favouritism and outgroup derogation are distinct phenomena, yet statistical methods for testing this thesis have been underutilised. We address this issue by using Latent Profile Analysis (LPA) to investigate distinct profiles of group-based bias derived from ingroup/outgroup warmth ratings. Using a national probability sample of Māori (the indigenous people of New Zealand; N = 2289) and New Zealand Europeans (N = 13647), we identify a distinct profile reflecting strong ingroup bias (high ingroup warmth, low outgroup warmth) in both Māori (6.7%) and Europeans (10.3%). However, the factors predicting ingroup bias differed substantially between groups. Ingroup bias was positively associated with ethnic identity centrality for Māori, but with social dominance orientation for New Zealand Europeans. These results suggest that ingroup-based bias may be rooted in outgroup derogation and desire for group dominance for advantaged groups, but the centrality of one’s ethnic identity for disadvantaged groups.
DOES SEXUAL DESIRE FLUCTUATE MORE AMONG WOMEN THAN MEN?
Emily A Harris¹ (email: emily.harris@uqconnect.edu.au), Matthew J Hornsey¹, Sean C Murphy², Fiona K Barlow¹
¹The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Brisbane, Australia, School of Psychology, ²The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Melbourne, Australia, School of Psychological Sciences

There is a lay assumption that women’s sexual desire varies substantially over time, whereas men’s is stable and high. This assumption is mirrored in female erotic plasticity theory, which posits that women are more variable than men in the extent to which they desire sex, as well as who they choose to have it with. Although the latter assertion has been empirically tested, the former has not. In the present study we draw on 4667 observations of in-the-moment sexual desire (N=255) collected over 7 days. We find no evidence that women’s sexual desire is more variable than men’s, or more strongly impacted by situational, psychological, or sociocultural factors. The data suggest that men’s levels of sexual desire may be as variable and contextually sensitive as women’s.
WAITANGI DAY IS NOT SO DIVIDED

Correna Matika
University of Auckland

New Zealand’s official national day “Waitangi Day” has always been an apparently controversial day and annually receives narrow attention from mainstream media. Despite the importance this day commemorates (being the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi), there are no empirical studies assessing New Zealander’s attitudes around Waitangi day. We address this lacuna, utilising national probability data from the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Study. Māori who opposed Waitangi Day as a bicultural celebration were no more or less warm toward NZ Europeans on average, than Māori who supported Waitangi Day. In contrast, Europeans who opposed Waitangi Day as a bicultural celebration expressed significantly colder attitudes toward Māori. We examined whether a range of attitudes changed in the lead up to, and immediately following Waitangi Day in 2015. We found no evidence for a recency effect, where there were no changes in attitudes for NZ Māori and Europeans around that time.
THE ROLE OF SEXISM IN OPPOSITION TO PUBLIC BREASTFEEDING IN NEW ZEALAND

Yanshu Huang¹, Danny Osborne¹, Chris G. Sibley¹

¹University of Auckland

Many women in New Zealand have intentions to breastfeed, however many constraints interfere with breastfeeding autonomy. Specifically, women often avoid breastfeeding in public due to fear of embarrassment or judgement. Previous research from the United States has found that benevolent sexism predicts opposition to public breastfeeding but only for men. Rates of opposition to public breastfeeding as well as the role of sexism in affecting these attitudes has not been previously examined in New Zealand. We examined the role of ambivalent sexism on opposition to public breastfeeding in a national probability sample of New Zealanders (N = 19,596). Results suggest that both facets of ambivalent sexism predict opposition to public breastfeeding. However, when examining within men, only hostile sexism significantly predicted opposition to breastfeeding in public. Contrastingly, for women, both facets significantly predicted opposition to breastfeeding in public.
Across four studies we describe the development of a self-report measure of gullibility. In Study 1, a pool of 66 items intended to assess gullibility was administered online to participants. Exploratory factor analysis produced a 35-item scale comprising four factors: Persuadable, Trust, Unassertive, and Insensitivity. Then, a confirmatory factor analysis was conducted using a new sample. Respondents completed the Gullibility Scale as well as other measures to investigate construct validity. In Study 3, a new sample completed a reduced 24-item version of the scale and the reduced factor structure replicated. A final study investigated the criterion validity of the scale using two distinct samples: scam victims and members of a critical-thinking interest group (Skeptics). Overall, the findings of these studies demonstrate that the Gullibility Scale provides a reliable and valid measure of individual differences in gullibility, and that trait gullibility is distinct from the seemingly related tendency to trust others.
Health is where home is: The impact of a housing intervention on physical and mental health of social housing tenants

Zoe Walter¹, Cameron Parsell¹, Lynda Cheshire¹

¹ University of Queensland

Housing is a key social determinant of health and consequently can be a target of intervention to reduce health inequalities. The current research examines the impact of a social housing pilot intervention on participating tenants’ mental and physical health. We used a multi-method approach, drawing on administrative data (n = 75), stakeholder interviews (n = 19), and tenant interviews (n = 21). Administrative data showed that participants’ clinician rated health and social functioning improved significantly over the duration of the project. Additionally, emergency department usage was significantly lower in the 6 months post project participation, compared to the 6 months preceding project participation. Interviewed participants similarly reported improvements in health and wellbeing. The qualitative data provided a deeper understanding of the how the pilot impacted health. Identified themes included service linkage and clinical care access, improving housing conditions, improving social relations, and having supportive relationships with workers in the project.
A Pupil Dilation Test of the Cognitive Dissonance Basis for System Justification

Chuma K. Owuamalam¹; Mark Rubin²; Russell Spears³

¹University of Nottingham

²The University of Newcastle

³University of Groningen

We tested the strong version of the dissonance-inspired system justification thesis: that the disadvantaged will experience the most cognitive dissonance when their group disadvantage is salient and their group identity is nonsalient. Adopting a novel pupil dilation paradigm that have been used to tap cognitive dissonance, we instructed Chinese-Malaysians (N = 132) to read stories either depicting their ethnic group as disadvantaged or advantaged, after being told to state four things they liked about their ethnic group (identity salient) or their grandmother (identity nonsalient). Pupil sizes were recorded as participants read the stories, with greater diameter indicating cognitive load/dissonance. Results showed that pupil sizes were greater in the group disadvantage (than the group advantage) condition and, this effect was visible only when group identity was salient but not when group identity was nonsalient. These findings clarify an important theoretical issue on which system justification theory and cognitive dissonance theory diverge.

