

Symposium: UNDERSTANDING AGGRESSION IN INTIMATE CONTEXTS: EXAMINING THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF SEXIST ATTITUDES, POWER, AND MASCULINITY.

Chair: Emily J. Cross, University of Auckland

Aggression within intimate contexts routinely predicts destructive outcomes, yet research is just beginning to understand the complex nature of this behaviour. We examine several important theoretical and situational variables (e.g. sexist attitudes, biased perceptions of power, situational power, and masculinity) to determine when and why aggression emerges in romantic relationships.

ROMANTIC DEPENDENCE AS A BATTLE FOR POWER: MEN'S HOSTILE SEXISM PREDICTS RELATIONSHIP NEGATIVITY VIA BIASED PERCEPTIONS OF SUPPORT

¹Matthew D. Hammond, ²Nickola C. Overall

¹*Victoria University of Wellington*, ²*University of Auckland*

Men who endorse hostile sexism aggressively compete with women in career and political domains. We considered a new context relevant to the power concerns of hostile sexism—needing support from a romantic partner. Men who endorse hostile sexism should under-perceive support, and due to these negatively biased perceptions, evaluate their partners more negatively. We assessed one hundred romantic couples' support behaviors and relationship evaluations (1) as they discussed a personally important goal and (2) in monthly questionnaires over six months. Men who more strongly endorsed hostile sexism underestimated the support they received in the discussion and over time, using their female partner's reports and objective coders as benchmarks. Men's hostile sexism, via negatively biased perceptions of support, predicted more negative evaluations of partners after the discussion and over time. These findings underscore the importance of considering support and dependence in understanding the power concerns and negativity of hostile sexism.

AN INTERDEPENDENCE ACCOUNT OF SEXISM AND POWER: MEN'S HOSTILE SEXISM BIASED PERCEPTIONS OF LOW POWER, AND RELATIONSHIP AGGRESSION

¹Emily J. Cross, ²Nickola C. Overall, ³Rachel S.T. Low, ⁴James K. McNulty

^{1,2,3}*University of Auckland*, ⁴*Florida State University*

Protecting men's power is fundamental to the origin and expression of hostile sexism (HS), yet no prior theoretical or empirical work has specified how hostile sexism shapes experiences of power. Contrasting an intergroup versus interdependence perspective, four studies show that men who endorse HS perceived themselves to have lower power in their relationships, which in turn predicted greater aggression toward partners as reported over the last year (Studies 1-2), reported by both partners during couples' daily interactions (Study 3), and observed during couples' video-recorded conflict discussions (Study 4). The links between HS, power, and aggression were specific to men perceiving lower relationship power rather than desiring greater relationship power (Studies 1-2). Moreover, these lower perceptions were biased; men who endorsed HS underestimated the power they had in their relationships (Studies 3-4). These results illustrate that men's HS produces biased perceptions that they lack relationship power, which fosters aggression toward partners.

WHEN POWER PREDICT AGGRESSION: THE IMPORTANT ROLES OF SITUATIONAL POWER AND MASCULINITY

¹Nickola C. Overall, ²Matthew D. Hammond, ³James K. McNulty, ⁴Eli J. Finkel

¹*University of Auckland*, ²*Victoria University of Wellington*, ³*Florida State University*, ⁴*Northwestern University*

Research examining whether power promotes aggression in intimate relationships has produced contradictory evidence. Five studies demonstrate that low relationship power predicts greater aggression toward intimate partners, but (1) only when situational power is low, and (2) particularly by men because masculinity involves the possession and demonstration of power. Men lower in relationship power were more aggressive during couples' conflict discussions, support discussions and daily interactions, but only when they could not influence their partner (Studies 1-3) or were highly dependent on their partner for support (Studies 3-4) and thus had low situational power. A final study demonstrated that men low in relationship power behaved aggressively when they faced low situational power because they felt less manly (Study 5). These results demonstrate that fully understanding when and why power is associated with aggression requires differentiating between relationship and situational power, and identifying the power-relevant situations that reliably produce gender differences.

WHEN MASCULINITY PREDICTS AGGRESSION: THE IMPORTANT MODERATING ROLE OF MASCULINE GENDER ROLE STRESS

¹Auguste Harrington, ²Nickola C. Overall, ³Matthew D. Hammond, ⁴Emily J Cross

^{1,2,4} *University of Auckland*, ³*Victoria University of Wellington*

Prior research suggests that men compared to women are more likely to react aggressively to low relationship power with aggression because low power threatens masculinity. We tested this hypothesis by examining whether men high in masculine gender role stress, who find threats to masculinity particularly stressful, report greater aggression toward intimate partners when they possess low relationship power. In two highly powered studies (Study 1, N = 463; Study 2, N = 452), men and women reported on their perceived relationship power, physical aggression towards their partner across the past year, and masculine gender role stress. Lower relationship power was associated with greater aggression, but this low power-aggression association was only evident for men high (and not low) in masculine gender role stress. These results provide evidence that low relationship power threatens masculinity, but only men who find masculinity threats stressful respond with aggression to restore their power and masculinity.

Symposium

FROM COMPETITION TO COOPERATION: IMPROVING SOCIAL RELATIONS THROUGH COLLECTIVE ACTION, PERSPECTIVE TAKING AND PARADOXICAL THINKING

Chair: Emma F. Thomas, *Flinders University*

There are lots of different methods for improving social relations: people can challenge injustice through (conventional or radical) collective actions; perspective taking may decrease the prejudice of majority group members; and entrenched hostility can be challenged through paradoxical thinking. This symposium examines current research involving these different methods.

ABSTRACTS

WHEN DO THE ENDS JUSTIFY THE MEANS? THE ROLE OF MORALIZING TALK IN PROMOTING CONVENTIONAL AND RADICAL COLLECTIVE ACTION

Emma F. Thomas¹, Winnifred R. Louis², Craig McGarty³, Alison J Clark⁴

¹ *Flinders University*, ² *The University of Queensland*, ³ *Western Sydney University*, ⁴ *Murdoch University*

Moralization has been shown to be an antecedent of both conventional collective action ('political engagement'), as well as radical actions ('political extremism'). Two studies, conducted in the context of animal welfare and environmental management, show that moral positioning has the greatest force on political engagement and uniquely promotes extremism when those moral positions come to be seen as validated aspects of social relations through talk. Study 1 ($N=297$) employs an online chat paradigm, comparing the effects of social validation (present/absent) and the (measured) moral content of an online interaction. As the tone of the interaction became increasingly moralized, the relationship between shared grievance and commitment to both conventional and radical forms of action to support animal welfare increased. Study 2 ($N=133$) extends the effect to decisions about environmental management/mining. Results suggest that it is the combination of social validation and moral issue framing that creates the conditions for political extremism.

