18th General Meeting of The European Association of Social Psychology

Granada
July 5-8 2017

Programme and Abstract book
Dear friends and colleagues,

We are very happy to welcome you in Granada on behalf of the EASP and the organizing team for the 18th General Meeting of the European Association of Social Psychology.

Granada was the last Arab kingdom in Europe, conquered by the Catholic Monarchs in 1492 and has an incredible historical-artistic heritage. For several centuries, it was an example of co-existence of people of various cultures (Jewish, Muslim, and Christian). Still today Moorish and Christian features can be found in the streets of Granada. The palace and gardens of the Alhambra and the Generalife (programmed visit on Friday, July 7th, in the evening), together with the Albayzin neighborhood (programmed visit on Thursday, July 6th at night), have the UNESCO World Heritage designation. The Tropical Coast is just thirty minutes’ drive south of the city and the variety of the region’s and city’s cultural program will make your visit to Granada a memorable one.

The University of Granada, one of the oldest in Europe, was founded in 1531, under the initiative of the Emperor Carlos V. In this way, Granada asserted its vocation as a university city which was opened to different cultures, people, and beliefs. The Universidad de Granada is the favorite destination for European exchange students (Erasmus Program) and is a European leader in both sent and incoming Erasmus students. The Faculty of Psychology is one of the most prestigious in Spain. In May 2017, the University of Granada awarded a social psychologist, Susan T. Fiske, an Honorary Doctorate.

We are proud to announce that this edition has attracted again a growing number of researchers who want to present their research to colleagues. This further increase in submissions makes the composition of an interesting and inspiring program even more challenging. The program committee has worked hard to maintain the inclusive nature of the conference, where high scientific quality is combined with time to meet, socialize and exchange ideas. As a result, the final program consists of 11 parallel sessions (one less than the last edition), including 128 symposia, 26 blitz presentation sessions that each contain between 10 and 14 presentations with plenty of time for discussion and a total of 525 posters that will be presented in 3 different poster sessions. In addition, we will have the traditional round table discussions, the award session, including the Tajfel lecture and the newly instated Moscovici and Horizon lectures, and the members meeting on Friday afternoon. The scientific program will start on Wednesday July 5th at 9.00, and end on Saturday July 8th at 18.20. The social program also has its recurring elements, including a welcome reception on the terrace of the venue with fantastic views of the city on Wednesday evening, the football match, but also some distinctive activities as a night visit to the Alhambra and the conference dinner and 50 years celebration party on Saturday evening. Please note that the conference dinner this time is sponsored by the EASP to celebrate its anniversary, so do not miss it!

The conference will take place at the Granada Conference and Exhibition Centre (“Palacio de Congresos”), located at the heart of the city center and within a short walking distance of many hotels and other facilities. Almost 40 people from the organizing committee will be ready to help you during the conference. Look for the yellow T-shirts!

Welcome to Granada! ¡Bienvenidos a Granada!

Welcome to Granada! ¡Bienvenidos a Granada!

Rosa Rodríguez-Bailón & Miguel Moya
Chairs of the local organizing committee

Jeroen Vaes
Chair of the scientific committee
SPONSORS

The organising committee of the General Meeting gratefully acknowledges the financial assistance of the following sponsors.

UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA

EASP
European Association of Social Psychology

ALSA

EXHIBITION

The exhibition can be found in the main hall of the first floor. EASP extends our thanks to the following companies for their support and participation.

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- Welcome cocktail area

FLOOR 2
- Press Room
- VIP Room

FLOOR 1
- Manuel de Falla Room
- Room Andalucía I Room
- Room Andalucía II Room
- Room Andalucía III Room
- Commercial Exhibition
- Posters Area
- Committee Room
- Presentation Delivery Room
- Seminar Room
- Bar
- Playroom

MAIN FLOOR
- Garcia Lorca Room
- Technical Secretariat (Reception & Information Desk)
- Dinner 1 Room (Blitz presentations & symposiums)
- Dinner 2 Room (Blitz presentations & symposiums)
- Luggage storage

FLOOR -2
- Picasso Room
- Machado Room
- Albéniz Room
- Machuca Room
- Breastfeeding Room

FLOOR -3
- Lunch zone
FLOOR 2

- Welcome cocktail area
- Press Room
- VIP Room

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**FLOOR -2**

- Lunch zone
About the conference

General Information
Dates: July 5-8, 2017
Venue: Granada Congress Palace
Paseo del Violón, S/N
18006 Granada
Email: info@easpgranada2017.com
Web: http://easpgranada2017.com

Registration and information desk
The information desk is located in the main hall of the Palacio de Congresos and registration will take place there from Tuesday onwards. We recommend registering on Tuesday (from 17:00-20:00), as there will be a large number of attendants aligning for registration on Wednesday morning.
The information desk will open on Wednesday from 7.30 and on the following days from 8.00 am until the end of the conference.

Delivery of presentations
All presenters should deliver their presentations in advance of their symposium or blitz sessions at the presentations delivery room. Instructions about the specific time to do so will be given through the website.

Certificates
The certificates of attendance can be downloaded directly on the website (http://easpgranada2017.com), accessing your personal area with your user and password (on your badge) after the event. You will be notified when the certificates are available.

Internet Access
You can use the network available at the Palacio de Congresos. The username and password for the network will be printed in the reverse side of your name badge.

Disclaimer/Liability
Neither the Executive Committee nor the Conference organizers will accept any liability for personal injuries or loss or damage to property belonging to conference attendees. The registration fee does not include insurance.

Lunch
On Wednesday and Friday we will have seated lunches at -3 floor (rooms A, B, C, and D). On Thursday and Saturday we will have a buffet lunch also at -3 floor (rooms A, B, C, and D).
Lunches and coffees (in the main hall of floor 1) will only be distributed and served to attendants wearing a badge, so please make sure you wear yours.

Children and family
There is one room for breastfeeding (adjacent to García Lorca room). Please, ask for the key at the reception desk. There will also be a room where parents can withdraw with their children to play or read. Ask also for it at the reception desk. Note that the supervision of the children is the responsibility of their parents. If you are looking for babysitters for your kid, please contact Sole de Lemus (slemus@ugr.es).

Facebook and Twitter
Look for us on Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/easp2017/ and twitter: https://twitter.com/easp2017. We invite you to join us, ask questions and read local tips about bars and restaurants and other information about the conference and the city.

About Granada

Climate
Granada has a continental Mediterranean climate and summers can be extremely hot. The average daily temperature in July lies between 28 and 35 °C during the day, although during late evenings, nights, and early mornings it could be a bit more chilly (around 17-20 °C). Note that every year tourists suffer heatstrokes after prolonged exposure to high temperatures, usually in combination with dehydration. Thus, please try to avoid sport activities (or similar) during the central hours of the day and make sure you keep yourself hydrated (water is the best way to rehydrated your body, but drinks with caffeine and fruits also help). In addition, do not forget to use sunscreen to protect yourself against UV radiation.

Inside the venue we will have air conditioner, so if you stay inside during the hotter hours you will be more comfortable. You could take advantages of the city early in the mornings and in late evenings.

Public transport
The best way to get around Granada is on foot. In fact, the conference venue is close to the downtown area, so many museums and tourist attractions are in walking distance.

However, public transport is also a good choice. You can take the LAC bus from the venue (Palacio de Congresos) to the city centre (it is a central line that goes across the city). There are also some other lines that take you to most of the parts of the city. In all lines except from the LAC line it is possible to buy a single ticket (that costs 1,20€, valid for one travel) on the same bus when you get on it. In the LAC line you should buy and check your ticket at the bus station.
ticket before you get on the bus in vending machines that you will find at the bus stops. If you prefer to buy a card-pass to move cheaper, you can buy the Credibus card in the vending machines located at the bus stops. It costs 2€ as a deposit and the minimum charge is 5€ (the single ticket costs 0,79€). Please, do not forget to check your card-pass at the bus stop before you get on the LAC bus. If you use the other lines (the red buses), you can buy both the single tickets and the Credibus card on the bus. In this case, please check your ticket or card-pass on the bus when you get on it. Please check here for information about the bus: www.movilidadgranada.com

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**Taxi**
We recommend making use of official taxis which can be recognized by the official badges. The meters should always be visible. There are many taxi stops in the city and the closest to the conference center is right opposite to the main door. You can also get a taxi calling to Tele-Radio Taxi (+34 958 28 00 00) or using the App Pidetaxi. For more information, please check: https://www.granadataxi.com.

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**Cash withdrawal and payment**
Cash can be withdrawn from the many ATMs in town. The most common banks are BBVA, Santander, Banco Popular, La Caixa and BMN. Most restaurants and shops accept credit cards. It is not usual to pay small amounts with credit cards and some bars and shops accept them just if the amount is higher than 15 euros.