Keywords. System justification, cognitive dissonance, social identity, pupil dilation.
This talk begins with the premise that, at its best, the university is an “infinite game” in which players co-create new knowledge and are deeply and creatively engaged with the ongoing debate about how to live well together. As a site for the infinite game, social psychology has a mandate to explore the human psyche and how it is affected by and affects social structures. Importantly, this exploration must be accessible to, and taken-up by, the communities in which we are embedded. Otherwise we risk losing our purpose and being seduced by self-perpetuating, career-generating “finite” games whose main social function is to enhance the reputation of the host institution. I will suggest ways to revive the infinite ethos at universities in general and within social psychology in particular, including through self-reflection, subversive networks and a willingness to give up on winning the finite games that lead us astray.
ABSTRACT

VISION THINKING AND MOTIVATION TO TAKE ACTION FOR COLLECTIVE CHANGE

Joy Love\textsuperscript{1}, Michael Wenzel\textsuperscript{1} (Email: joy.love@flinders.edu.au)

\textsuperscript{2}Flinders University

Vision thinking is specified as positive prospection where people imagine ideal futures for their group. Despite the value placed on concepts that relate to vision thinking, for transforming organisations and societies, vision thinking has not been defined or systematically studied in the psychological literature. Three studies show support for a theoretical model that proposes: 1) four cognitive elements of vision thinking (creativity, formation of images, unrestrained thinking, positiveness), and 2) the association of vision thinking with motivation to take action for collective change. Study 1 ($N = 99$) engaged participants in a visioning exercise in small groups in the lab; Study 2 ($N = 106$) surveyed participants from a government department undergoing a change strategy; and Study 3 ($N = 209$) engaged participants in an online individual visioning exercise. The findings indicate the value of engaging people in vision thinking to promote collective change.

Key words: vision thinking, imagination, social change, collective action, collective change
WHO RUN THE WORLD? THE EFFECTS OF LEADER GENDER AND MESSAGE FRAMING ON MOBILISATION TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY

Stephanie Hardacre¹, Emina Subasic¹

¹University of Newcastle

Social psychologists have not investigated in detail the role of leadership in mobilising widespread support for social change. In two experiments, we examined the role of leader gender in support for gender equality by men and women. Participants (N=338; N=336) read a statement about gender inequality framed as either a common cause for both men and women (Experiments 1-2), a women’s issue (1), or a meritocratic issue (2), and attributed to a male or female leader (1-2), or a gender-neutral control (government agency; 1). Despite female leaders being perceived as more legitimate, influential, and transformational than male leaders (2), this failed to translate to increased mobilisation of participants. Instead, male leaders invoked higher solidarity and mobilisation for both sexes regardless of framing (2; mirroring 1’s non-significant trend). Irrespective of leader gender however, common cause framing enhanced perceived leader prototypicality, legitimacy, and influence across the board (1-2). Theoretical implications are discussed.

Key words: social change, gender equality, leadership, political solidarity, collective action, social identity
EMPATHY AND THE PREJUDICED PERSONALITY

Marc Stewart Wilson¹

¹Victoria University of Wellington

Being horrible to others is made easier by deficits in empathy – inability (or unwillingness) to put yourself in the shoes of those you’re being horrible to. 4,000 New Zealanders completed short measures of social dominance orientation (SDO), right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) and self-reported psychopathy, as well as the interpersonal reactivity index (a measure of empathy). In general, associations between personality variables and empathy subscales were negative. However, SDO was more strongly associated with personal distress and perspective-taking than RWA. Psychopathy showed a similar pattern to SDO for perspective taking but was more strongly associated with perspective-taking scores. However, recent research has suggested that these patterns may not be supported using ‘objective’ measures of emotion recognition so, in two further studies, students completed full measures of these variables, as well as the Eyes in the Mind task (requiring participant to identify a target actor emotion on the basis of their eyes alone).
ANTIFAT PREJUDICE PERCEPTIONS AND SOCIAL INFLUENCE

Georgina Lee & Michael J. Platow (Email: Georgina.Lee@anu.edu.au)

Australian National University

Whilst extensive research has studied the formal concept of prejudice, little research has focused on the specific expressions that everyday people perceive to be “prejudice”. Practically speaking, what people perceive to constitute prejudice is important for the successful implementation of anti-prejudice appeals. The current study examined when people will view negative statements about people with obesity (i.e., antifat statements) as constituting “prejudice” versus simply constituting “truth” ($N = 482$). The current study also evaluated how these perceptions of “prejudice” and “truth” may differ due to social influence. Results supported two primary claims. First, the concepts of “prejudice” and “not truth” were perceived to have a similar, if not the same, underlying construct. Second, people’s perceptions of what constitutes prejudice differed according to the degree of relevant expertise of an influence agent. Implications for the success of appeals against weight bias and for healthcare provision are discussed.
TITLE: Incidental and Integral Emotions in Intergroup Contact: Experimental Tests of Their Convergent and Divergent Effects on Interethnic Bias as a Function of Emotion Applicability and Subjective Agency

Stefania Paolini, Jake Harwood, Aleksandra Logatchova
Mark Rubin, & Matylda Mackiewicz

School of Psychology, The University of Newcastle, Australia
Department of Communication, University of Arizona, USA

ABSTRACT
Separate research lines suggest that incidental and integral emotions have divergent effects on intergroup bias when nonapplicable to the intergroup setting (e.g., sadness-happiness/ethnicity); they have similar and larger effects when applicable (e.g., anger/ethnicity). This research tested these findings’ internal validity resolving past methodological discontinuities and explored mediators and moderators in interethnic contact settings. Consistent with divergence of nonapplicable emotions, incidentally sad White Australian students ($N = 93$) displayed less interethnic bias and integrally sad individuals displayed more bias, relative to their happy counterparts during invivo contact with their ethnic tutor. In experiment 2, White American males’ ($N = 492$) anti-Muslim bias displayed again divergence of incidental vs. integral sadness/happiness, as well as convergence of incidental vs. integral anger. Heuristic processing mediated incidental nonapplicable emotion effects and individual-to-group generalization mediated incidental and integral applicable emotion effects. Effects and mediation were specific to combinations of emotion source and contact partners’ agency.

Word: 150/150;

Key words: intergroup contact, emotions, intergroup bias, prejudice, ethnicity, intergroup
relations, perceived agency
THE VALUE OF PARADOX MINDSET IN BUFFERING WORK-FAMILY TENSIONS

Angela K.-y. Leung¹, Tengjiao Huang¹

¹Singapore Management University

Under the fast-paced and busy work environment, working females have to grapple with the opposing demands of pursuing their career versus bearing and raising children. Busyness and its accompanying tensions appear to underscore the low fertility problem facing many developed countries. We argue that one key to unlocking work-family tensions lies in the adoption of paradox mindset: a way of thinking that encourages individuals to recognize and embrace contradictions. The current study asked 145 female college students in Singapore to imagine being a 30-year-old married woman working full-time and contemplating the possibility of having a child under either a high or low busy work situation. A moderated-mediation model showed that high busyness increases perceived tensions. Further, at low and moderate levels of tensions (though not at high tensions), paradox mindset promotes dual goal pursuits. Therefore, individuals could leverage paradox mindset to buffer moderate tensions and to pursue career aspiration and motherhood simultaneously. We contend that paradox as a strategic way of thinking holds promise for addressing the career-family challenge.
Age-related declines in facial emotion recognition have been extensively studied, although less is known about auditory emotion recognition. This study investigated age differences in facial and musical emotion recognition and explanatory hypotheses regarding older adults’ typically worse emotion recognition. Older adults ($M_{age} = 73.86, N = 50$) and young adults ($M_{age} = 19.37, N = 52$) labelled emotions in faces and in a set of novel music clips, and made age estimations in another set of faces. Although older adults performed worse than young adults in each task, their difficulties in each task were not correlated with each other. General cognitive (fluid IQ) decline did not appear to explain older adults’ worsening emotion recognition. Interestingly, music training was associated with better facial emotion recognition among older adults. Lastly, forthcoming research is outlined that investigates a neuropsychological account of older adults’ difficulties, and the impact of music training on brain aging.
ABSTRACT