TRAJECTORIES OF RADICALISATION AFTER THE FAILURE OF PRO-LIFE AND IMMIGRATION PROTESTS

Winnifred R. Louis¹, Emma F. Thomas², Craig McGarty³, Catherine E. Amiot⁴, Fathali M. Moghaddam⁵
Zoe McMaster¹, Syasya Goh¹

¹ *The University of Queensland*, ² *Flinders University*, ³ *Western Sydney University*, ⁴ *Université du Québec à Montréal*, ⁵ *Georgetown University*

Two experiments examined support for conventional, normative forms of collective action and for extreme or radical forms, as a function of the outcomes of past action. In Experiment 1, among American women who identified as pro-choice ($N = 266$), main effects were found such that failure led to stronger intentions to engage in conventional and radical action, mediated by disgust, and unexpectedly initial radical action also led to greater intentions to act in both conventional and radical action. In Experiment 2, for Americans who self-identified as opponents of President Trump's immigration policies ($N=324$), the effects of the manipulations were qualified by participants' neuroticism: more neurotic people were significantly less likely to take action after the failure of initial action. A three-way interaction was also observed, such that participants low in neuroticism reported greater intentions to engage in radical action after the failure of conventional action.

COMPARING RELIGIOUS AND NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION IN THE SUPPORT FOR DIFFERENT FORMS OF COLLECTIVE ACTION AMONST INDONESIAN MUSLIMS

Susilo Wibisono¹, Winnifred R Louis¹, Jolanda Jetten¹

¹ *The University of Queensland*

Using a Social Identity Theory (SIT) analysis of motivators for collective action, we compared the predictive power of different identities relating to protesters' religious identity, their national identity, and ethnic identity in predicting different protest intentions. This study evaluated responses to two examples of collective action by 359 Indonesian Muslims (78% female, $M_{age} = 20.3$, $SD_{age} = 4.5$). When predicting collective action in the context of a protest against controversial religious blasphemy, religious identification had a direct effect on willingness to participate in collective action as well as an indirect effect mediated by efficacy (but not injustice, although injustice was a predictor independently). When predicting protest in favour of free national education, national identification did not influence willingness, either directly or indirectly (although efficacy predicted independently). Our results only partially supported the SIMCA model and the implication of these findings for understanding different forms of protest will be discussed.

RESISTING PERSPECTIVE-TAKING: GLORIFICATION ELICITS THREAT AND PREJUDICE UNDER CONDITIONS OF PERSPECTIVE-TAKING

Mariëtte Berndsen¹, Emma F. Thomas¹, Anne Pedersen²

¹ *Flinders University*, ² *Curtin University*

Perspective-taking is often used to improve attitudes towards groups. We tested the idea that the instruction to take perspective may paradoxically promote prejudice amongst those who glorify their national ingroup. Study 1 showed that, amongst Australian glorifiers, the mere instruction to take the perspective of an asylum seeker heightened prejudice. Glorifiers perceive asylum seekers as a realistic threat, directly promoting prejudice but also indirectly through decreased compliance with the task instruction. Study 2 indicated that, when instructed to take the perspective of an asylum seeker, psychological reactance against the instruction led glorifiers to respond from their *own* perspective, indirectly enhancing prejudice. However, when no perspective-taking instructions were provided, about 40% of the glorifiers did engage in perspective-taking. The findings highlight (1) that inviting perspective-taking can increase prejudice amongst those who glorify their national group and (2) the role of identification mode in understanding the division in public attitudes towards refugees.

PARADOXICAL THINKING AS A CONFLICT RESOLUTION INTERVENTION: COMPARISON TO ALTERNATIVE INTERVENTIONS AND EXAMINATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS

Boaz Hameiri¹, Eden Nabet¹, Daniel Bar-Tal¹, Eran Halperin¹

¹ *Tel-Aviv University*

Conflict-resolution interventions based on paradoxical thinking principles, that is, expressing amplified, exaggerated, or even absurd ideas that are congruent with the held conflict-supporting societal beliefs, have been shown to be an effective avenue of intervention, especially among individuals who are adamant in their views. However, the question as to why these interventions have been effective has remained unanswered. In the present research, we have examined possible underlying psychological mechanisms, focusing on identity threat, surprise, and general disagreement. In a small-scale lab study and a large-scale longitudinal study, we compared paradoxical thinking interventions with traditional interventions based on providing inconsistent information. The paradoxical thinking interventions led rightists to show more unfreezing of held conflict-supporting beliefs and openness to alternative information, whereas the inconsistency-based interventions tended to be more effective with the centrist participants. Both studies provide evidence that the effects were driven by identity threat, surprise, and lower levels of disagreement.

ANALYSING THE WICKED PROBLEMS OF GENDER INEQUITY

Chair: Ann Rogerson, School of Psychology, Massey University, Manawatū Campus, New Zealand

Our research collaboration analyses wicked problems of gender manifest in intimate violence, exploitation, abuse, exclusion and marginalisation. In this symposium we demonstrate the scope of our work with examples from care ethics, media discrimination, youth suicide, intimate partner violence, and gender and mundane humour in the workplace.

ABSTRACTS

GETTING TO KNOW PARO: CARING TECHNOLOGIES AND AN ETHICS OF CARE

Ann Rogerson¹

¹*School of Psychology, Massey University, Manawatū Campus, Palmerston North, New Zealand*

This presentation explores the place of PARO, a therapeutic and social companion robot within western care settings. Curious about the differences of ethical positioning of robotic carers within western and Japanese cultures, I embark on a journey to get to know Japanese produced PARO and to explore how the little robot 'fits' within ethical concepts of what it means to be subject/artifact amidst western systems of contemporary commodified institutionalised care. As the journey unfolds, I consider how knowing PARO may open up different and more inclusive ethical spaces to help guide how we perceive and respond to others within a caring situation.

THE POLITICAL ASSASSINATION OF METIRIA TUREA: TENSIONS BETWEEN CORPORATE MEDIA COVERAGE AND SOCIAL MEDIA RESPONSES

Ahnya Martin¹, Pita King¹, Darrin Hodgetts¹, Mohi Rua² and Otilie Stolte²

¹*School of Psychology, Massey University, Albany Campus, Auckland, New Zealand;* ²*School of Psychology, University of Waikato*

The history of discriminatory images of single women raising families with welfare support is lengthy and complex. Internationally, women in these situations are caricatured as 'welfare queens' or 'chav mums'. Public deliberations around welfare dependency in New Zealand often present caricatures of single mothers access welfare support as immoral in ways that demonstrate intersections between gender, race and social class. These issues are particularly pointed for Māori. This presentation explores the case of the former Green Party co-Leader (Metiria Turea) who disclosed that as a single, wahine Māori mother decades ago committed benefit fraud. We will present an analysis of the media coverage of this case drawing examples from 350 television, radio and newspaper articles and social media responses. The admission from a high-profile wahine Māori ruptured hegemonic silences around the hardships and dilemmas faced by women trying to survive with inadequate welfare supports. Key responses from conservative and wealthy media commentators worked to close this rupture by discrediting, denigrating and silencing Metiria Turea. Their efforts feed into an online storm and heated debates through which other wahine Māori with similar experiences to Metiria (see #Iammetiria) came out in efforts to inform the debate and to challenge the denigration of women living in poverty by invoking the structural causes of poverty.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: WHAT ABOUT THE CHILDREN?