To exchange money you can go to any bank (especially the ones located in the city centre). Regular timetable is from 9:00 to 14 (Monday to Friday). There are also money exchange offices in the main international airports (Madrid, Málaga) and in Granada in Calle Reyes Católicos, 31, 18001 (Interchange Spain).

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**Emergency and doctors**
In case of an emergency call the ambulance/police/fire department at 112. If you need to see a doctor you can go to a hospital (the closest to the Palacio de Congresos is Hospital Campus de la Salud: www.hvn.es). You can also ask for information in the Conference Center reception desk and at the reception desk in your hotel.

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**Time zone**
We have central European Summer Time.

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**Restaurants**
Information about cheap and expensive restaurants and bares de tapas can be found on the website of the meeting and on Facebook.

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**Tipping**
Tips are not included in bars and restaurants and are appreciated. A good tip is about 10%, but small round-up tips are common too, especially when paying for drinks.

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**Tourism**
All the touristic information can be found here: http://en.granadatur.com/
Further, the tourist offices can also provide you with information and city maps. The closest to the Palacio de Congresos is at Plaza del Carmen, 9 (+34 958 24 82 80). The following are the main attractions in the city (albeit there is much more to explore!):

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**Alhambra**
This is one of the main symbols of Granada and one of the most amazing Arab citadel in the world. If you are not joining us in this social activity on Friday night, do not hesitate to visit the palace on your own; it is really worth visiting. But do not forget to book the tickets in advance (at least some weeks before). Visiting the Alhambra early in the morning and not on the weekend is advisable: http://apc.ticketmaster.es

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**Albayzin**
This charming Muslim neighborhood was declared by UNESCO World Cultural Heritage in 1994. Its architecture brings to mind the Arab style, but also other ancient Mediterranean towns. The best way to visit Albayzin is just by wandering through its narrow streets, which leads to beautiful viewpoints (miradores), such as Mirador of San Nicolás. Hammams (Arab sauna & baths) were spread all over this area and still nowadays you can enjoy a traditional bath in one of the oldest hammams left in Spain (for more email to events@walkinggranada.com).

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**Sacromonte**
This neighborhood is known for its houses on caves and the amazing views of the city. You can enjoy with the zambras, the typical flamenco dance inside the caves. For more information about traditional flamenco in a cave or flamenco & dinner, as for bookings too, email to events@walkinggranada.com. General info at: www.granadaesflamenco.com/festivales-y-ciclos

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**Realejo**
This is the old Jewish neighborhood of Granada. It is very close to the Alhambra, and a very pleasant and peaceful area. One of its main attractions is Campo del Príncipe, a large and renowned square with a chilled atmosphere and many nice outdoor restaurants and tapas’ bars.

**Note:** If you plan to get the bus to visit other places within the province of Granada or to go to other cities within Spain (Almería, Sevilla, Córdoba, Málaga, Madrid, etc.), you can enjoy a discount of 15% if you take an ALSA bus (promotional code: AEPS17).
Social programme

Cash bar and posters
During the poster sessions on Wednesday and Thursday there will be a cash bar, so that you can enjoy poster session and drinks simultaneously.

Wednesday 5th of July,
20.30-22.30 h.
Welcome reception
The welcome reception will take place on the terrace of the Conference Center. Beers, wines and sodas will be served with a selection of “tapas”. Entrance is free for registered participants. There will be a small flamenco show at the end. Please, do not forget wearing your badge.

Thursday 6th of July
20.30-23.00 h.
EASP Soccer Match
As in previous conferences, EASP organizes a soccer match. No just for men, but for women as well! Come on and put on your soccer shoes!

Location:
Campo de fútbol “Nuñez Blanca” [Zaidín],
C/Pedro Torres de Morales, esq. Carretera de la Zubia.
Phone: +34 958 819070.
Granada

Organization of the soccer match:
Jesús L. Megías [jlmegias@ugr.es]
Antonio Herrera [aherrer@ugr.es]
Rupert Brown [R.Brown@sussex.ac.uk]

Because the football field is not very close to the conference venue, we will leave as one group from the Conference Center. Those who want to join us, please meet us on Thursday at 20.30 at the reception desk.

We hope to see you there!

21.30-23.30 h.
Guided visit to the Albayzin Muslim Quarter
Those who have booked the visit to the Albayzin, will receive a ticket and information about it along with your documentation at the reception desk. Please, do not forget to read it and bring the ticket to the visit.

Friday 7th of July
20:00-22:00 h.
Visit to the Alhambra
For all who have booked the visit, it includes ticket for the Alhambra, guide, earphones for the guide (to return at the end), and the bus from the conference venue to the Alhambra and return.

The buses will leave from the Conference Center. If you have signed up for this activity you will receive a ticket and information about your bus number and departure time from the Conference Centre along with your documentation at the reception desk. Please, do not forget to bring the ticket to the visit. Alhambra’s regulation do not allow many people entering at the same time, thus we will spread out the entering.

Saturday 8th of July
20.30 h.
Farewell dinner and 50 years party
The Farewell dinner and 50 years Party will be held in the Escuelas del Ave María (Casa Madre), located on Cuesta del Chapiz, 20, Granada.

This is a gift from the EASP to all members who signed for it (but do not forget to do so!).

If you signed up you will receive a ticket along with your documentation at the reception desk. Please, do not forget to bring it to the dinner.

Enjoy this outdoor party with good food, drinks, live music, and amazing views to celebrate the 50th anniversary of our Association!
Organizing committee

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(ISCTE Lisbon, Portugal)
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<td>Symposia and blitz presentation sessions X</td>
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<td>14.30-16.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Award session and Tajfel lecture</td>
<td>Poster session</td>
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<td>16.45-17.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>EASP Members’ meeting</td>
<td>Round table discussion</td>
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<td>20.00-22.00</td>
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<td>Visit to the Alhambra</td>
<td>Symposia and blitz presentation sessions XIII</td>
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<td>Symposia and blitz presentation sessions XIV</td>
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<td>Farewell dinner and 50 years celebration party</td>
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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Wednesday 5th of July,

19.30 – 20.30
Moscovici Award
Garcia Lorca Room
Agency and Communion as Basic Dimensions of Social Cognition: The Dual-Perspective Model (DPM)
Andrea E. Abele and Bogdan Wojciszke

We start with a short review of dual-content formulations in personality and social psychology. We show that there is a substantial overlap between these distinctions and propose agency and communion as the concepts capturing the common thread of these distinctions. We then present the Dual-Perspective Model (DPM) assuming that the defining feature of human interaction is the presence of two perspectives – that of an agent (the person who performs an action) and the of a recipient (the person at whom the action is directed and who experiences the action consequences). Agentic and communal dimensions of content are so universal because they reflect these two ubiquitous perspectives. We summarize a large body of research showing that: (1) the communal content is primary in social cognition, (2) perception of others is dominated by communion over agency, and (3) self-perception is dominated by agency over communion. We then show new applications of DPM in the area of asymmetrical social relations (power, status, wealth). We conclude that DPM has both explanatory and predictive power and may contribute to a more integrated and general theorizing in psychology.

Biography
Andrea E. Abele is a professor of social psychology and Senior Fellow at the University of Erlangen (Germany). Her research focus is social cognition (especially agency and communion as basic content dimensions; actor - observer differences; self-concept and self-esteem) and also applied social psychology (well-being; gender research). She has published more than 250 scientific papers. She was president of the German Psychological Society, editor of Social Psychology, served at the German Research Council (DFG), and is member of the Bavarian Academy of Science. She is also member of the Board of Scientific Affairs of EFPA (European Federation of Psychological Associations) and is concerned with issues of Open Science.

Bogdan Wojciszke has studied social cognition (especially agency and communion as basic content dimensions), beliefs on the nature of social world, and moral judgments. He has published 10 books and over 150 papers. He is currently a professor of psychology at SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities (Sopot, Poland). He served as an associate editor of EJSP and a member of executive committee of EASP.

Thursday 6th of July,

19.30 – 20.30
Horizon Talk
Garcia Lorca Room
Inequality: The Enemy Between Us?
Richard Wilkinson

Richard Wilkinson will start by summarising the evidence that most of the health and social problems which occur more frequently lower down the social ladder become more common in most income groups in countries with larger income differences between rich and poor. He will then discuss the causal processes which centre on our human sensitivity to social status differentiation and its effects on social relations. Particularly important here is the recent evidence on the higher prevalence of psychopathologies involving the dominance behavioural system in more unequal societies.