BIG DATA IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY: METHODOLOGY AND APPLICATION

Mengjie Wang\(^1\) and Kumar Yogeeswaran\(^1\)

\(^1\)University of Canterbury, New Zealand

Big data available through social media platforms can be used to understand social phenomena in their naturalistic environment and reveal the dynamic processes that take place over time. However, despite the immense potential of this form of research, there remains a lack of guidance for social psychologists who want to specialise in studies of this nature. This paper presents: (a) an overview of existing studies that have examined the big data through Facebook or Twitter platforms to a variety of psychological themes; and (b) the strengths and limitations of big data approach in comparison to the typical methods relying on lab experiments or surveys. We conclude with an illustration of big data analytics using tweets from a recent rugby game to highlight how the method can be used to understand changes in group-based emotions.
THE SOCIAL INFLUENCEABILITY OF PREJUDICE AND FREE-SPEECH JUDGEMENTS

Chris Wang\textsuperscript{1}, Michael Platow\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}The Australian National University

Currently, we examined whether people are influenced to understand a potentially prejudiced claim as prejudice following a third-party influencing agent describing it as “prejudiced” or “free-speech.” Set in the context of US party-politics, American participants’ judgements of prejudice were affected by the group membership of the initial claimant: claims made by in-group members were seen as less prejudiced than those made by out-group members. Judgements of free speech, however, were affected by the group membership of the original claimant, the group membership of the influencing agent, and that agent’s interpretation: judgements of free speech were ascribed to claims made by in-group members that were interpreted as free speech by another in-group member. This work demonstrates the flexibility by which judgements of potentially prejudiced statements are made, and how group membership plays an important role both in the expression of prejudice and in understandings of what constitutes it to begin with.
Online poker has become a multibillion dollar industry. Unlike live poker, players do not display physical cues; in fact the only information readily available is other players’ nationality. This provides a unique opportunity to examine how national attitudes can be influenced by interactions in online poker. The current research had a sample of New Zealanders (\(N=157\)) watch negative, positive, or no contact between a New Zealand and Russian player at an online poker table before assessing prejudicial attitudes and perceived outgroup variability toward Russians. Data revealed that while observing negative contact increased outgroup prejudice, observing positive contact reduced prejudice (all relative to no contact). However, no differences were found in perceived outgroup variability suggesting that merely watching positive and negative online poker interactions may only impact affective responses, but not cognitive representations about outgroups. Implications for how computer mediated communication can affect attitudes and behaviours are discussed.
Modelling the facial impressions of individual observers

Clare AM Sutherland\textsuperscript{1,2*}, Gillian Rhodes\textsuperscript{1}, Nichola Burton\textsuperscript{1}, Andrew W Young\textsuperscript{1,2}

\textsuperscript{1} ARC Centre of Excellence in Cognition and its Disorders, School of Psychological Science, University of Western Australia.

\textsuperscript{2} Department of Psychology, University of York.

*clare.sutherland@uwa.edu.au

Influential facial impression models have repeatedly shown that dimensions of trustworthiness, youthful-attractiveness and dominance subserve a wide variety of first impressions formed from strangers’ faces. However, current models have only been built from aggregated group data and recent studies have shown that inter-observer agreement is far from perfect. We therefore tested whether these dimensions are meaningful at the individual level; that is, how well they explain the impressions of individual observers. To achieve this we used a novel case study approach in which we built individual models of facial impressions for different observers. Three dimensions of trustworthiness, youthful-attractiveness and competence appeared across the majority of these individual level models, with the trustworthiness dimension being the most robust. Our findings suggest that the dimensional approach is meaningful at the individual level, but also point to important differences in the stability of the dimensions across observers, not previously addressed by theory.

Keywords: impression formation, face perception, individual differences

Acknowledgements: The research was supported by the Australian Research Council (ARC) Centre of Excellence in Cognition and its Disorders (CE110001021) and an ARC Discovery Award (DP170104602).
YOU DON’T WIN FRIENDS WITH UNCERTAINTY: PERSPECTIVE-TAKING AND SOCIAL SUPPORT MEDIATE THE RELATION BETWEEN NEED FOR CLOSURE AND MENTAL HEALTH

Monica Gendi1, Mark Rubin1

1University of Newcastle

Prior research has shown that people who have a high need for closure tend to engage in less perspective-taking than people with a lower need for closure. Perspective-taking skills are associated with aspects of social relationships such as relationship satisfaction, and may therefore affect individuals’ levels of social support and consequently their mental health. However, this serial mediation model has not been tested in previous research. In the present research, 257 psychology students completed an online survey that included measures of need for closure, perspective-taking, social support, and mental ill-health. The ambiguity, decisiveness, and predictability subscales of the need for closure scale were positively associated with mental ill-health, and this relation was serially mediated by perspective-taking and social support. We conclude that people who have a high need for closure have poorer mental health because they tend to engage in less perspective-taking, which results in lower levels of social support.

Key words: need for cognitive closure, perspective-taking, social support, mental health
ONCE FAT, ALWAYS FAT? INVESTIGATING THE PERVERSIVENESS OF RESIDUAL OBESITY STIGMA.