Leigh Coombes¹

¹*School of Psychology, Massey University, Manawatū Campus, Palmerston North, New Zealand*

There is ample empirical evidence that children living with domestic violence is a public health problem of grave proportions. And yet, the needs of children where domestic violence is present is mostly unexamined. This paper explores the relationship between known cases of domestic violence and the requirement to protect children and young people from the harms caused to children living with domestic violence. I use case studies of rangitahi to make sense of the systemic factors that link domestic violence and suicide so that it is possible to put policies and procedures into place to reduce suicide as an outcome.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: UNDERREPORTING, GENDER NORMS AND STEREOTYPES

Mandy Morgan¹

¹*School of Psychology, Massey University, Manawatū Campus, Palmerston North, New Zealand*

The most recent New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (2014) estimates that 76% of incidents of intimate partner violence are unreported. Underreporting is a well-recognised issue and a challenge within in the Family Violence Intervention sector. In this paper, I draw on studies conducted within the Domestic Violence Interventions and Services Research programme to address the problem of underreporting in relation to two intersecting issues: Divergent understandings of how gender is involved in intimate partner violence and the impact of stereotypes about violence in the home. Examining how participants in our studies engaged with and responded to stereotypes and gendered social norms provides insights into underreporting and directions for future research to better understand how shifting gender norms and changing stereotypes could contribute to increased engagement with intervention services for preventing intimate partner violence.

OPENING A CONVERSATION; HUMOUR PERFORMING NORMATIVE GENDERED VIOLENCE

¹Melissa Rangiwananga

¹*School of Psychology, Massey University, Manawatū Campus, Palmerston North, New Zealand*

Research into the problem of gendered violence in Universities has tended to focus on individual experiences of sexual harassment and sexual assault. Rightly so. Here though, we would like to take a step into the mundane to open a conversation about a form of gendered violence that resists recognition as such. Nestled in the domains of ordinary humour it is easily dismissed as 'just a joke', leaving the complainant with nothing, not even a sense of humour. Drawing on Ahmed's (2010) figure of the feminist killjoy and Billig's understanding of *unlaughter*, this paper questions possibilities for agency and resistance by asking, how do we speak into humorous spaces when the killjoy is *already* ascribed with meanings? This project contributes to a wider social movement that seeks to displace and disrupt the flow of power that normalises gendered violence in Universities; we refuse "to look away from what has already been looked over" (Ahmed, 2010b); #timesup.

Symposium

REDUCING ANGER AND AGGRESSION: NEURAL CORRELATES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS

Chair: Joanne Beames, *University of New South Wales, Australia*

Unchecked anger and aggression are widespread problems. Our understanding of the mechanisms underlying anger and aggression, as well as effective methods to reduce their occurrence, remains limited. We shed light on how alcohol and self-control training change neural responses following provocation, and discuss the psychological impact of mindfulness and humility.

ALCOHOL-INDUCED PREFRONTAL DYSREGULATION: THE NEURAL CORRELATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED AGGRESSION

Thomas F. Denson¹

¹ *University of New South Wales, Australia*

Alcohol intoxication is implicated in approximately half of all violent crimes. Numerous theories have been proposed to account for the influence of alcohol on aggression. Nearly all of these theories imply that altered functioning in the prefrontal cortex is a proximal cause. In the present functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) experiment, 50 healthy young men consumed either a low dose of alcohol or a placebo and completed an aggression paradigm against provocative and non-provocative opponents. Provocation did not affect neural responses. Relative to sober participants, during acts of aggression, intoxicated participants showed decreased activity in the prefrontal cortex, caudate, and ventral striatum, but heightened activation in the hippocampus. Among intoxicated participants only, aggressive behavior positively correlated with activation in the medial and dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. These results support theories that posit a role for prefrontal cortical dysfunction as an important factor in intoxicated aggression.

NEURAL CORRELATES OF PRACTICING SELF-CONTROL: THE DOMAIN OF ANGER PROVOCATION

Joanne R. Beames¹

¹ *University of New South Wales, Australia*

Self-control is fundamental to adaptive functioning. Although self-control can be increased through training (self-control training; SCT), the underlying mechanisms have remained elusive. Our fMRI study examined whether SCT changes activity in neural networks related to self-control following anger provocation. Forty-five healthy young men and women completed two-weeks of SCT or active monitoring and were then insulted during scanning. Activation in the middle frontal gyrus (MFG), insula, and hippocampus increased from pre- to post-provocation in the control. Trait aggression positively correlated with prefrontal and subcortical regions relevant to anger in both conditions, whereas negatively correlated with the MFG in the control. Amygdala-prefrontal functional connectivity was stronger in the SCT condition following provocation. Our results suggest that SCT reduces the cognitive effort needed to exert control over angry impulses, and has beneficial effects for anger-prone individuals. They also support neurological and psychological theories suggesting that anger is a product of poor self-control.

MINDFULNESS MAY IMPROVE CONFLICT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INTIMATE PARTNERS

Siobhan O'Dean¹

¹ *University of New South Wales, Australia*

People in violent and distressed intimate relationships tend to have negative and hostile conflict discussions. Mindfulness may be a potential strategy to reduce hostility and increase positive communication in couples. The present study tested whether 7 days of mindfulness meditation practice could help couples have more positive and effective conflict discussions. Couples either underwent one week of mindfulness training or listened to a neutral audio-book. Subsequently, couples attended a laboratory session where they discussed an important source of conflict. Mindfulness reduced negativity and conflict, and increased positive communication during the conflict discussion. Mindfulness did not influence aggressive communication tactics. The present findings indicate that mindfulness may provide a novel strategy for couples dealing with communication deficits during conflict. Significant findings are discussed in terms of two potential mechanisms behind mindfulness: emotion regulation and empathy.

USING HUMILITY TO DOWN-REGULATE ANGER AND AGGRESSION

Elizabeth Summerell¹, Cindy Harmon-Jones¹, Thomas F. Denson¹, Eddie Harmon-Jones¹

¹ *University of New South Wales, Australia*

This talk presents evidence that humility may be an effective method of reducing anger and aggression. Anger is a negative affective state associated with an urge to injure a target, whereas aggression is the behaviour intended to cause harm (Berkowitz & Harmon-Jones, 2004). In contrast, humility is a positive affective state characterised by low self-focus, genuine appreciation of others, an accurate perspective of one's place in the world, and openness to new ideas (Tangney, 2000). We found that trait humility is inversely related to trait anger, and makes a unique contribution to predicting trait anger, aggression, and dominance. We also manipulated state humility using an autobiographical recall task, and found that humility reduces the motivation to aggress. Our results will be discussed in terms of the potential mechanisms underlying this effect.