Biography
Richard Wilkinson studied economic history and the philosophy of science at the London School of Economics before training in epidemiology. From the 1970s onwards, his research focused on social class differences in death rates. He has played a formative role in international research on the social determinants of health and on the societal effects of income inequality. His books and papers have drawn attention to the tendency for societies with bigger income differences between rich and poor to have a higher prevalence of a wide range of health and social problems. Two of his books have been the subject of documentary films – one called The Great Leveller for the Channel 4 Equinox series broadcast in prime time in 1996 (to coincide with the publication of his Unhealthy Societies) and another, called The Divide (based on The Spirit Level) released in April 2016 and now available on Netflix.

Richard is now Professor Emeritus of Social Epidemiology at the University of Nottingham Medical School, Honorary Professor at University College London and Visiting Professor at the University of York. He wrote The Spirit Level with Kate Pickett, a best seller now available in 24 languages. It won the 2011 Political Studies Association Publication of the Year Award and received Community Access Unlimited’s ‘Humanitarian of the Year’ Award. In 2010 he co-founded The Equality Trust (with support from the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust). In 2013 Richard received Solidar’s Silver Rose Award and received Community Access Unlimited’s ‘Humanitarian of the Year’ Award. In 2014 the Irish Cancer Society awarded him the Charles Culty Memorial medal.

In the last few years he has given many hundreds of conference addresses and media interviews round the world, including at WHO, the EU, OECD and the World Bank.
Friday 7th of July,

15.30 – 16.30

**Tajfel Award**

García Lorca Room

**Discovering Order in an Uncertain World: Anchoring a Tajfel Lecture in Henri Tajfel's Seminal Work**

Klaus Fiedler

My lecture not only carries Henri Tajfel’s name. The research I want to present is also grounded in his seminal ideas. Tajfel’s (1957) accentuation theory affords an ideal example of strong theorizing, beyond mere re-labelling of phenomena, explaining discrimination as a consequence of redundancy in an uncertain world. This idea has greatly inspired my own cognitive-ecological approach, a sample of which I will present in this lecture. To understand individual social behavior, it is first of all necessary to understand the structural properties of the environment that impinges on the individual’s mind. While accentuation theory explains the impact of existing (observed or expected) correlations on discrimination, in my own research I have been deeply concerned with the origins of those (stereotypical) correlations that drive accentuation effects. As it turns out, correlations at the individual level can reflect accentuation effects at the ecological level: Individuals’ attributes \( x \) and group membership \( y \) appear to be correlated when average levels or base rates of \( x \) and \( y \) discriminate jointly between ecologies.

**Biography**

Klaus Fiedler is a Professor of social psychology at the University of Heidelberg. He is a Fellow of the member of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, a member of two Academies of Science, and he has received several prestigious awards, such as a Leibniz-award and a Reinhard-Koselleck grant. Klaus Fiedler has provided services to the academic community, as an Executive-Committee member of the European Association of Social Psychology, and as an Associate Editor of several international journals, such as the European Journal of Social Psychology, Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, Psychological Review, Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, and since January 2017 Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. His own research is documented in over 200 published journal articles, book chapters, and monographs, dealing with such topics as language and social cognition, judgment and decision making, stereotyping, affect and cognition, and the interplay of cognitive and ecological processes.
EASP is committed to promote and support all types of diversity within the association—gender, geographic, thematic, and methodological—and to facilitate a supportive and inclusive environment for members from a diverse membership. To ensure this goal is achieved, the Executive Committee has commissioned an analysis of the past and present situation regarding diversity within the organization across all our activities (awards, grants, meetings, etc.). A Diversity Working Party (WP) has collected and analyzed existing data to determine whether there is a need for more systematic analyses into barriers to and facilitators of diversity in EASP. In this GM session, the WP presents and discusses key findings from this project. The results include analyses of membership over time broken down by geography, gender, age, and level; data on meeting participation, Presidents, EC members, prize winners, meeting organizers, and journal editors/associate editors/editorial boards broken down by the same categories plus [where appropriate] thematic and methodological approach. The audience is invited to participate in a discussion of conclusions and practical proposals for increasing the diversity within the organization.

The European Research Council is the first pan-European funding body for frontier research, set up in 2007 to substantially strengthen and shape the European research system.

The ERC funding schemes are open to top researchers of any nationality or age who wish to carry out their research in a public or private research organisation located in one of the 28 EU Member States or in associated countries. There are three core funding schemes:

- Starting Grants (grants up to €1.5 million for five years);
- Consolidator Grants (grants up to €2 million); and
- Advanced Grants (grants up to €2.5 million).

The presentation at the 18th General Meeting of the European Association of Social Psychology will introduce the European Research Council and explain, from a practical perspective, the characteristics of the Starting, Consolidator and Advanced Grants calls. The presentation will count with the advice and experiences from two ERC grantees - Thomas Webb from Sheffield University and Sonja Utz from Tuebingen University who will share with prospective applicants their experiences in applying and being funded by the ERC.

Across the world, academics in general and social psychologists in particular are increasingly facing hard times. Some are having to flee from conflict and war. Some are facing religious, political and other forms of persecution. Others are the target of repression from authoritarian regimes. And yet others are caught up in travel bans and other exclusionary measures. EASP, in conjunction with ISPP, has already taken a number of measures in responses to specific crises, notably in Turkey. How should we and how can we go further? What are the most pressing needs of our colleagues at risk and how can we meet them? The aim of this session is to hear from such colleagues, to learn about current initiatives, and – most importantly – to generate ideas for new, effective forms of solidarity. All members are invited to come and contribute to this urgent discussion.
Saturday 8th of July:

13.20 – 14.20,

Journal Editors Answer Your Questions About Changing Reporting and Evidence Standards

Manuel Falla Room

Roger Giner-Sorolla (JESP), Simine Vazire (SPPS), Vivian L. Vignoles (EJSP), Hanna Zagefka (BJSP), Colin W. Leach (PSPB), Kai Jonas (CRSP)

Increasingly, journal editors are recognizing the need to address recent concerns about evidence, reporting and evaluation in social psychological research. In this innovative and responsive format, your questions about changes in journal standards will be collected via the EASP mailing list in June, and the most frequently asked questions will be put to a panel of lead editors in social/personality psychology journals including: Roger Giner-Sorolla (JESP), Colin Leach (PSPB), Simine Vazire (SPPS), Viv Vignoles (EJSP), Kai Jonas (CRSP) and Hanna Zagefka (BJSP). If time remains, some questions from the audience will also be taken.
## PROGRAM OVERVIEW

**Tuesday, 4th of July**

17.00 - 20.00

Registration at the venue open

**Wednesday, 5th of July**

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<th>Garcia Lorca</th>
<th>Manuel Falla</th>
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### Presentations I

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<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.00 - 10.40</td>
<td>Symposium 1: 221/72 - Revisiting Fundamental Dimensions of Stereotype Content</td>
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<td>Symposium 2: 221/82 - Collective Emotions, Collective Gatherings, and Emotional Synchronization</td>
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<td>Symposium 3: 221/89 - New Directions in the Study of Prejudice in Childhood and Adolescence</td>
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<td>Symposium 4: 221/50 - Leadership and Identity: Ethics, Tensions, and Culture</td>
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<td>Symposium 5: 221/61 - From Me to We and Back Again: The Dynamic Relationship Between Personal and Interpersonal Evaluations</td>
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<td>Symposium 6: 221/64 - Language and Social (In)equities</td>
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### Presentations II

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<tr>
<td>10.40 - 11.10</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>11.10 - 12.50</td>
<td>Symposium 7: 221/109 - Ego-Depletion: Where Do We Go from Here?</td>
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<td>Symposium 8: 221/92 - Does Intergroup Contact Undermine Social Change?: New Insights</td>
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<td>Symposium 9: 221/93 - The Subtle Cues of Social Identity Threat</td>
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<td>Symposium 10: 221/94 - The Crowd Matters: Contextual Influences on Evaluative Responses</td>
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<td>Symposium 11: 221/55 - Context Matters, Contextual Influences on Evaluative Responses</td>
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<td>Symposium 12: 221/57 - Impression Management: Why and How People Fail at Self-Presentation</td>
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<td>Symposium 13: 221/58 - Deviance and Social Identity: Explain their Influence in Individual and Group Contexts</td>
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<td>Symposium 14: 221/59 - How Men and Women Regulate Work and Family Roles in Face of Different Social Norms</td>
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<td>13.00 - 14.30</td>
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<td>Symposium 16: 221/95 - The Positive and Negative Effects of Social Diversity: Explaining its Impact on Individual and Groups</td>
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<td>Symposium 18: 221/97 - I'm Feeling Us: The Development, Management, and Consequences of Emotions in Groups</td>
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<td>Symposium 19: 221/98 - Two Sides of the Same Medal: Deception, its Detection, Its Consequences for Others and Consequences for Others</td>
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<td>Symposium 20: 221/99 - Evaluations: How They Change and How They Do to Close Relationships</td>
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<td>16.10 - 16.40</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<td>16.40 - 18.20</td>
<td>Symposium 21: 221/100 - Psychological Distance, Level of Construal, and Embodiment</td>
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<td>Symposium 22: 221/101 - Putting Emotions in Play: How the Effects of Expressing and Regulating Emotions Change Across Situations</td>
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<td>Symposium 23: 221/102 - Self-Regulation and Self-Control. Hot Topics</td>
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<td>Symposium 24: 221/103 - Online Interaction and Self-Processes. OPERATING IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS Bridging Humanistic and Intergroup Approaches</td>
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### Presentations V