Elizabeth A. Chivers¹, Kumar Yogeeswaran¹, Roeline G. Kuijer¹

¹University of Canterbury, New Zealand

Recent research suggests that obesity-related stigma is so pervasive, that despite an obese individual losing weight and attaining a seemingly “healthy-weight”, the individual continues to be stigmatised. Merely being informed a person was formerly obese results in negative reactions. This phenomenon, labelled “residual stigma”, is surprising, as one would expect obesity stigma to dissipate once an individual can no longer be identified as obese. Previous research on the topic has largely relied on undergraduate female participants and only examined such a bias against female targets. Therefore, we conducted a high powered conceptual replication of the original work (N > 600) with a more diverse online sample examining this potential bias against both male and female targets. Our data found no evidence of residual stigma against both male and female targets. If such a bias exists, it appears to exist only under very limited conditions. Implications and future directions are considered.
THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS AND CONSPIRATORIAL IDEOLOGY IN VACCINE ATTITUDES AND INTENTION

Mathew D. Marques¹, Eleanor E. Natoli¹

¹La Trobe University Melbourne

Vaccine hesitancy is not a new phenomenon. However, recent government policies have linked childhood vaccinations with welfare payments and services in Australia, and elsewhere, with minimal consideration of potential backlash. We investigated the role of conspiratorial beliefs and psychological reactance, a state where individuals perceive freedom loss and attempt to restore it by responding negatively, using an experimental design. Californian MTurkers (N=323) were randomly allocated to one of three writing conditions used to manipulate levels of reactance (low-power, high-power, control), then read about a mandated vaccination policy, and completed measures relating to vaccine attitudes and intentions. Results suggested that manipulating reactance led to marginally less positive attitudes to vaccinations and significantly lower intentions to vaccinate a child. Additional findings suggest the importance of understanding conspiratorial beliefs and other psychological motivations in the formation of attitudes and intention towards vaccination, given the potential risk for backlash from mandated governmental policies.
Across the lifespan, narcissism is highest amongst emerging adults (<25). However, recent research suggests that narcissism may also show increases post-retirement age. While emerging adult’s higher narcissism is linked to higher wellbeing, the relative benefits of narcissism for those over 65 have not been examined. Using data from a national panel study in New Zealand (N = 13,910), the associations between psychological entitlement and life satisfaction, self-esteem, and perceived social support were investigated. Entitlement had a weaker negative association with wellbeing for emerging adults (<25) as compared to adults (aged 26-64). However, the negative association between entitlement and wellbeing was similar for adults and older adults (65+). These results indicate that entitled attitudes among emerging adults have few consequences for their wellbeing. Yet the same is not true for older adults, and a rise in entitlement post-retirement age may be harmful to their wellbeing and social relationships.
CONTESTED IDENTITIES AND AUTHENTICITY

Julian W. Fernando¹, Michael Susman¹, Jessica Murphy¹, Madeline Judge¹ & Yoshihisa Kashima¹

¹University of Melbourne

What happens when the identities we claim for ourselves are contested by others? In recent times, a number of prominent cases have focused media attention on the notion of authentic identity, particularly within the domains of race and gender. Identities are often viewed as either given or as voluntary, but little attention has been paid to the notion that one’s identity may be contested by, or negotiated with, others. Here I present an examination of the phenomenon of authentic identity; firstly, theory and research suggesting changes in the perceived permeability of identity category boundaries over time; and secondly, several studies examining the perceived authenticity of religious and gender identities. These studies suggest that moving from one social category to another tends to elicit decreased perceptions of authenticity, but that under some circumstances individuals can recover that authenticity by appropriate signals of identity.
Many retirees work for pay after they retire from their major career (i.e., bridge employment). Some research suggests that this form of work enhances retirement adjustment, but the social identity perspective highlights potential detrimental consequences when working post-retirement for financial motives and for long hours because it has the potential to create conflict between a person’s post retirement identity and their ongoing work or professional identity. This state of identity incompatibility could have adverse effects on workers’ job attitudes and retirement adjustment. To test this, we recruited a sample of 160 bridge employees and asked participants to complete an online survey that assessed social identifications, engagement in bridge employment, and retirement experiences. Our hypothesized mediation model was supported that bridging work conditions were related to identity incompatibility, which in term affect job and retirement outcomes. These findings contribute to the understanding of social identity processes in the post-retirement employment contexts.
Who is for (and who is against) the national flag? A psychological analysis of flag-change support

Nicole Satherley | Danny Osborne | Chris Sibley
University of Auckland

Although national flags are arguably the most prominent symbols embodying a unified nation, support for a particular flag design is likely to vary across ideological cleavages within the electorate. Here, we examined the impact of system-challenging and system-supporting ideologies on flag-change support in a large (N = 11,664) nationally representative sample of New Zealand adults. Consistent with system justification theory, multiple conservative ideologies (i.e., political conservatism, right-wing authoritarianism, historical negation, and symbolic exclusion) correlated negatively with flag change support, whereas liberal belief systems (e.g., patriotism and multiculturalism) correlated positively with support for change. Yet, consistent with an identity politics perspective, support for the National Party—the right-wing/conservative ruling party in New Zealand whose leader advocated change—correlated positively (rather than negatively) with support for change. These results demonstrate the countervailing effects of conservative and liberal ideologies on support for change, and identify a boundary condition of conservatives’ opposition to change.
The current study of lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults (N=1305) examined minority stress and psychological distress during the 2017 Marriage Law Postal Survey in which a national plebiscite gauged support for legalising same-sex marriage (SSM) in Australia. Our results demonstrated that increased exposure to media messages that opposed marriage equality was related to higher levels of depression, anxiety, and stress. Conversely, increased perceptions of SSM-related social support were related to lower levels of psychological distress, and were found to reduce the adverse impact of negative media messages on depression and anxiety. Additionally, although exposure to media messages that supported marriage equality was not significantly related to (lower) levels of psychological distress, increased exposure to positive media messages was found to reduce depression and anxiety among individuals who reported low SSM-related social support. The findings highlight the negative, as well as positive, psychological impacts that the plebiscite had on sexual minorities.

Kumar Yogeeswaran\textsuperscript{1}, Kyle Nash\textsuperscript{2}, Rania Sahioun\textsuperscript{1}, Raazesh Sainudiin\textsuperscript{3}

\textsuperscript{1}University of Canterbury, New Zealand, \textsuperscript{2}University of Alberta, Canada, \textsuperscript{3}Uppsala University, Sweden

During the 2016 US presidential election, there was significant debate about whether Donald Trump’s campaign possessed unique appeal to people with hateful views. In the present research, we analysed nearly 22 million communication events on Twitter to better understand the networks of retweeters of American hate groups and five key American politicians including Donald Trump, Hillary Clinton, Bernie Sanders, Ted Cruz, and Paul Ryan. Our data revealed that Twitter users linked to various American hate groups including Anti-Government, Anti-Immigrant, Anti-LGBT, Anti-Muslim, Neo-Nazi and White-Nationalist were more strongly linked to Trump over any other politician. We also found that more individuals had the fewest degrees of separation simultaneously from Donald Trump and six hateful ideologies relative to the other four politicians. These findings suggest that Trump may have indeed possessed unique appeal to people associated with American hate groups. However, these individuals represented only a small fraction of the total network.
Social exclusion recalibrates the trustworthiness of faces