Symposium

Cultural resilience to nature's challenges: how social psychology can be used to increase preparedness for disasters

Chair: John McClure¹, Ronald Fischer¹ (Email: john.mcclure@vuw.ac.nz)

¹*Victoria University of Wellington*

Natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods cause huge harm and loss. Social psychology can be engaged to encourage actions that greatly reduce the risk from these hazards. This symposium presents recent studies applying norms, place attachment and values to enhance resilience and reduce the risk from these hazards.

ABSTRACTS

Place attachment and hazard resilience: the role of place in disaster preparedness

Amanda Wallis¹, Ronald Fischer¹, Wokje Abrahamse¹

¹*Victoria University of Wellington*

New Zealand is exposed to many natural hazards, including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and flooding. Preparedness for these hazards is crucial to ensuring resilience in the face of environmental threats, yet preparation rates in the Wellington region are low overall. Survey responses from Wellington-based respondents (N=291) suggest that people's bonds to their meaningful places (place attachment) are associated with their personal preparedness for a range of hazards. Further, linear regression modelling indicates that (1) attachment to different places (house, neighbourhood, city, country) differentially predict preparedness, and (2) different types of preparedness (survival, mitigation, and helping) are predicted by different sets of variables. These findings highlight that a more targeted approach to building preparedness is necessary. Future research will test the utility of place attachment as a tool to increase preparedness behaviours, with the goal of informing science-based interventions to help build a more resilient New Zealand.

Using social norms to increase support for earthquake legislation

Lauren Vinnell¹, Taciano Milfont¹, John McClure¹

¹*Victoria University of Wellington*

An important part of disaster preparedness is mitigation: actions taken before a disaster to limit the damage caused. In Wellington, NZ, mitigation includes increasing the capability of buildings to withstand earthquakes. Recent research with a large community sample (N = 690) used social norms to increase support for earthquake-strengthening legislation. An injunctive norm conveying a majority approval rate increased support compared to a control condition. Further, a descriptive norm conveying the rate at which buildings are being strengthened increased judgments that the work was possible to achieve within the given time frame compared to the control. The two norm types had differing effects on judgments relating to the legislation, in line with previous research demonstrating discrete effects. Further, these findings suggest that social norms can be used to

change judgments about a behaviour, not just the behaviour itself, and that they have potential applications within the domain of disaster preparedness.

Do mitigation actions in Wellington suggest an emerging norm of preparedness?

John McClure¹, Liv Henrich¹, Caitlin McCrae¹, Caspian Leah¹

¹*Victoria University of Wellington*

Despite legislation requiring strengthening of earthquake prone buildings, there are significant obstacles to retrofitting these buildings. This research examines mitigation actions following recent earthquakes. The study obtained data on commercial and public buildings removed from the Wellington City Council Earthquake-prone Buildings List from 2012 to 2016 due to mitigation actions (e.g., strengthening). It also examined voluntary home assessments. Results show removal of significant numbers of buildings from the EQPB List, with strengthening being the most frequent action. This finding suggests that various incentives are enhancing earthquake preparation, often before the legislative deadline, suggesting an emerging norm. In contrast, the home assessments data show a sharp brief spike after the Cook Strait earthquakes. This spike suggests that in the absence of legislation or insurance incentives, citizens' actions are only briefly influenced by experiencing earthquakes. These contrasting findings suggest the value of legislation and norms to drive mitigation actions for all buildings.

Values, environmental actions and natural hazard exposure: When do values motivate action?

Ronald Fischer¹

¹*Victoria University of Wellington*

Values are often seen as crucial drivers of behavior, especially in areas such as environmental protection and risk management. A second argument that is often made is that values motivate actions, but only when the actions become important (e.g., when being exposed to environmental threats) or when sufficient resources are available for people to act on their values. In the current study, I am using global data from 59 countries and over 59,000 participants to examine whether values are indeed correlated with environmental actions and risk protection and whether natural hazards exposure as well as available resources do influence the level of behavioural action. I will specifically focus on data in the Pacific region and compare the trends from our local region with world wide trends to highlight both the communalities and differences that need to be adopted in a NZ and Pacific context.

Understanding and building community resilience to disasters

D. Paton¹, J.S Becker², D.M. Johnston²

¹ Charles Darwin University and Massey University

² Joint Centre for Disaster Research, GNS Science and Massey University

Some people and communities cope with, adapt to, and recover from disasters better than others. That is, some people and groups are more resilient than others. Resilience research across a range of

hazards and in different countries shows that a range of individual, community and societal/institutional factors play interdependent roles in influencing resilience, as described by Community Engagement Theory (CET). These factors need to be considered and accounted for when developing effective risk communication and community empowerment strategies. Such strategies should include a variety of activities (e.g., effective messaging, community meetings, scenario-building, school and work activities, drills and exercises, training, etc.) to target and build on different resilience factors and to account for the differing stages of readiness of people. The factors influencing resilience can also be used as measurable indicators, and can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of resilience-building activities. We will discuss the factors of resilience in an earthquake context, including case studies from Wellington.

Symposium

INTERGROUP BENEVOLENCE

Chairs: Cassandra Chapman & Winnifred Louis, *The University of Queensland*

Intergroup benevolence—or helping across group boundaries—is an emerging body of research in social psychology that draws on contact, solidarity, charitable giving, volunteering, and morality literatures, among others. Five talks will critically examine the various motives, strategies, outcomes, and potential pitfalls of caring for those outside our own groups.

ABSTRACTS

MAKING ADVANTAGED RACIAL GROUPS CARE ABOUT INEQUALITY: INTERGROUP CONTACT AS A ROUTE TO PSYCHOLOGICAL INVESTMENT

Fiona Kate Barlow¹ and Linda R. Tropp²

¹*The University of Queensland*, ²*UMass Amherst*

We have well-developed theories to explain why advantaged racial groups would be motivated to deny or minimise inequality, however at present, we know relatively little about why Whites and other advantaged racial groups might be willing to acknowledge or care about racial inequality. In this talk we propose that contact between racial groups offers one of the most promising pathways to advance these outcomes. We review established and emerging research literature suggesting that contact contributes to these outcomes by encouraging members of advantaged racial groups to become psychologically invested in the perspectives, experiences, and welfare of members of disadvantaged racial groups. We propose that psychological processes such as building empathy, enhancing personal relevance, and humanising others can facilitate the extent to which contact leads to greater psychological investment in other racial groups. Barriers to both contact and collective action are also highlighted.

MINORITY SOLIDARITY AS A CONSEQUENCE OF PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION

Zahra Mirnajafi¹, Winnifred Louis¹, Jolanda Jetten¹

¹*The University of Queensland*

In the face of perceived discrimination, what happens to the relationships between various disadvantaged groups? Do we see solidarity built amongst groups, or is there a rise in competition between groups in terms of whose struggle deserves more consideration? We explored these questions by examining a community sample of Muslim Americans ($N = 185$). We found that perceived discrimination against Muslims predicts identification with a minority identity which then predicts collective action intentions for other minority groups. Humanisation of other minority groups mediates the link between minority identity and collective action intentions. Implications for intergroup processes and solidarity research will be discussed.