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<tr>
<td>18.20 - 19.30</td>
<td>Round Table Discussion. The EASP Diversity Report</td>
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**Welcome reception (at the terrace of the venue)**
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<tr>
<td>9.00-10.40</td>
<td>Symposium: 22/1/06 - The Psychology of Inequality: How Inequality Influences Perception, Motives, and Behaviours</td>
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<td>Symphony: 22/1/07 - Values as the Lens through Which We Perceive and Understand the World</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/08 - Mechanisms of Interventions for Conflict Resolution</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/09 - Good, Bad or Ugly? A Multifaceted Perspective on Narcissism and its Outcomes</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/10 - Group Creativity</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/11 - How Social Interactions Shape Remembering and Subsequent Memory</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/12 - Studying Intergroup Relations in the Wild: Research Methods Outside the Lab</td>
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<td>Blitz Session 9: Minds of a Feather: Social Network Approaches to Similarity in Emotion, Decision-Making, and Brainwaves</td>
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<td>11.10-12.50</td>
<td>Symposium: 22/1/13 - Engaged Followership: Conceptual and Empirical Extensions</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/14 - Social Influences on the Regulation of Emotion</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/15 - Perceptions of Morality Across Group Lines</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/16 - Sexual Prejudice Across EU Beliefs, Language, and Norms</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/17 - Social Identity in a Globalizing World: Innovations in the Field of Dual and Multiple Identities</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/18 - Approach: Avoidance of and Approaches to Avoidance Training, Underlying Mechanisms and Boundary Conditions</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/19 - Slippery Slopes of Morality and Social Media's Pervasive Presence</td>
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<td>Poster Session 2: An Introduction to the European Research Council and to the Starting, Consolidator and Advanced Grants Calls</td>
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<td>Round Table Discussion: An Introduction to the European Research Council and to the Starting, Consolidator and Advanced Grants Calls</td>
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<td>14.00-16.00</td>
<td>Symposium: 22/1/20 - Men and Stereotypes</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/21 - Effects on Implicit Attitudes: New Perspectives on Mechanisms of Attitude Formation and Change</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/22 - Predictions of and Responses to Violent Radicalization</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/23 - The Psychology of Living Abroad and Coming Home: Identity, Interpersonal Relations, and Socio-Cultural Adaptation</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/24 - Generalization of Learning: Exploring Its Manipulation and the Factors That Affect it</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/25 - Forgiving a Close Other in High Risk Situations</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/26 - New Sampling Approaches to Social Cognition</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/27 - Modern Times: Antecedents and Consequences of Economic Objectification</td>
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<td>Blitz Session 3: Consumer Behaviour</td>
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<td>16.00-18.00</td>
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<td>16.40-18.20</td>
<td>Symposium: 22/1/28 - Recent Developments in Top-Down Influences on Social Categorization Processes</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/29 - The Social Psychology of ID's and Identity in Science</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/30 - The Danger of Glorifying the Ingroup: Implications for Intragroup Behavior and Intergroup Relations</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/31 - How Subtle Social Psychological Mechanisms Reinforce Traditional Gender Roles and Inequality</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/32 - The Social Psychology of Punishing Innocent Targets: Recent Research on Collective versus Displaced Punishment</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/34 - Not Just a Numbers Game: How Other Presentation and Supplemental Rationales Influence Negotiations</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/35 - When the Online and Offline Worlds Collide: Exploring How Digital Technology Affects Collective Action</td>
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<td>Symposium: 22/1/36 - Peer Influences on the Development of Aggressive Behavior in Childhood and Adulthood: Longitudinal Analyses</td>
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<td>Blitz Session 5: Ideologies, Values, Social Attitudes and Political Responses</td>
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<td>18.00-19.30</td>
<td>Round Table Discussion: Building Support for Social Psychologists at Risk</td>
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<td>Poster Session 2: An Introduction to the European Research Council and to the Starting, Consolidator and Advanced Grants Calls</td>
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<td>20.30-21.30</td>
<td>Football Match</td>
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<td>21.00-22.30</td>
<td>Guided Night Visit to the Oldest Part of the City Including the Muslim Quarter</td>
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<td>10:40 - 11:10</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>11:10 - 12:50</td>
<td><strong>Symposium:</strong> 221/68 - Unveiling the Antecedents and Consequences of Attitudes Towards Diversity</td>
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<td>12:50 - 14:30</td>
<td>Lunch (buffet)</td>
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<td>14:30 - 16:10</td>
<td><strong>Symposium:</strong> 221/70 - Social Identity &amp; Health Part 2: Applying the Social Cure</td>
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<td>16:10 - 18:20</td>
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**Saturday, 8th of July**

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**Sunday, 9th of July**

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Revisiting Fundamental Dimensions of Stereotype Content
Manuel Falla Room

The well-established Stereotype Content Model (warmth, competence) has recently been complemented by a data-driven ABC model (agency, conservative-vs.-progressive beliefs; communion as emergent quality). Proponents of both models engage in a constructive dialogue regarding the boundary conditions of both models.

Chair: Roland Imhoff
Psychologist. Social and Legal Psychology, Department of Psychology, Johannes Gutenberg University. Mainz, Germany

The ABC of Stereotypes - A Data-Driven Approach
Complementing existing models of stereotype content with a data driven bottom-up approach (N ≈ 4000) we show that people judge and compare social groups primarily on agency and conservative-vs.-progressive beliefs. Communion emerged at the center of this distribution.

Roland Imhoff
Psychologist. Social and Legal Psychology, Johannes Gutenberg University. Mainz, Germany

Refining the ABC Model of Spontaneous Group Stereotypes: C is an Independent Dimension
There is a debate whether or not people spontaneously use warmth stereotypes to mentally organize groups. In six studies I show that warmth stereotypes are spontaneous but overlooked in group-level analyses because individuals disagree on which groups are warm.

Alex Koch

Being Primary Doesn’t Mean Being Shared: Toward a Consideration for the Psychological Meaning of Warmth
According to the ABC model, participants neglect warmth in their representation of social groups and focus instead on agency and beliefs. We present four studies suggesting that warmth is in fact a primary dimension of social perception.

Vincent Yzerbyt

Julie Terache

Groups in the Neighborhood or the Nation: What Do We Want to Know About Strangers?
Addressing the spontaneity of trait-dimension usage, two studies find evidence for the priority of warmth in information gathering about groups when framed in an interpersonal, psychological context, but the priority of competence and status in a more structural, sociological context.

Gandalf Nicolas
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Princeton University. Princeton. USA.

Susan T. Fiske
Social psychologist. Department of Psychology and Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. Princeton University. Princeton. New Jersey. USA.

Discussion
Andrea E. Abele Brehm

Collective Emotions, Collective Gatherings, and Emotional Synchronization
Machuca Room

Collective emotional events (terrorist attacks, natural/technological disasters, collective losses...) trigger search for information and social sharing of emotions. Presented research examined such social responses as emotional synchronization following upheavals. Findings are discussed in reference to demonstrated self-transcendence effects of synchronization.

Chair: Bernard Rimé
Psychologist, Psychological Sciences Research Institute, University of Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Collective Responses to the Paris Terrorist Attacks of November 2015
We investigated collective emotions through Twitter messages during the month after the Paris terrorist attacks of November 2015. Psycholinguistic analyses showed that individual negative emotions are followed by positive affect and social cohesion as part of a social resilience process.

David García
Computer Scientist, System Designs, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Bernard Rimé
Psychologist, Psychological Sciences Research Institute, University of Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Searching for Information and Distraction in the Wake of Upheavals
In the weeks around each of four major upheavals (bombings, shooting, hurricane), Internet search terms from affected users were compared to those of unaffected U.S. people. Responses to an emotional event was thus captured free of self-reports or demand characteristics.

James Pennebaker
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, U.S.

Kayla Jordan
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, U.S.

Ryan Boyd
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, U.S.

Collective Gatherings, Identification and Attitudes Towards In-group and Out-group: Dark and Bright Sides of Synchronization
Two studies examine the link between collective gatherings, social beliefs and collective emotions. Higher emotional synchrony predicted positives outcomes controlling for baseline of dependent variables. Results are discussed in terms of inclusive and exclusive effects of collective gatherings.