Michael Philipp & Lyneil Gray

Massey University

Social threats like exclusion can recalibrate social perception, leading excluded people to better differentiate facial expressions and selectively reciprocate prosocial expressions. This recalibration may happen in order to facilitate opportunities to connect with more affiliative others. If that’s the case, we might expect that excluded people’s enhanced preference for affiliative expressions is because they appear more trustworthy. In this research participants wrote about a memory of when they were socially excluded or included. They then rated the trustworthiness of six different faces. Each face had one of three expressions: a posed smile, a spontaneous smile, or a neutral expression. Expressions were counterbalanced across participants. Finally, participants reported the painfulness of the memory they wrote about. Results suggest that exclusion changes the relative trustworthiness ratings of faces expressing posed and spontaneous smiles. The implications of these findings are discussed relative to previous findings from our lab and future directions of research.
In this talk, I provide an overview of neural networks (colloquially referred to as AI) and talk about how they may be applied to process pen-and-paper questionnaires. I describe the development of a neural network tailored to process questionnaire data from the NZAVS and outline how this could be applied to process other questionnaires. AI is an approach that speeds up the process of data entry while maintaining the accuracy of human entered data in what is typically a time consuming and labour-intensive process. This approach uses AI to read the handwritten survey number and cross-reference it against the master database to verify that the latest survey has been entered. The AI was trained on the MNIST database, achieving an accuracy of 97% with coverage of 80% on a sample of 8000 surveys. This approach provides the basis for further work in recognition of all parts of a survey.
WHEN LEADERS FALL: EXPLORING THE PROCESS OF LEADERSHIP DESTABILISATION

Mazlan Maskor

The University of Queensland, Australia

Both research and practice tend to focus on the underpinnings of effective leadership and how it is attained. However, how does the fall of effective leadership come about? This process of leadership destabilisation remains under-explored. To address this lacuna, the current study was designed to collect people’s opinions on leadership destabilisation via an exploratory open-ended survey. 397 participants ($M_{age} = 34$ years) were recruited via Prolific Academic and asked to describe their thoughts on the ways in which effective leadership can be destabilised. A thematic analysis of the responses reveals that participant ideas tend to revolve around the disruption of group members’ shared sense of ‘us’ (divisions, factions), the leader’s conduct with respect to group values (scandals, hypocrisy), followers actively opposing the leader (rebellion, protest), and the group’s frequent failure to attain collective goals. The relevance of these findings in relation to a theory of Identity Leadership Destabilisation is discussed.
ATTACHMENT ANXIETY PREDICTS SOCIAL COMPARISONS ACROSS CURRENT AND PAST ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

Rebecca T. Pinkus¹, Simran Hingorani²

¹The University of Sydney

Individuals high in attachment anxiety often have difficulties navigating their romantic relationships because of persistent negative self-perceptions and heightened sensitivity to relationship threats. These characteristics are likely not confined to the context of the couple, but might extend into other relationships. The current study examined whether individual differences in attachment style predict relationship evaluations, social comparison frequency, and perceptions. 259 individuals in romantic relationships rated themselves, their partner, and their current partner’s ex-partner (CPE) or their ex-partner’s current partner (ECP) on several dimensions. Individuals high in attachment anxiety experienced more relationship uncertainty but were not less satisfied than individuals low in attachment anxiety. They also made more relationship social comparisons in general and to specific relationships (i.e., those involving an ex-partner). Moreover, they viewed themselves less positively than they viewed CPE/ECP. Findings will be discussed with respect to the influence that past relationships might hold over anxiously-attached individuals’ current relationships.
Social dominance orientation (SDO; the belief that inequalities amongst people are justified) and right-wing authoritarianism (RWA; the holding of right-wing social attitudes) are very well researched scales for examining personality in adults, which tend to correlate meaningfully with measures of prejudice. We created equivalent scales for children aged 7 years and older. We have found, when given to adults, that the child scales correlate with their respective adult scales. When given to children aged 7 to 11 years, children’s RWA scores correlate with their mothers’ RWA scores, and children’s SDO scores correlate with their mothers’ SDO scores. Furthermore, we found a significant correlation between children’s RWA score and their tendency to favour an in-group (Caucasian) playmate compared to an out-group (Asian) playmate. These data provide preliminary support for the idea that SDO and RWA can be measured in childhood.
COMPARING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONSERVATIVE WORLDVIEWS AND CLIMATE CHANGE SCEPTICISM ACROSS NATIONS: ARE THE U.S. AND AUSTRALIA OUTLIERS?

Matthew J. Hornsey¹, Emily A. Harris¹, Kelly S. Fielding¹ (Email: m.hornsey@uq.edu.au)
¹ University of Queensland

Many studies have shown that people’s beliefs about the reality of anthropogenic climate change are shaped, in part, by ideologies. Because these data have primarily been collected in the U.S., however, it remains unclear whether the ideological nature of climate scepticism is an international phenomenon, or whether it reflects a distinctive ideological climate within the U.S. To test this, we sampled 5323 members of 25 nations. Positive correlations between climate scepticism and our indices of ideology (conspiratorial ideation, individualism, hierarchy-endorsement, and political conservatism) were strongest in the U.S.; the second strongest relationships were found in Australia. Across nations, the relationship between conservative ideology and climate scepticism tended to be larger the greater the per capita carbon emissions of the country. We conclude there is a political culture in the U.S. and Australia that offers particularly strong encouragement for citizens to appraise climate science through the lens of their worldviews.
Mind the Gap: How Discrepancies Between Values and Behaviour Affect Well-being.

Megan Chrystal, Johannes A. Karl. Ronald Fischer

Victoria University of Wellington

This study drew upon self-determination theory, self-discrepancy theory, and clinical models to test how behaving incongruently with values negatively affects well-being. We hypothesised that greater gaps between how participants feel they should have acted and how they did act would result in more negative well-being outcomes. Greater discrepancies between reported past behaviour and how participants thought they should have behaved positively predicted negative affect and negatively predicted positive aspects of well-being, as hypothesised. We concluded that discrepancies between values and behaviour have a negative impact on well-being. This study used a novel application of a method previously used in the study of religious hypocrisy and exploratory analyses showed that, with further refinement, this method could be used to study differential effects that value-behaviour incongruence for specific values may have on well-being.

Keywords: values, behaviour, well-being, self-discrepancy theory, self-determination theory, ACT
A key contribution of psychological research to some of the biggest problems of our time, such as poverty and anthropogenic climate change, is in developing an understanding of the psychological precursors to pro-social and pro-environmental values, motivations, and behaviours. One precursor that has received substantial attention in the literature is the perception of a profound connection between the “self” and “other” such that the self is not perceived to be a discrete, separate entity (i.e., “oneness”). However, there has yet to be a thorough comparison and synthesis of the range of oneness concepts used in the relevant literature. The research reported here aims to fill this gap by outlining a model that can be used to understand and compare these concepts and guide future research. Data that supports the model and the construction of a new measure based on the model will also be presented.
Ambivalent attitudes (i.e., the coexistence of strong positive and negative object evaluations) produce discomfort that people are motivated to reduce. In two studies, we explore how people reduce anticipated ambivalence associated with novel objects. Participants learned to associate gains and losses with visual attributes (size and brightness) of Chernoff faces and then estimated the expected gain/loss values of a new set of stimuli which included ambivalent attribute combinations. As predicted, although participants separately rated gains and losses for each object, their estimates of gains (losses) based on the first attribute were smaller, the more the second attribute signaled losses (gains) (Study 1). We confirmed the effect in a preregistered study showing that the effect only emerged when one attribute related to gains and the other related to losses but not when both attributes related to gains (Study 2). The results suggest that ambivalence reduction already occurs when attitudes are formed.
Abstract