GIVING TO BENEFIT THE “SELF” OR HELPING “OTHERS”? IDENTITIES SHAPE CHARITY PREFERENCES

Cassandra M. Chapman¹, Barbara M. Masser¹, and Winnifred R. Louis¹

¹*The University of Queensland*

Charitable giving is an important form of benevolent or prosocial action. One essential, though understudied, aspect of giving is how (and why) people choose to support certain charities and neglect others. Social Identity Theory (Tajfel, 1981) proposes that when people think of themselves in terms of groups, they may act in line with group values and favour others who share a common

identity. Informed by this intergroup approach, we present results of a thematic analysis of donors' own explanations of why they support their favourite charity ($N = 1,852$ from 103 different countries). Data reveals a Self/Other dichotomy at play in charitable giving. Donors to health and religious charities explain their support in relation to "self" and important ingroups, such as the family or church. In contrast, donors to international, animal, and social welfare charities focus more on the "other", or beneficiary identities. Practical consequences of these motives are considered.

DOES RELIGIOSITY PROMOTE VOLUNTEERING FOR SECULAR ORGANISATIONS?

Katja Petrovic¹, Arthur Stukas¹, and Mathew Marques¹

¹*La Trobe University*

Although religious individuals volunteer more, research has not effectively addressed the question of whether religiously inspired prosociality extends equally to all groups, or is limited to certain religiously sanctioned others. The current study tested these competing hypotheses in a community sample of 772 Australians (67.7% female) aged between 18 and 92 years ($M = 45.2$, $SD = 17.7$). Consistent with a limited prosociality hypothesis, logistic regression analyses showed that religiosity (both private belief and service attendance) negatively predicted volunteering for secular causes. Further breakdown of the data by organisation type suggests that whereas religious service attendance may promote volunteering for social service-type causes, religious belief is negatively related to volunteering for animal/environmental and law/politics/human rights causes. Our data are consistent with the theory that religiosity promotes volunteering for religiously sanctioned causes and groups, but may inhibit volunteering for distant or out-group targets.

FROM CASH TO CRICKETS: THE MORAL SIGNIFICANCE OF A RESOURCE PROMOTES HUMAN COOPERATION

Brock Bastian¹

¹*The University of Melbourne*

Enhancing human cooperation is of central concern to environmental management and human welfare. Behavioural models of cooperation have, to date, focused on inter-party dynamics such as reciprocity, punishment, or reputation in the distribution of resources generally indexed by points, money, or effort. These models fail to account for a key driver of cooperative behavior – the moral significance attached to resources. Across two behavioral experiments ($N=253$) we found that when players were led to believe that exhausting a resource would lead to the immediate death of live crickets they reduced personal consumption. This equated to increased cooperation and greater benefit to collective outcomes. Furthermore, this increased cooperation was not influenced by concern for financial gain or other player's behaviour and was independent of individual difference factors related to cooperation. Our findings provide insight into a largely untapped variable – the moral significance attached to resources – through which to leverage cooperative behavior.

SYMPOSIUM

EMOTIONS IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Chairs: Elise K. Kalokerinos, *The University of Newcastle*; Katharine H. Greenaway, *University of Melbourne* (Email: elise.kalokerinos@newcastle.edu.au and katharine.greenaway@unimelb.edu.au)

Emotions play a central role in many diverse areas of our daily lives. In this symposium, we explore this diversity, investigating the consequences of emotion expression, regulation, and experience for goal pursuit, coping with feedback, and body image.

ABSTRACTS

THE INTERSECTION OF GOALS TO EXPERIENCE AND EXPRESS EMOTION

Katharine H. Greenaway¹, Elise K. Kalokerinos²

¹*University of Melbourne*, ²*The University of Newcastle*

Experience and expression are orthogonal dimensions of emotion: we do not always show what we feel, nor do we always feel what we show. However, the experience and expression dimensions of emotion are rarely considered simultaneously. I propose a model outlining the intersection of goals for emotion experience and expression. The model suggests that goals to experience and express emotion may be aligned (e.g., feeling and showing) or orthogonal to one another (e.g., feeling but not showing). This model distinguishes emotion goals to 1) experience and express, 2) experience but not express, 3) express but not experience, or 4) neither experience nor express positive and negative emotion. Three experiments ($N = 600$) test the implications of holding each of these four emotion goals for emotion regulation choice and effectiveness. Considering intersections between different emotion goals will advance understanding of emotion regulation choice, success, and prevalence.

SHOULD YOU BE READY FOR THE WORST? NEGATIVE EMOTIONAL ANTICIPATION AND REACTIVITY AND RECOVERY FROM A NEGATIVE EVENT

Elise K. Kalokerinos¹, Koen Rummens², Kristof Meers³, Peter Kuppens³

¹*The University of Newcastle*, ²*University of Bern*, ³*KU Leuven*

When anticipating important news, people often experience negative emotion. In this research, we investigate the consequences of this anticipation. On the one hand, people report “bracing for the worst” to avoid disappointment, suggesting that anticipation might serve an emotion-regulatory function. On the other hand, emotion strongly predicts itself over time, and up-regulating negative emotion is often maladaptive, suggesting that negative anticipation might be problematic. We tested these competing hypotheses with an experience-sampling study ($N=101$). Students completed 10 surveys a day for 2 days before and 7 days after they received their exam results, and a 6-month follow-up. Controlling for baseline emotion, we found that higher negative anticipation was associated with greater negative emotional reactivity among those who received bad news, but did not affect those receiving good news. Anticipation was also associated with more negative emotion about exam results six months later, demonstrating that expecting the worst has long-term consequences.

MEN'S VALUE FOR A LARGE PENIS RELATES TO ANGER, DOMINANCE, AND THREAT TO MASCULINITY

Cindy Harmon-Jones¹, Elizabeth Summerell¹, Eddie Harmon-Jones¹

¹*The University of New South Wales*

Although the majority of women are satisfied with the size of their male partner's penis, the majority of men would prefer to have a larger penis. This suggests that men's value for a large penis is driven by concerns other than female preference. To explain this discrepancy, we propose that a large penis may serve as a symbol of masculinity and may be important in intrasexual dominance competition between men. Following symbolic self-completion theory, we hypothesize that men who are high in trait anger, dominance, and hostility, and who experience threat regarding their ability to fulfill the masculine role, would have a greater value for a large penis compared to men who are low in anger, dominance motivation, and masculine role threat. Results support these hypotheses. Discussion covers the implications of these results for symbolic self-completion theory and for understanding male body image.

Symposium

HOW AND WHY EMOTIONS SPILL OVER ACROSS TIME, PEOPLE AND SOCIAL INTERACTIONS

Chair: Nickola Overall, University of Auckland. Email: n.overall@auckland.ac.nz.

New research reveals numerous ways emotions spill over across time, people and context. Emotions and emotion regulation difficulties spillover to bias memories of the past, undermine support and forgiveness, exacerbate conflict, and damage subsequent social interactions. These processes harm wellbeing, but are attenuated by perspective taking, commitment and partner remorse.