Dario Páez
Psychologist, Departamento de Psicología Social y Metodología. University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, San Sebastian, Spain

Nekane Basabe
Psychologist. Departamento de Psicología Social y Metodología. University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, San Sebastian, Spain

Fuad Hatibovic
Psychologist, Departamento de Psicología Social y Metodología. University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, San Sebastian, Spain
Residents’ Health and Safety/Crimes in Cities with High vs. Low Level of Collective Emotional Gatherings
Would living in a social environment high in collective activities favor residents’ health and safety? Residents of High and Low folklore cities were compared for medical drugs consumption. The two types of cities were also compared for crime statistics.

Bernard Rimé
Psychologist, Psychological Sciences Research Institute, University of Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Jessica Morton
Psychologist, Psychological Sciences Research Institute, University of Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Moïra Mikolajczak
Psychologist, Psychological Sciences Research Institute, University of Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Hervé Avalosse
Social scientist, Département Recherche & Développement, Mutualité Chrétienne-Chercheur in Mutualités, Belgium

Susanne Karstede
Sociologist, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia

New Directions in the Study of Prejudice in Childhood and Adolescence
Picasso Room

Prejudice remains a pressing social issue that can perpetuate social inequalities and fuel intergroup conflict. We showcase research from across Europe and beyond that aims to enhance our empirical and theoretical understanding of prejudice and victimization in childhood and adolescence.

Chair:
Jennifer R. Steele
Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, York University, Toronto, Canada

Experimental Evidence for an Intervention Preparing Dutch School Children for the Arrival of Refugee Children.
Effectiveness of an extended contact intervention to prepare school children for the arrival of refugee children was investigated. Friendship stories were read about Dutch children interacting with refugee children resulting in less intergroup anxiety but no changes in descriptive norms.

Allard Feddes
Department of Social Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Sophie Knape
Department of Social Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Using a repeated measures design, a value-in-diversity storybook intervention decreased young children’s tendency to racially self-segregate. However, this effect was short-lived and not observed up to 48 hours later. Implications for teacher-led interventions to reduce childhood prejudice will be discussed.

Amanda Williams
Lecturer in Psychology, Graduate School of Education, University of Bristol, Bristol, England

Shelley McKeown Jones
Graduate School of Education, University of Bristol, Bristol, England

Kristin Pauker
Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Hawaii, Hawaii, USA

The Effect of Social Categorization on Children’s Implicit Attitudes
Non-Black children who categorized smiling Black and neutral White targets by race demonstrated an implicit pro-White bias. However, children who categorized by emotional expression, or who viewed an adult functionally use emotion, showed an implicit preference for smiling Black targets.

Jennifer R. Steele
Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, York University, Toronto, Canada

Corey Lipman
Department of Psychology, York University, Toronto, Canada

Amanda Williams
Lecturer in Psychology, Graduate School of Education, University of Bristol, Bristol, England

Trajectories of Victimization in Ethnic Diaspora Immigrant and Native Adolescents: Separating Acculturation from Development
This longitudinal study showed that developmental and acculturative processes interact in explaining victimization among immigrant adolescents. Results suggest similar pathways to victimization compared to native youth once the phase transition of resettlement has been successfully managed.

Phíllip Jugert
University of Leipzig

Peter F. Titzmann
Professor, Department of Psychology, Leibniz University Hanover and University of Zurich

Discussant
The discussant will note central themes developed across the presentations, drawing out the contributions this specific research has made to the field, identifying current and future directions of the study of prejudice in children.

Lindsey Cameron
Senior Lecturer in Psychology, School of Psychology, University of Kent, Kent, England

From Me to We and Back Again: The Dynamic Relationship Between Personal and Interpersonal Evaluations
Dinner 1 Room

We highlight the dynamic interplay between self-perceptions and interpersonal processes. The first two presentations demonstrate that self-enhancement and narcissism can undermine interpersonal interactions and evaluations. The second two presentations demonstrate that interpersonal interaction is sometimes essential to improving self-understanding.

Chair:
Jennifer Howell
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, Ohio University, Athens, USA.

The Dark Side of Self-Enhancement: Why is Self-Enhancement Associated with Negative Interpersonal Evaluations?
Two experiments demonstrated that participants who read a self-enhancing claim evaluated the claimant more negatively than participants who read a non-self-enhancing claim. The negative evaluations associated with the self-enhancing claim were mediated by trustworthiness, narcissism, and threat to self-worth.

Erin O’Mara
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Dayton, Dayton, USA

Claire Hart
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK

Erica Hepper
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Surrey, Guildford, UK.

Michelle Luke
Psychologist, Business and Management, University of Sussex, Brighton, UK.

Narcissism Impairs Interpersonal Emotion Identification
What underpins narcissists’ interpersonal failures? Two online studies showed that maladaptive narcissism facets were associated with poor performance on emotion...
identification tasks, mediated by alexithymia and empathic concern. Adaptive narcissism facets also showed some deficits despite good emotion understanding.

Erica Hepper
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Surrey. Guildford. UK

Claire Hart
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Southampton. Southampton. UK.

221/5401 Basel Face Database: Impressions of Big Two and Big Five Dimensions Modeled in Real Photographs

This research furthers our understanding of the mediating processes through which a leader’s crafting of a team’s identity translates into follower performance. We replicate and extend previous research with an independent assessment of follower performance and in a different context.

Rudolf Kerschreiter

221/4803 Developing as a Leader: A Closer Look at Leader-Follower Identity Tensions

This presentation will focus on the intra-individual leader-follower identity tensions experienced in managerial transitions. I will introduce a conceptual model outlining the sources of identity tension, strategies for resolution, boundary conditions and outcomes.

Olga Epitropaki
Business School. Durham University. Durham. UK

221/4802 Developing as a Leader: A Closer Look at Leader-Follower Identity Tensions

This symposium provides new insights into leadership theory and research by outlining how leadership is both informed by and informs people’s identities. It comprises three empirical and one conceptual presentation and a discussion by Alex Haslam.

Chair:
Rolf van Dick
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Goethe University. Frankfurt. Germany

221/4804 The Emergence of a Sense of Self through Social Interaction

In three experiments we demonstrated that social interaction, but not introspection, enhances people’s sense of self. Specifically, communication that fosters a shared identity is an effective foundation for grounding self-views, thereby strengthening individuals’ personal identity and clarifying their self-concepts.

Namkje Koudenb

Jolanda Jetten
University of Queensland. Australia.

S. Alexander Haslam

221/4803 Start Me Up: Effects of Leader Identity Entrepreneurship in Start-Up Firms

We confirm across two experimental studies that a perceived CEO’s ethical leadership contributes to customers purchasing intentions over and above any ethical advertising. This effect is due to customers’ identity concerns.

Niels Van Quaquebeke
Psychologist. Kühne Logistics University. Hamburg. Germany

Niko Goretzki
Psychologist. Kühne Logistics University. Hamburg. Germany

Jan U. Becker
Psychologist. Kühne Logistics University. Hamburg. Germany

Christian Barrot
Psychologist. Kühne Logistics University. Hamburg. Germany

221/4805 Discussion

This symposium discusses recent empirical and theoretical advances in face-processing research, with a focus on how face prototypes are learnt and represented, how culturally stable they are, and how they influence social impressions and memory.

Chair:
Olivier Corneille

221/54 Learning Face Prototypes: Implications for Social Impressions and Memory.

Andalucía III Room

This symposium provides new insights into leadership theory and research by outlining how leadership is both informed by and informs people’s identities. It comprises three empirical and one conceptual presentation and a discussion by Alex Haslam.

Chair:
Rolf van Dick
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Goethe University. Frankfurt. Germany

221/5401 Basel Face Database: Impressions of Big Two and Big Five Dimensions Modeled in Real Photographs

Different faces are associated with different personality traits. Therefore, it has been necessary to compare different persons when investigating the impact of facial personality. Using the modeling approach of the Basel Face Database allows to disentangle facial personality from the person.

Mirella Walker

Sandro Schönborn

Rainer Greifeneder

Thomas Vetter

Granada July 5-8, 2017
221/5402 Statistical Learning Shapes Face Evaluation
We present evidence that the statistical position of faces in a distribution learned from one's environment of faces imbues them with social meaning: As faces deviate from a learned central tendency, they are evaluated more negatively.

Ron Dotsch
Univ. of York, UK

Ran Hassin
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel.

Alexander Todorov
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, Princeton University, Princeton, USA.

221/5403 Modelling Dimensions of Facial Impressions Across Culture Using a Data-Driven Approach
We build data-driven facial impression models across culture for the first time, by sampling spontaneous Chinese and British impressions. We find considerable cross-cultural agreement in impression dimensions, but more complex own-group dimensionality. Future dimensional models should include categorical social groups.