Favouring the in-group and perceptions of belonging

John A. Hunter, Martha Del Carpio Zevallos, Kate Fahey

University of Otago

Two studies examined the association between in-group favouritism and belonging. Study 1 found that New Zealanders who evaluated in-group members more positively than out-group members (i.e., Americans) showed increased belonging. Study 2, found that New Zealanders ostracized by in-group members reported lower levels of belonging. These participants, in comparison to those who received inclusion or no feedback, displayed enhanced levels of in-group favouritism involving negative outcomes (i.e., white noise) following which they reported a sharp rise in belonging. Together, Studies 1 and 2 indicate that (a) distinct forms of in-group favouritism are directly associated with enhanced belonging, (b) this relationship is not a function of social identity, personal or group specific esteem and, (c) threats to belonging (manipulated via ostracism) can lead to increased patterns of in-group favouritism involving negative outcomes.
What is trust? Introduction of the Intergroup Trust Model

Mariska Kappmeier
University of Otago

Why do groups distrust each other? Is it based on the perception that others have no integrity, or are a threat to one’s own security? Intuitively, we know what trust is, yet when asked to describe it, trust becomes elusive. While research shows that trust is multi-dimensional, it is still mainly measured via one-item questions, not giving justice to trust’s complexity.

This research introduces the Intergroup Trust Model (ITM), which postulates that trust consists of five dimensions competence, integrity, compassion, compatibility, and security.

Four studies present the development of the intergroup trust scale (Study 1, 2), which is able to bridge the discrepancy between attitudinal and behavioral trust measures (Study 3) and shows that observed trust differences of minority and majority groups can be better explained through the multi-dimensional trust approach (Study 4).

I discuss the ITM as a tool to advance our understanding of intergroup conflict and its resolution.
Abstract

THE CONSEQUENCES OF UNANSWERED SOCIAL SUPPORT SEEKING AT WORK

Thomas McIlroy, Stacey Parker, Blake McKimmie

The University of Queensland

Research shows that receiving social support when it is unneeded can lead to negative outcomes. We are interested in exploring the reverse; what happens when individuals need support but do not receive it? Is someone who asked for support but did not receive it worse off than someone who never asked for support in the first place? In this research, we expect that individuals who ask for support but do not receive it will have poorer well-being and performance, and that psychological need satisfaction explains this relationship. To test the hypotheses, using a new paradigm, psychology students were prompted to ask their hypothetical supervisor for support during a work simulation. Their supervisor subsequently either provided support or did not. Participants then completed measures of need satisfaction, well-being and performance. The new paradigm and preliminary findings are discussed, as well as implications for social support provision and leadership in the workplace.

Keywords: Social support, need satisfaction, well-being, performance
Co-housing is a growing form of intentional community that incorporates both shared and private residential spaces and participatory organizational processes. Co-housing aims to increase connection to community and to promote more sustainable lifestyles; however, little research has investigated the factors influencing community commitment and pro-environmental behaviours in co-housing. The current project explored attitudes towards co-housing in an Australian sample (N = 206), and compared attitudes towards co-housing with attitudes towards other living arrangements in a UK sample (N = 361). Co-housing residents tended to be seen as higher in warmth than competence. A third study surveyed co-housing residents in Australia and the US. This study adapted Rusbult, Martz and Agnew’s (1998) investment model scale to examine the role of satisfaction, investments and perceived alternatives in predicting commitment to one’s co-housing community. We also explored motivations for joining co-housing and the relationship between commitment and intentions to engage in citizenship behaviours.

Keywords: Investment model, commitment, co-housing, sustainability, attitudes
DEVELOPING A SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL OF RADICALISM

*Moritz V. Fischer¹, *Alejandro Hermida Carrillo¹, Michaela Pfundmair²

¹Ludwig-Maximilians University Munich, Germany, ²Alpen-Adria University Klagenfurt, Austria

*shared first authorship

Radicalism has been on the rise all over the world in recent years and psychologists have started to study mechanisms underlying radical attitudes. In the present study, we developed a social psychological model of radicalism based on extensive literature research and tested it empirically in a North American sample. 906 participants (64% female; mean age: 38 years) drawn from Amazon MTurk answered a battery of individual and group-based measures. Data were analysed with Exploratory Factor Analyses and Structural Equation Modelling techniques. Our results revealed that moral justification explained the most variance in radicalism. Moreover, the results highlight the importance of further individual and collective processes as the underlying mechanisms of radicalism. All in all, our model fitted the data reasonably well. Findings are discussed with respect to theoretical implications as well as opportunities for designing de-radicalisation and prevention programmes.
Research suggests that sense of belonging is integral to citizenship. In two studies, we explore the links between belonging and citizenship, first in a group of tertiary students (n = 236), and second by manipulating sense of inclusion and exclusion in a group of young people (n=150). Study 1 results suggest that for the tertiary participants, sense of belonging to the community, special interest groups and their class were linked to civic intentions, while civic values were only linked to groups and class, and voting was not linked to any of the belonging measures. Study 2 results revealed that following bogus inclusion feedback during small group exercises, there were no differences in sense of belonging of civic engagement for people who felt included, excluded or were given no feedback. Results are discussed in terms of encouraging civic engagement and long held beliefs about the role of belonging in citizenship.
Meta-analysing the association between ideology and environmentalism

Samantha K. Stanley (samantha.stanley@vuw.ac.nz), Marc S. Wilson

Victoria University of Wellington

Recent research highlights the importance of considering how values, ideologies and worldviews inform beliefs on climate change. Social dominance orientation (SDO) and right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) are two ideological variables linked to environmental attitudes. I discuss results of two sets of meta-analyses we conducted to examine the nature and extent of these relationships. The first includes correlations between SDO, RWA, and six indices of environmentalism from 54 independent samples that we identified from database searches and contact with researchers in the field. In the second set of analyses, we re-analyse data from 16 independent samples using regression to assess the unique contribution each ideology makes to predicting environmentalism. This work shows that while SDO is the key predictor in general population samples, RWA is more strongly related to environmentalism among students. These results highlight the role of ideological attitudes as a barrier to belief and action on climate change.