ABSTRACTS

EMOTION SPILLOVER ACROSS TIME: EXPRESSIVE SUPPRESSION, BIAS IN MEMORY OF NEGATIVE EMOTIONS, AND WELLBEING

Valerie T. Chang,¹ Nickola C. Overall,¹ Helen Madden,¹ Rachel S. T. Low,¹
¹University of Auckland

Negative emotions are common in daily life, but attempts to suppress negative emotions undermines wellbeing. The current research examined the role of memory biases in these processes by investigating whether: (1) naturally occurring negative emotions during routine life predict more negatively biased memories of prior emotional experiences—a bias called *projection*; (2) expressive suppression is associated with greater projection bias in memory of negative emotions; and (3) greater projection bias in memory predicts poorer well-being across time. Participants ($N = 308$) completed scales assessing their habitual use of expressive suppression, and over seven weeks participants reported on their negative emotions the current week, their memory of negative emotions the prior week, and their wellbeing. The novel findings indicate that current negative emotions spillover to bias memory of past emotions, this memory bias is greater for those who habitually use expressive suppression, and this greater memory bias undermines wellbeing over time.

EMOTIONAL SPILLOVER WHEN OTHERS NEED SUPPORT: DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS, STRESS WHEN NEEDED, AND POOR SUPPORT PROVISION

Shanuki D. Jayamaha,¹ Nickola C. Overall,¹ Matthew D. Hammond,² Yuthika U. Girme,³ & Garth J. O. Fletcher²

¹University of Auckland, ²University of Victoria, ³Simon Fraser University

Emotional difficulties may leave people unable to handle the emotional needs of others. The current studies tested whether: (1) chronic emotional difficulties (indexed by greater depressive symptoms) lead people to experience others' need for support as stressful, and (2) the resulting stress reduces people's ability to provide support to close others. In Studies 1 and 2, people higher in

depressive symptoms experienced greater stress during couples' discussions about the partner's current goals and challenges. Greater stress, in turn, predicted lower support provision to the partner. In Study 3, people higher in depressive symptoms experienced greater daily levels of stress on days when their partners' needed support. Greater stress, in turn, predicted lower support provision to the partner that day. These results indicate that depressive symptoms spillover to increase stress when others need emotional comfort and thus undermine the degree to which people can care for and support others.

EMOTION REGULATION SPILL OVER: EMOTION REGULATION DURING MARITAL CONFLICT AND PARENTAL RESPONSIVENESS DURING SUBSEQUENT FAMILY INTERACTIONS

Rachel S. T. Low,¹ Nickola C. Overall,¹ Emily J. Cross,¹ & Annette M. E. Henderson¹
¹University of Auckland

How does emotion regulation spillover beyond the context initially enacted? We examined this important question by assessing how three categories of emotion regulation impacts conflict resolution and, in turn, subsequent family interactions. Couples ($N=101$) were video-recorded discussing major conflicts and reported on their emotion regulation during the discussion. Couples then participated in a family activity with their five-year-old child and reported on their responsiveness toward their child during the activity. Observational coders rated participants' displays of emotion regulation during the conflict discussion. Greater disengagement (e.g., suppression) and aversive cognitive perseveration (e.g., rumination) predicted lower conflict resolution, and in turn, lower parental responsiveness in the family activity. These detrimental spillover effects were independent of each other, replicated across self-report and observational measures, and were more robust than adaptive emotion regulation (e.g., cognitive reappraisal). These results reveal that the effects of emotion regulation extend beyond the immediate context to affect subsequent interactions.

LIMITING NEGATIVE SPILL OVER: PERSPECTIVE TAKING REDUCES NEGATIVE RECIPROCITY IN RELATIONSHIP INTERACTIONS

Camille J. Reid¹ and Nickola C. Overall¹
¹University of Auckland

People tend to respond to hurtful and critical partner behavior with more hurtful and critical behavior in kind. Two studies tested whether perspective taking helped reduce this pattern of negative reciprocity. Individuals (Study 1) or couples (Study 2) in committed relationships completed daily records across 14 or 21 days reporting on their own and partners' hurtful/critical behavior and their efforts at perspective taking that day. Individuals tended to report their partners' behavior as more negative than warranted based on their partners' reports (Study 2), but greater daily perspective taking reduced these negatively biased perceptions (Studies 1 and 2). Moreover, the more partners' behaved in hurtful and critical ways, the more individuals reciprocated with greater hurtful and critical behavior in kind. However, greater daily perspective taking reduced this negative reciprocity (Studies 1 and 2). These results reveal the importance of perspective taking in limiting negative spill over across partners in relationships.

REDUCING SPILLOVER OF NEGATIVE EMOTIONS: EXPLORING THE FEATURES OF INCOMPLETE AND COMPLETE FORGIVENESS

Sophie Deck¹ and Julie Fitness¹

¹Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia

The aim of this study was to explore the emotional and relational features underlying incomplete and complete forgiveness in romantic relationships. One hundred and seventy one respondents (125 female, 46 male) described a hurtful transgression committed by their romantic partner. They then completed measures of complete and incomplete forgiveness, relationship commitment, relationship quality, trait compassion, trait forgiveness, and emotion regulation ability, and answered questions about their forgiveness motivations (love, control, morality, external factors, and partner remorse). Overall, incomplete forgiveness was associated with lower relationship commitment, poorer emotion regulation ability, stronger control and external motivations to forgive, and lower partner remorse. In contrast, complete forgiveness was associated with higher relationship commitment, weaker control and external motivations to forgive, and stronger partner remorse. These findings reveal the features that can reduce the spillover of negative emotions when hurtful transgressions occurs in romantic relationships, and highlight the emotional and relational complexities of forgiveness.

Symposium

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF SOCIOECONOMIC INEQUALITY

Chair: Olivia Evans, *University of Newcastle Australia*, (Email: olivia.evans@uon.edu.au)

Increasing levels of economic disparity and division between social classes make the study of socio-economic inequality an essential research focus. In this symposium, we discuss research on the psychological impacts of socio-economic inequality across many domains including social support/trust, leadership preferences, prosocial behaviour, sleep, health, and desire for wealth/status.

ABSTRACTS

TRUST IS FOR THE UPPER-CRUST: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL TRUST AND SOCIAL SUPPORT IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL CLASS AND MENTAL HEALTH

Olivia Evans¹, Mark Rubin¹, Ross Wilkinson¹

¹*University of Newcastle*

Research has demonstrated that working-class individuals (a) have higher rates of mental health issues and (b) have less trust in others and less supportive networks. Despite the large body of research linking social trust and support to mental health, no research has directly tested these variables as an explanatory variable of the social class mental health gradient. The current research tested the mediating properties of social trust and support in the relationship between social class and mental health using data from the Australian Survey of Social Attitudes (N = 1,946). Results indicated that social trust and social support both mediated the relationship between social class and mental health, while social trust also moderated this relationship. The potential meanings of social trust's dual role as mediator and moderator will be discussed. The findings will also be discussed in terms of informing policy and the context of rising levels of inequality.

THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITY ON YOUNG CHILDREN'S PROSOCIAL DECISION MAKING

Kelly Kirkland¹, Mark Nielsen¹, Jolanda Jetten¹

¹*University of Queensland*

High economic inequality has been linked with decreased prosocial behaviour in adults. However, little research has uncovered the implications of wealth discrepancies on children's prosocial behaviour. The current study utilized a novel developmental paradigm where preschool-aged children (N = 65, average age: 54.7 months) engaged in a competition against six puppets. Each individual accrued tokens over time and children were presented with either high or low inequality of outcomes amongst the puppet competitors. Several dependent variables were then administered including: an altruistic donation task, resource division task and children's perception of fairness. Consistent with predictions, children were less altruistic when exposed to high inequality compared to low inequality. However, there was no difference in fairness perceptions or resource division behaviour. This is the first study to demonstrate that environmental inequality can influence young children's prosocial decision making.

INCOME INEQUALITY AND THE QUEST FOR A STRONG LEADER

Jolanda Jetten¹, Stephanie Sprong², Zhechen Wang¹, Kim Peters¹, Frank Mols¹, & Maykel Verkuijten²

¹*University of Queensland*

²*University of Utrecht*

Societal inequality has been found to have pernicious effects reducing mental and physical health and decreasing societal cohesion. Here, we examine whether inequality also affects political behaviour by examining whether higher level of inequality are associated with a stronger wish for a strong leader. We examine this hypothesis in a cross-cultural study conducted in 28 countries from 5 continents (Study 1, $N=6112$), in an Australian community sample (Study 2, $N=515$) and experimentally (Study 3, $N=102$). We find correlational (Studies 1 and 2) and experimental (Study 3) evidence for our prediction that inequality is associated with a wish for a strong leader. We also find that this relationship is mediated by perceptions of anomie. This suggests that societal inequality enhances the perception that one's society is breaking down (anomie), and that it therefore needs a strong leader to restore order (even when this challenges democratic values, Study 3).

SLEEP TIGHT AND DON'T LET THE SOCIOECONOMIC INEQUALITY BITE: THE RELATIONS BETWEEN SOCIAL CLASS, SLEEP AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

Romany McGuffog¹, Mark Rubin¹, Stefania Paolini¹

¹*University of Newcastle*

A substantial body of research indicates that people from lower social classes tend to have poorer health than people from higher classes. Several different explanations of this relationship have been explored. However, one explanation that has not been thoroughly investigated relates to social class differences in sleep. The present studies fill this gap by investigating sleep as a mediator of the association between social class and health. Study 1 ($n = 376$) and Study 2 ($n = 628$) consisted of cross-sectional quantitative online self-report surveys conducted with undergraduate university students and Hunter TAFE. The results revealed that sleep quantity, sleep quality, sleep disturbances, presleep worries, and sleep variability mediated the relationship between social class and physical and mental health. These results imply that sleep may help to explain the relationship between social class and health, and they highlight the importance of addressing sleep issues in lower class individuals.

ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AND THE DESIRE FOR WEALTH AND STATUS

Zhechen Wang¹, Jolanda Jetten¹, Niklas Steffens¹

¹*University of Queensland*

Economic inequality negatively affects people's well-being and their interactions with others. The present research examined how economic inequality influences people's attitudes towards wealth and status. In a cross-cultural sample (Study 1, $N=147,503$), we found that country-level economic inequality was associated with a greater desire for both wealth and status. Then in a survey among Australian community members, results showed that the more unequal people perceived wealth distribution was, the more importance they attached to wealth and status as guiding values in life (Study 2, $N=603$). Moreover, when perceiving higher inequality, both upper- and lower-class

individuals expressed a greater desire for wealth and status in an American sample (Study 3, $N=396$). We explain these findings that inequality enhances self-categorization in terms of wealth and status, and because wealth and status become a more important part of self in more unequal societies, wanting more of them is a way to reaffirm identity.

Symposium

RISK, MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL IDENTITY: NEW EVIDENCE FROM THE LAB TO THE FIELD

Chair: Laura J. Ferris, *University of Queensland* (Email: l.ferris@uq.edu.au)

This symposium presents new evidence on risk, mental health and social identity – understanding why group membership can increase risk-taking, how mental illness stigma could facilitate help-seeking; growing resilience in at-risk adolescents, and enhancing first responses to suicide crisis. Together, we identify new opportunities for research in the social identity tradition.

ABSTRACTS

WHAT'S THE RISK? AN EXPERIMENT EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF GROUP MEMBERSHIP ON TRUST AND RISK PERCEPTION

Joanne Rathbone¹, Tegan Cruwys¹

¹*University of Queensland*

College students are more likely to engage in heavy alcohol consumption and experience alcohol-related negative consequences than their peers. In contrast to traditional normative approaches to this issue, the current study investigated the Social Identity Model of Social Risk-taking. The model proposes that shared group membership increases in-group trust and decreases perceptions of risk, ultimately leading to risk-taking behaviour. College students ($N = 118$) reported their perceptions of trustworthiness and risk relating to twelve targets, whose faces were pre-validated on trustworthiness. Each target was randomly assigned to be either an in-group member (i.e., fellow college student) or an out-group member. The results found that shared group membership was associated with higher perceived trustworthiness, especially for targets with low pre-validated trustworthiness scores. Targets who were perceived to be trustworthy were also perceived to be less risky. Results are discussed in terms of implications for health risk behaviour, such as excessive drinking.

THE SOCIAL IDENTITY MODEL OF SOCIAL RISK TAKING: EVIDENCE FROM 4 STUDIES

Tegan Cruwys¹, Laura J. Ferris¹, Joanne Rathbone¹, Nicholas Croft¹, William Bailey¹, Stacey Parker¹

¹*University of Queensland*

Risk taking behaviour has typically been conceptualized through a lens of individual deficits (e.g., impulsivity) or normative influence (i.e., peer pressure). What has not received research attention previously is shared group membership, the trust that follows from it, and the role this has in reducing risk perception. Experiment 1 ($N = 120$) found that people were less concerned about catching a contagious disease from a sick ingroup member compared to a sick outgroup member. Experiment 2 ($N = 108$) found that employees were more likely to breach confidentiality policies in order to help an in-group member. Studies 3 and 4 ($N = 449$ and $N=151$) were field studies at the Schoolies and Dark Mofo festivals, where social risk taking was found to be an outcome of shared identity with fellow attendees. Studies 3 and 4 also provided evidence for the mediating role of group trust.