Clare Sutherland
Centre of Excellence in Cognition and its Disorders, University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia.

Xizi Liu
Department of Psychology, University of York, UK.

Yingtung Chu
Department of Psychology, University of York, UK

Lingshan Zhang
Department of Psychology, University of York, UK

Julian Oldmeadow
Department of Psychology, Swinburne University of Technology, Australia

Andrew Young
Department of Psychology, University of York, UK.

221/5404 Flipping Facial Preferences: Memory Differentiation Shapes Familiarity and Valence
Mere exposure and stimulus blending both increase preferences. So, a blend of highly exposed individuals should look fantastic. However, empirically such a blend looks worse than the contributing individuals. This “ugliness-in-averageness” results from differentiation of individual memories, reducing blend familiarity.

Piotr Winkielman
University of California, San Diego, USA.

Evan Carr
University of California, San Diego, USA

Diane Pecher
Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

Rene Zeelenberg
Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

Jamin Halberstadt
University of Otago, Otago, New Zealand.

Dave Huber
University of Massachusetts, Boston, USA.

221/5405 Induced Power Distorts Own Face Recollection
Across three studies, we show that inducing a sense of low versus high power in people makes them distort their own face recollection towards role-consistent facial prototypes.

Olivier Corneille
Catholic University of Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Xijing Wang
University College London, London, UK

Eva Krumhuber
University College London, London, UK.

Ana Guinote
University College London, London, UK.

221/83 Discovering Moral People
Andalucía II Room
Identifying moral, honest, and trustworthy people is valuable, but not always easy. We discuss the settings and traits leading to successfully identifying moral people. Interestingly, identifying immoral others can not only lead to their exclusion, but also boost corrupt partnerships.

Chair:
Shaull Shalvi
Associate Professor. Psychology & Economics. University of Amsterdam. Amsterdam. The Netherlands

221/8301 Preferences for Truth-Telling
How honest are people? We combine data from 32000 subjects and show that they forgo 78% of the potential gains from lying. This is due to a combination of wanting to be and to appear honest.

Johannes Abeler
University of Oxford

Daniele Nosenzo
Economics, University of Nottingham. Nottingham. UK.

Collin Raymond
Economics, Amherst College. USA.

221/8302 Detecting Unjustified Lies: Robin Hood Takes a Polygraph
We found in lab experiment that people cheat more as the possibility to justify their dishonest acts with altruistic considerations increases. Moreover, these altruistic cheaters were less likely to be detected by the lie detector than egocentric cheaters.

Shahar Ayal
Psychology, IDC Herzliya. Herzliya. Israel

Dar Peleg
Psychology, Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv. Israel.

Guy Hochman

Dan Ariely
Business School. Duke. USA.

221/8303 The Modular Nature of Trustworthiness Detection
We present an overview of three papers on trustworthiness detection. We show that trustworthiness detection is a genuine and effortless ability, possessed in equal amount by people of all cognitive capacities, but whose impenetrability leads to inaccurate conscious judgments.

Astrid Hopfensitz
Toulouse School of Economics. Toulouse. France.

Jean-Francois Bonnefon
Toulouse School of Economics. Toulouse. France.

Wim de Neys

221/8304 Finding a (Dis)Honest Partner
Does providing freedom superior to regulating in boosting moral conduct? We tested this by forcing people to interact with different partners versus giving them freedom to choose their partners. Freedom leads people to search (and find) a partner in crime.

Margarita Leib
Economics, University of Amsterdam. Amsterdam. Netherlands.

Shaull Shalvi

Jörg Gross

Theo Offerman
Economics, University of Amsterdam. Amsterdam. Netherlands.

221/8305 Discussion
Fabrizio Butera will conclude the session, discussing future avenues for collaboration between social psychologists and behavioral economists seeking to discover moral people.

Fabrizio Butera
Psychology, University of Lausanne. Lausanne, Switzerland.

221/77 Language and Social (In)equalities
Seminar Room

30 18th General Meeting of the European Association of Social Psychology

EASP EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA
The present symposium demonstrates how language contributes to social (in)equality. Five talks show how voice, metaphors, and word choices subtly influence the perception of members of gender stereotyped groups and provides insights on how social (in)equality can be reduced.

Chair: Franziska Moser
Psychologist. Postdoc. Institute of Psychology. University of Bern. Bern, Switzerland

221/7701 Is Not What You Said, But How You Said It: Message Interpretation Based on Voice Stereotyping
Listeners use voice to infer speakers’ sexual orientation. Message interpretation can be affected by speaker’s voice. Having a homosexual-sounding voice increases the likelihood of the message being interpreted according to gender stereotypes.

Fabio Fasoli
Psychologist. Research Fellow. School of Psychology. University of Surrey. Surrey, England, UK

221/7702 Gendered Love: Uncovering Heteronormativity in the Term “Romantic Love”
Often research on romantic love has relied subtly on the assumption of heterosexuality. In three studies, aiming to investigate the term romantic love is understood, people were found to base their understandings of romantic love on heterosexual norms.

Sapphira Thorne
Psychologist. PhD Student. School of Psychology. University of Surrey. Surrey, England, UK

221/7703 How Metaphors Like the “Glass Ceiling” Shape Our Understanding of and Reactions to Gender Inequality
Gender inequality in the workplace is often illustrated by the metaphor of a “glass ceiling”. Two experiments (one preregistered) tested how this and other metaphors affect perceptions and explanations of gender inequality as well as support for interventions.

Sanne Bruckmüller
Psychologist. Junior Professor. Department of Psychology of Work and Social Behavior. Landau, Germany

221/7704 From Caring Nurses and Assertive Police-Officers. Social Role Information Overrides Gender Stereotypes in Language Production
In four experiments we tested the relevance of social role theory in language production. We showed that people create gender stereotypical content by combining occupational roles, personal pronouns and words denoting agency and communion in combinations as predicted by SRT.

Marie Gustafsson Sendén
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. Stockholm University. Stockholm, Sweden

221/7705 The Use of Gender-Inclusive Language: Deliberate or Habitual?
Gender-inclusive language aims at reducing gender stereotyping and increase visibility of women. The present study determined to what extent intention and habits predict gender-inclusive language use. Results showed a joint influence of intention and frequency of past gender-inclusive language use.

Sara Richert
Psychologist. Postdoc. Department of Psychology. University of Bern. Bern, Switzerland

221/207 Cultural and Situational Factors Related to Sexual and Partner Violence: Religion, Honor, Scripts, and Labeling
Andalucía I Room
This symposium brings together novel empirical contributions which investigate potential universal and culture-specific risk factors of sexual and partner violence, and the role of these factors on the perceptions of victims and perpetrators in ways that may render it justifiable.

Chairs:
Pelin Gut
PhD student of Social Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury, England
Isabell Schuster
University of Potsdam, Germany

221/2076 Sexual Scripts as Prospective Predictors of Sexual Victimization: A Cross-Cultural Analysis
Evidence from 5 countries (Brazil, Chile, Germany, Poland, Turkey) is presented which identifies sexual scripts for consensual sex that contain risk elements of sexual victimization as prospective predictors of the experience of sexual victimization in male and female college students.

Barbara Krahé
Department of Psychology. University of Potsdam. Potsdam, Germany
Anja Berger
Kinderschutzbund, Germany
Isabell Schuster
University of Potsdam, Germany
Lylia Winzer
Mahdoll University, Thailand

221/2077 Longitudinal and Contemporary Risk Factors of Dating Violence Perpetration: Differences and Similarities between Genders
This study reviews a large set of risk factors of adolescent dating violence in a large, multi-ethnic urban sample. The strongest effects were found for reciprocity of DV and psychological risk factors. Generally, effect sizes were similar in both genders.

Denis Ribeaud
Criminologist. Jacobs Center for Productive Youth Development. University of Zurich. Zurich, Switzerland

221/2078 The Role of Culture and Reputation Threat in Perceptions of Marital Rape Victims and Perpetrators
This study investigated perceptions of marital rape, and found that individuals from honor cultures (vs. non-honor cultures) approve the perpetrator’s behaviour more and hold him less criminally liable, but only when rape occurs after a threat to perpetrator’s masculine reputation.

Pelin Gut
PhD student of Social Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury, England
Isabell Schuster
University of Potsdam, Germany

221/20704 ‘Victim’ or ‘survivor’?: Labels affect how people perceive Women Who Have Experienced Intimate Partner violence
Three experiments showed that the label “survivor” (versus “victim”), when applied to women who have ex-
experienced intimate partner violence, caused people to perceive these women more positively, in both general and specific contexts (e.g., professional and legal).