Keywords: Environmentalism, climate change, social dominance orientation, right-wing authoritarianism, meta-analysis.
“INTERESTED (OR NOT) IN ATTENDING A HIJAB STALL? TELL US WHY!": A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF NON-MUSLIM WOMEN’S RESPONSES

Matylda M. Mackiewicz ¹, Stefania Paolini⁰, Fatima Azam², Jake Harwood³, Miles Hewstone⁴

¹University of Newcastle, ²University of Western Sydney, ³University of Arizona, ⁴University of Oxford

(Email: matylda.mackiewicz@uon.edu.au)

Positive contact between members of opposing groups improves intergroup relations, but little is known about the factors that predict intergroup contact seeking in naturalistic settings. The current field study investigates subjective experiences of 1347 non-Muslim Australian women invited to attend an educational Muslim-run hijab stall. A coding protocol was designed to explore recurring themes and systematic differences in the reasons participants gave for their responses to the invitation, as a function of whether they were interested (or not), and whether they had concerns (or not) about the event. Those that were interested in attending the event (the Fearless and Brave), provided similar reasons for their interest, irrespective of any concerns. However, those that expressed concerns and/or were not interested in attending (the Brave, Fearful and Indifferent) differed systematically in the themes they raised, depending on whether or not they had expressed concerns and a decision to attend the stall.
Worldview Backfire in the Context of Ideologically-Tailored Climate Change Messaging

Edward Clarke\textsuperscript{1} (eddie.clarke@monash.edu), Emily Kothe\textsuperscript{2}, Shaini Ratnatilake\textsuperscript{2}, Hayley Robinson\textsuperscript{2}, Anna Klas\textsuperscript{2}, Mathew Ling\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}Monash University; \textsuperscript{2}Misinformation Lab, School of Psychology, Deakin University

Research suggests that conservatives and liberals respond to science information messages differently when the issue is politically-polarised. When presented with information about scientific consensus regarding climate change, denial may increase rather than decrease among conservatives (a phenomenon termed the worldview backfire effect). However, previous research has typically used consensus messages focusing on the existence of anthropogenic climate change. This study investigated the effects of expert consensus messages relating to the environmental and economic impacts of climate change on the dependent variables of mitigation and adaptation support, with trust in experts moderating these relationships. We randomly allocated self-identified conservatives ($n=276$) to one of three science information messages (economic impact, environmental impact, and antibiotic overuse). Findings suggest that 1) The worldview backfire effect may be overstated, and 2) shifting focus from the environmental impacts of climate change to its dire economic effects may increase conservatives’ willingness to support climate change mitigation policies.
Investigating the short-term familiarity backfire effect in the context of vaccination

Emily Kothe¹, Mathew Ling¹

¹Misinformation Lab, School of Psychology, Deakin University

Attempts to counteract misinformation have had mixed effects, occasionally resulting in “backfire effects”, where pre-existing beliefs are entrenched rather than refuted. This study tested for short-term familiarity backfire effects (where repetition of a myth before correction results in increased belief in the myth) in the context of vaccination. Participants (n=234) were recruited through ProlificAcademic and were randomised to one of two variants of a pro-vaccination message (one with myth repetition and one without) or a control message about bird feeding. There were no differences in willingness to vaccinate or vaccine related beliefs between individuals who received a pro-vaccination message and those that did not (p’s>.05). Short-term familiarity backfire effects were not observed in this study. However, the messages were also not effective in influencing individuals’ beliefs about vaccination. Understanding the factors that underlie intention to vaccinate is required in order to aid in the development of more effective persuasive messages.
WHO CAN PROPOSE WHAT?: INVESTIGATING SOURCE AND MESSAGE EFFECTS IN CLIMATE CHANGE COMMUNICATIONS

Anna Klas¹ (anna.klas@deakin.edu.au), Edward Clarke¹,², Emily Kothe¹, Mathew Ling¹

¹Misinformation Lab, Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia; ²Monash University, Melbourne, Australia

Research into climate change communication has generally focused on determining which type of message frames work best to increase climate change mitigation behaviour across the political spectrum. However, conservatives and liberals vary in their perception of social change and threat and in their intentions to engage in climate change mitigation behaviours. It is possible that this is caused by disparities in how liberals and conservatives react to messages that come from different sources and with different proposed climate change mitigation strategies. To investigate this possibility, we collected online data in both the US (via MTurk) and the UK (via ProlificAcademic), using a 3x3 experimental design that manipulated the source of the message (radical environmentalist vs environmentalist vs doctor) and the behaviours the source proposed would reduce the impact of climate change (high threat vs low threat vs no behaviours). Results and their implications for climate change communication will be discussed.

Keywords: Environment, climate change, liberals, conservatives, source, message framing
THE “PREFERENCE” PARADOX: WHEN IT’S NOT “RACIST” TO HAVE RACIAL PREFERENCES IN ATTRACTION, BUT IT SORT OF IS

Michael Thai\textsuperscript{1}, Matthew J. Stainer\textsuperscript{1}, Fiona Kate Barlow\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}Griffith University, \textsuperscript{2}The University of Queensland

There is contention about whether having racial preferences in the domain of sexual attraction constitutes “sexual racism”, or simply reflects benign partiality. Using a person perception paradigm that did not implicate participants’ own preferences, we investigated gay men’s reactions to targets who disclosed racial preferences in a mock online sex and dating profile, or did not. Across three experiments, we found that participants who believed having racial preferences is racist rated the target as less attractive and more racist if he disclosed racial preferences. For participants who believed that having racial preferences is not racist, racial preference disclosure had no reliable effect on how attractive they found the target. However, they too consistently rated a target disclosing racial preferences as more racist. This suggests that even those who overtly deny the existence of sexual racism still perceive that racial preferences in the domain of sexual attraction may somewhat reflect racism.
ABSTRACT

Self complexity and wellbeing in transition: the role for social resources

Lillian Smyth; Lillian.Smyth@anu.edu.au¹, Joanne Chong²

¹Medical School, Australian National University; ²Research School of Psychology, ANU

The links between self-complexity and well-being are now well-established (e.g. Jetten, Haslam, & Haslam, 2012b; Linville, 1985, 1987). The nature of those links, however, is equivocal – there is evidence that self-complexity may act as both a benefit and a cost to well-being. As such, the current paper examines a possible moderating factor that may explain some of these inconsistent results: perceived social resources. An online survey (N= 378) measured the complexity of student self-concepts, levels of social identification, amount of perceived social resources, stress levels, affect, and self-esteem during the transition to university. Results suggest that, first, great self-complexity was a wellbeing cost in transition, second that identification and perceived resources were wellbeing protective and, third, that there is an interaction between self-complexity and perceived resources, such that perceptions of greater resources mitigate the threat complexity posed to wellbeing. Implications of these findings for both theory and policy are discussed.
Political partisanship can be a powerful influence on group members’ responses to climate change solutions with support for different solutions dependent on the extent to which people align with left or right-wing parties. We report experimental research (Study 1 N = 384, Study 2 N = 1663) that tests whether social identity can be used to increase support for climate change policy solutions (carbon tax, nuclear). Drawing on samples of American Democrat and Republican participants we present media articles to participants that vary in the extent to which the climate change policy is endorsed by political elites of the ingroup or the outgroup and whether the policy is framed in terms of ingroup or outgroup values. Results show that endorsement of ingroup members can influence policy support and that values are influential for those whose values are strongly aligned with their political party.
Sense of belonging to New Zealand and overall mental health: Evidence from three waves (2008–2012) of New Zealand General Social Survey