TOWARD UNDERSTANDING MENTAL ILLNESS STIGMA AND HELP-SEEKING: A SOCIAL IDENTITY PERSPECTIVE

Kathleen A. Klik¹ and Katherine J. Reynolds¹

¹Australian National University

Stigma has been identified as a barrier to help-seeking, yet there is little information about factors that relate to stigma that may facilitate help-seeking. Research suggests that the social identity perspective may provide insights as to how people who experience stigma navigate the help-seeking process. Ninety participants were recruited who reported being diagnosed with a mental illness and were not actively seeking treatment. Controlling for symptom severity, stigma was both positively associated with the help-seeking process and social identification as a person with a mental illness. Further, social identification indirectly mediated the relationship between stigma and the help-seeking process and this indirect relationship was moderated by perceptions about the mental illness group. Findings suggest that social identification as a person with a mental illness may be an important and necessary step that facilitates help-seeking, particularly among those who experience stigma and have a negative view of their mental illness.

INCREASING PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE IN MĀORI AND NEW ZEALAND EUROPEAN ADOLESCENTS

Damian Scarf¹, Hitaua Arahanga-Doyle¹, Saleh Moradi¹, John A. Hunter¹

¹*Department of Psychology, University of Otago*

Sail-training increases psychological resilience in adolescents and recent work has demonstrated that the social identity adolescents form with their voyage group makes a significant contribution to this increase. An open question, however, is whether this relationship holds for at-risk adolescents. To answer this question, in the current study, 54 Māori and 37 New Zealand European adolescents completed a 7-day voyage on the R. Tucker Thompson. All adolescents were from the Northland Taitokerau region, an area with significant risks and high levels of social deprivation. For both Māori and New Zealand European adolescents, psychological resilience increased from the first day (Time 1) to the last day (Time 2) of the voyage and voyage group identity made a significant contribution to this increase. In addition, the relationship between voyage group identity and resilience at Time 2 was stronger for participants low in resilience at Time 1.

UNDERSTANDING AND ENHANCING FIRST RESPONSES TO SUICIDE CRISES: FOR DECISION-MAKERS, WHAT CAN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OFFER?

Laura J. Ferris^{1,2,3}, Carla Meurk^{2,3}, Elissa Waterson^{2,3}, Ed Heffernan^{2,3}

¹*University of Queensland*, ²*Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research*, ³*Partners in Prevention, Queensland Forensic Mental Health Service, Queensland Health*

Suicide is a global health concern. In suicide crisis incidents, police and ambulance workers are often the first service providers to respond to assistance requests. However, frontline police and ambulance workers may receive minimal training in how to assess suicide risk or support people affected by suicide crisis, or may not view such activities as appropriate to their role. This

presentation will report preliminary findings from *Partners in Prevention*, a multi-stakeholder government research agenda into suicide prevention, with particular focus on enhancing first responses to suicide crisis. We briefly report findings from a systematic review on optimal care pathways following emergency services contact, and a statewide collaborative mapping of 'touchpoints' between police-ambulance-mental health; then outline an upcoming mixed-methods investigation into first responders' knowledge, attitudes and confidence in suicide crisis responses. Overall, there are major opportunities for social psychological approaches to contribute at this complex intersection between research, policy and practice.

Symposium

SOLIDARITY, NOW? THE PARADOXICAL EFFECTS AND PROCESSES IN SUPPORTING CAMPAIGNS OF COLLECTIVE ACTION

Chair: Craig McGarty, Western Sydney University

[50 words]

ABSTRACTS

THE ROLE OF SUPPORTIVE ONLINE COMMUNITIES IN RECOVERY FROM ADDICTION: SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION AS A PREDICTOR OF PROGRAM RETENTION

Ana-Maria Bliuc¹,

¹ *Western Sydney University*

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.

SUPPORTING #METOO BASED ON MORAL AND POWER RELATED NEEDS OF MEN AND WOMEN

Anna Kende¹, Boglárka Nyúl¹, Nóra Anna Lantos¹, Nurit Shnabel²

¹*Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest;* ²*Tel Aviv University*

Shortly after Harvey Weinstein was accused of sexual abuse, a related scandal broke out in Hungary, making the global #MeToo campaign a locally relevant phenomenon. We conducted an online survey (N = 10293) to reveal why men and women support or criticize the campaign following the needs-based model of reconciliation (Shnabel & Nadler, 2008). Our results indicated large gender differences in the support of the campaign. Perceiving sexual harassment as a gender issue was a key predictor and source of gender differences. This connection was mediated by fulfilling power, but not moral needs for women, as members of the victim group. Men's support was mediated both by moral and power needs, suggesting that men's support as a perpetrator group is hampered by perceiving the campaign as threatening to their position in society. Our findings point out the limits of attracting men to the campaign against sexual harassment.

RAISING AWARENESS OR FUELING XENOPHOBIA THROUGH MEDIA REPORTS

Stefanie Hechler¹, Jutta Proch¹, & Thomas Kessler¹

¹ *University of Jena*

Newspapers articles on "increasing violence towards refugees" or "Germans political centre is right-wing" seem to become increasingly popular. Journalists frequently report problematic behavior or attitudes of the majority, supposedly to increase awareness of societal issues. However, people tend to adapt to descriptive norms within their groups. Even the expression of prejudice depends on social norms. A series of studies in Germany shows that (real) newspaper reports about the majorities' xenophobia and discriminatory behavior increase the expression of prejudice against foreigners. In contrast, reports on generally positive attitudes towards foreigners decrease such

prejudice. This effect was moderated by political orientation. When focusing on the minority members, the description of a struggling unfamiliar minority raised awareness only among liberals, whereas reading about their positive integration increased prejudice among conservatives. Thus, unbalanced information about 'shocking' social phenomena can facilitate societal problems, and may actually decrease solidarity with such groups.

THE ROLE OF PITY ON DONATION AND ALLY COLLECTIVE ACTION INTENTIONS ON BEHALF OF MARGINALIZED GROUPS

Nora Anna Lantos,¹ Anna Kende¹ & Julia Becker²

¹*Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest*

²*Universität Osnabrück, Germany*

Pity is a controversial emotion from the perspective of mobilization on behalf of disadvantaged outgroups. Previous research connected it to charity and donations, but not to collective action because pity entailed a lack of injustice awareness. However, when intergroup status differences are large, pity can be an adequate intergroup emotion that motivates both donation and collective action. We tested this connection in two online surveys ($N = 1198$). In Study 1, pity toward the Roma in Hungary was connected to injustice awareness and both donation and collective action intentions. In Study 2, we replicated these findings in connection with refugees in Germany. Pity mobilized advantaged group members for different intergroup behaviors that were both adequate in the specific intergroup context.

ONLINE CONTESTATION ON TWITTER: THE PSYCHOLOGY OF TROLLING AND HASHTAG ACTIVISM ABOUT REFUGEES.

Craig McGarty¹

¹*Western Sydney University*

In this paper I explore the prospect of differentiating between conflicting opinion-based groups in the global debate about refugees. In an analysis of users expressing hostile and supportive attitudes towards refugees on Twitter it is possible to identify starkly contrasting usages of language by supporters and opponents of accepting refugees. Intriguingly, opponents of refugees are more likely to express language that is consistent with that used by people who score highly on the so-called Dark Triad attributes of psychopathy and Machiavellianism (but not narcissism), a pattern they share with so-called "Twitter trolls".