Marika Skowronski
Jesús L. Megías
Mónica Romero-Sánchez
Gerd Bohner
Professor of Social Psychology. Department of Psychology. University of Bielefeld. Bielefeld. Germany.

9.00 - 10.40 h.
Blitz: Presentations I

Session 1: Social Identities, Social Connections, Health and Well-Being
Albéniz Room
Chair: Jolanda Jetten

221/4301 Income Inequality as a Social Curse: The GINI Coefficient Versus Perceptions That Inequality is Fair
We assess the relationship between economic inequality and well-being in 28 countries, and show that subjective inequality perceptions are more powerful predictors of well-being than objective inequality indicators. Perceived legitimacy of inequality and individual mobil- ity beliefs moderate these relationships.

Jolanda Jetten
University of Queensland, Australia
Frank Mols
Kim Peters

221/4303 Thinking About Group Memberships Alleviates Negative Mood Through Feelings of Connectedness, Autonomy and Self Worth.
Two experimental studies demonstrated that thinking about group memberships after a negative mood induction enhanced participants’ mood to a greater degree than thinking about interpersonal relationships or films, partly due to feelings of connectedness, self-worth and autonomy associated with groups.

Arabella Kyprianides
Matthew J. Easterbrook
Rupert Brown

221/4304 Exploring Social Identity Change During Mental Healthcare Transition
A qualitative study investigated social identity transition and mental health service engagement in emerging adults. Adopting an illness identity encouraged continued service engagement in adulthood. Disengagement was attributed to the absence of an illness identity or an evolving adult identity.

Niamh McNamara
Imelda Coyne
Professor. School of Nursing & Midwifery, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland.
Tamsin Ford
Moli Paul
Psychiatrist. Division of Mental Health & Wellbeing, Warwick Medical School. University of Warwick, UK
Swaran Singh
Psychiatrist. Division of Mental Health & Wellbeing, Warwick Medical School. University of Warwick, UK
Fiona McNicholas
Psychiatrist. School of Medicine & Medical Science, University College Dublin, Ireland.

221/1763 Psychological Energization as a Novel Mechanism to Explain the Link Between Group Memberships and Resilience
In two studies, we examined whether psychological energization (i.e., feelings of tense and energetic arousal) could explain the link between group memberships and resilience. Although the findings were mixed, this research provides the groundwork for further investigation.

Joseph Buckingham
PhD student. Department of Biological and Experimental Psychology. Queen Mary, University of London. London, UK.

Janelle Jones
Lecturer. Department of Biological and Experimental Psychology. Queen Mary University of London. London, UK.

Thomas Morton
Associate Professor. Psychology Department. University of Exeter. Exeter, UK.

221/1365
The Importance of School Identification for Adolescent Mental Health
In a survey of over 1000 Scottish High School students, we found that identification with the school predicted better psychological wellbeing over time. These findings have important implications for treatment and prevention of mental illness.

Kirsty Miller

221/1227
How Identification with Arts Groups Can Improve Wellbeing in Adults with Chronic Mental Health Conditions
59 disadvantaged adults were tracked during their first year of participation in a choir or creative writing group. Group identification and perceived social support were found to be significant predictors of improvement in mental wellbeing over time.

Elyse Williams

Genevieve Dingle

Jolanda Jetten
University of Queensland, Australia

221/1840
Multiple Group Memberships, Well-Being, and Performance Following Programme Transitions in Elite Sport
Using a longitudinal design, we examined elite youth cricketers (N=257, Mean age=15.53) transitioning into high-performance pathways. Those reporting multiple group memberships before and after the transition demonstrated both greater well-being and performance after transition, and greater new group identity.

Tim Rees
Bournemouth University

Jodie Green
University of Exeter

Kim Peters
University of Queensland

S. Alexander Haslam

221/5002
Becoming a ‘Non-Smoker’: An interpretative phenomenological analysis of identity transitions following cessation.
The formation of a ‘non-smoker’ identity has been proposed as necessary for long-term cessation (PRIME theory). We will discuss the significance of ‘non-smoker’ identity and transition processes observed in our qualitative work with long-term quitters and relapsed smokers.

Eleni Vangeli

Robert West
Professor of Health Psychology. Health Behaviour Research Centre Department of Epidemiology and Public Health University College London. London, UK

221/5003
Mapping Social Identity Change in Online Networks of Addiction Recovery.
Sustainable addiction recovery depends on how various resources can be mobilised to support long-term identity change. Giving that new technologies are increasingly used as such resources, we examine how online social interactions can support identity change for people in recovery.

Ana-Maria Bluc
School of Social Sciences and Psychology. Western Sydney University. Australia

David Best
Professor. Department of Law and Criminology. Sheffield Hallam University. Sheffield, UK

221/1713
Neighbourhood Walkability and Quality of Life: The Mediating Role of Place Adherence and Social Interactions.
In 4 studies, we replicated and extended previous findings on the association between neighborhood walkability and well-being measures. We introduced potential mediators of this relationship: social interactions in the neighborhood and identity-related variables.

Michal Jaksiewicz
University of Gdansk

221/1115
When Health Programs Contribute to Overweight Stigma.
Health programs may backfire by framing health as being controllable, which may contribute to stigmatization of less healthy colleagues. This is confirmed in two studies that focus on the controllability perceptions of overweight and on stigmatization of overweight people.

Laetitia Mulder
University of Groningen

Susanne Tauber
University of Groningen

Session 2:
Social Perception and Construal
Machado Room

Chair:
Hanna Zagęska
BJSP

221/20901
Why People Are Judged Differently Than a Person
Two studies demonstrate and explain non-normative differences in how abstract groups (e.g., criminals) and randomly-selected individuals (e.g., a criminal) are viewed. People view individuals as less stereotypical and more moral than the groups from which they were randomly drawn.

Clayton Critcher
Associate Professor of Marketing, Cognitive Science, & Psychology. University of California, Berkeley; Haas School of Business; Berkeley, CA, USA.

David Dunning
University of Michigan, Department of Psychology. Ann Arbor, MI, USA.

221/20903
Looking at it this Way, I Feel What I Want: Implications of Rendering Decisions Quasi-Factual
Individuals flip a coin when making decisions could be difficult. We provide evidence that such a coin toss may change the decision-making situation by reducing psychological distance, in particularly strengthening feelings and allowing for more affect-driven decisions.

Mariela Jaffé

Leonie Reutner

Rainer Greifeneder

221/20904
How Temporal Distance Influences the Affective and Cognitive Bases of Candidate Evaluations in Political Campaigns
Using panel data from the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) we demonstrate that the association of candidate evaluations with emotions elicited by the
221/1418 Lay Conceptions of Intuition and Analysis: A Prototype Approach
Participants' open-ended descriptions of what it means to “act intuitively” and “act analytically” (Study 1) were sorted into categories rated in centrality (Study 2). Participants' own intuitive and analytical styles predicted centrality ratings, suggesting they might represent these processes differently.

Filipe Loureiro
PhD Candidate. William James Center for Research. ISPA- Instituto Universitário. Lisbon, Portugal

Teresa García-Marques
Psychologist Professor, Social and Organization Psychology Department. ISPA- Instituto Universitário, Lisbon, Portugal

Duane Wegener
Professor. Department of Psychology. The Ohio State University. Columbus. Ohio, USA

221/1502 Smartphone Psychology: Measuring Approach-Avoidance Motivations in the Field
We successfully tested a newly developed mobile version of the approach-avoidance task (AAT). The mobile AAT allows researchers to easily measure approach-avoidance-motivations in ecologically valid field studies. Additionally, it is the first task to successfully detect approach-motivations based on movement-force.

Hilmar G. Zech
PhD candidate. Institute of Psychology. Unit of Social and Organisational Psychology. Leiden University. Leiden. The Netherlands

Lotte Van Dillen
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Institute of Psychology. Unit of Social and Organisational Psychology. Leiden University. Leiden. The Netherlands

Wilco W van Dijk
Psychologist. Professor. Institute of Psychology. Unit of Social and Organisational Psychology. Leiden University. Leiden. The Netherlands

Mark Rotteveel
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. Social Psychology Program. University of Amsterdam. Amsterdam. The Netherlands

221/1540 Inferring about “What Could Have Happened” in social situations and its development during school-age years
This research analyses mainly the inferential accuracy and the ability to differentiate hypothetical and real situation (epistemic status) in children. Results showed an evolutionary development in the ability to infer and an extreme difficulty in epistemic questions.