Saleh Moradi, Damian Scarf, John A. Hunter

Department of Psychology, University of Otago

With the present research, we seek to investigate the mental health outcomes of a sense of belonging to one’s country of residence. Specifically, using time series cross-sectional data from three waves (2008–2012) of New Zealand General Social Survey (GSS), we examined the relationship between having a sense of belonging to New Zealand and overall mental health. The results of the analysis revealed that, when controlling for the effect of the GSS wave and the participant’s age, gender and ethnicity, having a stronger sense of belonging to New Zealand is associated with better overall mental health. Further analysis suggested that older individuals significantly benefit more from the mental health outcomes of a sense of belonging to New Zealand. Besides, we found that this interaction effect of sense of belonging to New Zealand and age on overall mental health is facilitated by individual’s ease to express one’s identity in New Zealand.
INVESTIGATING THE POTENTIAL FOR INTERCULTURALISM TO REDUCE INTERGROUP CONFLICT IN CULTURALLY DIVERSE NATIONS

Bre Ealam¹, Gina Broom¹, Maykel Verkuyten², Kumar Yogeeswaran¹

¹University of Canterbury, ²Utrecht University, Netherlands

Diversity ideologies have been developed to help promote social cohesion and national unity in our increasingly globalised world. The consequences of interculturalism, a new diversity ideology, for majority group members’ attitudes and behaviour toward minority groups were examined. Participants were primed with an ideology of interculturalism, multiculturalism, or a control condition. Participants then completed outcome measures of explicit and implicit outgroup attitudes. Results show that interculturalism serves as a promising strategy for intergroup relations in ethnically diversity nations. Interculturalism, similar to multiculturalism, was significant in reducing implicit and explicit bias towards minority groups, as well as increasing liking, positivity towards, and desire for contact with minority.
Title: The role of physical space in workplace identity and belonging.

Author: Mischel Luong (m.luong@uq.net.au)

Supervisors: Courtney von Hippel, Kim Peters

Affiliation: University of Queensland

Key words: physical space, identity, belonging, organisational space, gender

ABSTRACT

Physical spaces in which people live and work can impact their sense of belonging. For example, research among students suggests that when physical spaces convey identities incompatible with their own, it can be demotivating, threatening, and reduce their sense of belonging. There is little research, however, investigating the impact of the identities conveyed by the physical workplace on workers’ belonging. In this research, we hypothesize that incompatibility between gender identity and the physical workplace will negatively impact women’s sense of belonging. In an exploratory study, we interviewed a convenience sample of full-time male and female workers from a range of industries. Participants provided photographs of their workplace and were asked to reflect on 1) the compatibility of these spaces and their own identities, with a focus on gender, and 2) their psychological (dis)comfort in these space. We will discuss the major themes to emerge from these interviews, as well as their implications for workplace design and women’s experiences at work.
A gene-environment approach to cultural differences in personality: Dopamine genes are linked to Extraversion and Neuroticism personality traits, but only in demanding climates

Ronald Fischer* a, Anna Lee a, Machteld N Verzijden b

a. School of Psychology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand.

b. Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics - DANDRITE, Aarhus University, Denmark.

*Correspondence to Ronald.Fischer@vuw.ac.nz

Abstract

Psychologists have long recognized cultural differences in personality traits, but the origins of such differences remain debated. Building on biological models of personality, we predict that personality trait phenotypes linked to dopaminergic brain functions (centrally involved in reward processing) diverge most in climatically stressful environments, due to shifts in perceived rewards vs risks. Individuals from populations with a highly efficient dopamine system are more likely to show behavioural approach traits (Extraversion and Emotional Stability) due to higher perceived reward values, whereas individuals with a less efficient dopaminergic system are biased towards risk avoidance. In temperate climates, we predict smaller phenotypic differences due to weakened reward/risk ratios. We calculated a population-level index of dopamine functioning from 805 samples (N = 127,685) across 73 societies or territories. We found strong support for our predictions even when controlling for known correlates of personality. We discuss these patterns from an evolutionary perspective.

Keywords: personality, dopamine, climate, gene-environment interaction, extraversion
Does Alternating Cultural Identities Dampen or Exacerbate the Negative Effects of Perceived Discrimination on Psychological Well-being?

Colleen Ward ¹ & Agnes Szabo ²

¹Victoria University of Wellington
²Massey University

(E-mail: Colleen.Ward@vuw.ac.nz)

Alternating, i.e., changing one’s identity depending on the circumstances, is one strategy that immigrants and ethnic minorities use to manage their multiple cultural identities. Evidence is mixed in terms of the extent to which this is an adaptive mechanism, described on one hand as intrinsically conflictual and disorganized and on the other as providing the means of maintaining positive relationships with two cultures without having to choose between them. However, as alternating is situation-specific, it may be the case that its effects vary depending on the circumstances. This research examines the function of alternating identities in relation to discrimination. Specifically, does alternating dampen or exacerbate the relationship between perceived discrimination and well-being? Based on a survey of 151 Indian New Zealanders, findings indicate that alternating identity exacerbates the detrimental effects of perceived discrimination on both positive (life satisfaction) and negative (psychological symptoms) indicators of well-being.
WHY ARE WOMEN LESS LIKELY TO SUPPORT ANIMAL EXPLOITATION THAN MEN? THE MEDIATING ROLES OF SOCIAL DOMINANCE ORIENTATION AND EMPATHY

João Graça¹², Maria Manuela Calheiros¹³, Abílio Oliveira⁴, Taciano L. Milfont⁵
(taciano.milfont@vuw.ac.nz)

¹Freie Universität Berlin

²Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL, Lisboa, Portugal
³Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
⁴Centro de Investigação em Ciência Psicológica, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
⁵Centre for Applied Cross-Cultural Research and School of Psychology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Women tend to be more concerned about the welfare of (human/nonhuman) animals and the natural environment than men. A growing literature has shown that gender differences in environmental exploitation can be explained partially by the fact that women and men differ in their social dominance and empathic orientations. In this talk, I will briefly review this literature and then focus on a recent study examining whether social dominance orientation (SDO; ‘Superior groups should dominate inferior groups’) and empathy (‘I feel others’ emotions’) also help explain gender differences in attitudes towards nonhuman animals. Our mediation model confirmed that SDO and empathy partially and independently mediate gender differences in human supremacy beliefs (‘Animals are inferior to humans’) and/or speciesism (‘I think it is perfectly acceptable for cattle, chickens and pigs to be raised for human consumption’) among 1002 individuals (57% female; Mage=26.44) from the general population in Portugal. The cumulative evidence suggests that exploitative tendencies towards the natural environment and (human/nonhuman) animals may be built upon shared psychological mechanisms.