Jessica Gómez-Sánchez
Researcher. Departamento de Psicología Evolutiva y de la Educación. University of Granada. Granada. Spain

Sergio Moreno-Ríos
Professor. Departamento de Psicología Evolutiva y de la Educación. University of Granada. Granada. Spain

221/1010 It Could Have Been Me: Counterfactual Thinking as a Motivator to Donate to Disaster Victims
Three studies showed that physical proximity to disaster victims causes counterfactual thoughts, as did hypothetical proximity (i.e., wanting to go to the disaster location) and vicarious proximity (knowing others who have been there). Counterfactuals then increase willingness to help victims.

Hanna Zagefka
Reader. Dept of Psychology. Royal Holloway University of London. London. UK

221/1563 Not Living Up to the Norm: Counterfactual Attacks Affect Target Evaluation by Referring to Group-Based Standards
We investigated the desirability and typicality of different personality dimensions for different professional groups. Counterfactual attacks were found to make prescriptive profession-specific norms salient. Upward comparison with desirable (but not typical) behaviour resulted in a negative evaluation of the target.

Mauro Bertolotti
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Catholic University of Milan. Milan. Italy

Patrizia Catellani
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychology. Catholic University of Milan. Milan. Italy

221/1183 A Replication of Prime-To-Behavior Effect with No Moderation by Prime Duration or Self-Consciousness
We propose a replication of unconscious prime-to-behavior effects and additionally test the role of prime duration as well as, of the self-consciousness. Results indicate that prime-to-behavior effects are replicable though not moderated by prime duration or self-consciousness.

Doriane Daveau
PhD student. University of Bordeaux. Bordeaux. France

François Ric
Professor. University of Bordeaux. Bordeaux. France

221/1273 The Effect of Sleep Deprivation on Social Interaction: Data from Sociometers
Sociometers were used to compare communication in dyadic interactions following sleep deprivation and normal sleep. No difference was found in frequency of speaking turns, speaking duration or silence duration. This suggests sleep deprivation does not alter participation in dyadic interactions.

Benjamin holding
PhD Student. Karolinska Institutet. Stockholm. Sweden

Tina Sundelin

John Axelsson
Associate Professor. Karolinska Institutet. Stockholm. Sweden

221/1107 Is There Hindsight Bias Without Hindsight?
N = 100 participants rated the likelihood of different outcomes regarding the missing flight MH370 in 2014 and 2015. Comparing participants’ reconstructions of earlier judgments to topical judgments, we found hindsight distortions were triggered by a mere change in presumptions.

Ina von der Beck
Psychologist. Knowledge Construction Group. Leibniz-Institut fuer Wissensmedien, Tuebingen, Germany

Aileen Oeberst

221/1100 Gender Differences in Aha-Experiences
Aha-experiences from 331 participants were analyzed applying Bayesian statistics and with a gender perspective. Women reported more personal and individual experiences, while men reported more impersonal and individual experiences, seemingly supporting an essentialist view on gender.

Oeystein Olav Skaar
Department of Psychology, University of Oslo

Rolf Reber
Department of Psychology, University of Oslo
Debates on whether and how self-regulatory failure would occur are still going on. In this symposium, we discuss recent evidence on the absence of the ego-depletion effect, and discuss perspectives on design features that may moderate the effect, theoretical explanations and perspectives on self-regulatory failure.

Chair: Oulmann Zerhouni
Associate Professor of Social and Experimental Psychology, Parisian Laboratory of Social Psychology, Paris, France.

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**221/10901 Picking Through the Wreckage with a Stick: Lessons Learned from the Ego-Depletion Replication and Suggestions**

Recent evidence has questioned the existence of the ego-depletion effect. I discuss some lessons learned from a multi-lab replication of the ego-depletion effect including study design, respond to critiques of the replication and provide suggestions for future ego-depletion research.

Martin Hagger

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**221/10902 Investigating the Ego Depletion Effect in Within-Participants Designs**

Ego depletion (impaired performance after an initial self-control task) is usually examined using between-participants designs. Given current considerations regarding statistical power, small effects and large required samples, two studies developed and empirically tested a within-participants design investigating ego depletion effects.

Karolin Gieseler
Research Associate. Department of Psychology. Saarland University. Sarrebruck. Germany.

Christina Herrmann
PhD Student. Department of Psychology, Saarland University. Homburg. Germany.

David Loschelder
Professor for Business Psychology and Experimental Methods. Department of Strategic HRM. University of Luxembourg. Luxembourg. Germany.

Veronika Job
Research Associate. Department of Psychology, University of Zurich. Zurich, Switzerland.

Matte Friese
Director of the Department of Psychology. Department of Psychology, Saarland University. Sarrebruck, Germany.

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**221/10903 Depleted or Detached? Testing a Process Model of Perceived Opportunity Costs**

Why does performing certain tasks and activities cause the aversive experience of mental effort accompanied by task disengagement? In a large experience sampling study (Nobs = 9,994) we validated an integrative model of the antecedents and consequences of perceived opportunity costs.

Sarah Rom
PhD student. Social Cognition Center Cologne, University of Cologne. Cologne, Germany.

Wilhelm Hofmann
Full Professor of Social and Economic Cognition. Social Cognition Center Cologne, University of Cologne. Cologne, Germany.

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**221/10904 Depleted But Not Swayed: Does Changes in Self-Control Processes Reduce Evaluative Conditioning?**

In two studies, we investigated how altering volitional control would moderate evaluative conditioning. We found that less neutral and valenced stimuli pairs were memorized by depleted participants, and that bolstering volitional processing of stimuli increased evaluative conditioning.

Oulmann Zerhouni
Associate Professor of Social and Experimental Psychology, Parisian Laboratory of Social Psychology, University of Paris Nanterre. Paris, France.

Laurent Bègue

Reinout Wiers

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**221/10905 Effects of trait self-control on experienced and involuntary uncertainty**

The importance of understanding self-control is evident considering its importance in life. Two studies investigated whether trait self-control affects response conflict. Self-control was not associated with size of conflicts, but people with high trait self-control were faster to resolve conflicts.

Marleen Gillebaart
Assistant Professor. Social, Health, and Organizational Psychology, Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands.

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**221/94 When and Why Mindfulness is an Adaptive Toolkit**

Machuca Room

Why is mindfulness adaptive? This symposium will discuss how mindfulness changes the negative impact of ambivalence, uncertainty, or a negative future prospect on emotions. It also debates when is it reasonable to expect mindfulness to result in healthier behaviour.

Chair: Gabriela Jiga-Boy
Senior lecturer. Department of Psychology. Swansea University. Swansea, United Kingdom.

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**221/9401 Mindfulness Influences How People Experience Attitudinal Ambivalence**

We examined links between mindfulness and ambivalence. Mindfulness was positively correlated with ambivalence comfort and negatively correlated with ambivalence frequency, objective ambivalence, and subjective ambivalence. Further, the link between greater ambivalence and corresponding negative affect was buffered by mindfulness.

Geoffrey Haddock
Professor. School of Psychology, Cardiff University. Cardiff, UK

Colin Foard
Lecturer. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff, UK

Ben Windsor-Shellard
Graduate student. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff, UK

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**221/9402 Exploring the Link Between Mindfulness and the Experience of Uncertainty**

We examined the mindfulness-uncertainty links. Mindfulness positively correlated with feeling comfortable, reacting positively and dealing with uncertainty. Underlying factors underpinning the experience of uncertainty were explored. The relationship between mental wellbeing uncertainty experience was fully mediated by mindfulness.

Inmaculada Adarves-Yorno
Senior lecturer. University of Exeter Business School. Exeter, UK

Michelle Mahdon
Associate Research Fellow. University of Exeter Business School. Exeter, UK

Leonie Schueltke
Intern. University of Exeter Business School. Exeter, UK
221/9203 Assessing the Links Among Mindfulness, Attentional Control, and Eating Behaviour
Two studies investigate mindfulness and eating behaviour. Trait mindfulness was positively associated with attentional control, valuing health, and healthy food preference. Openness, a component of state mindfulness, resulted in significantly healthier eating, but only under conditions of low hunger.

Karis Vaughan
Graduate student. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. UK

Geoffrey Haddock
Professor. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. UK

221/9204 Mindful Future Thinking: Does Trait Mindfulness Change the Effects of Self-Distancing on Anticipated Negative Emotions?
Does mindfulness promote future emotion regulation? Self-distance did not improve future negative emotions, and those higher in mindfulness felt both more immersed and more positive about a negative future event. Mindfulness could alter the dynamics between future thinking and emotions.

Holly Ashton
Postgraduate student. Department of Psychology. Swansea University. Swansea, UK

Gabriela Jiga-Boy
Senior lecturer. Department of Psychology. Swansea University. Swansea, UK

221/9205 Discussion
Dr Tim Hopthrow will be the discussant concluding this symposium on “When and why mindfulness is an adaptive toolkit”.

Tim Hopthrow
Senior lecturer. School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury. UK

221/92 New Insights
Does Intergroup Contact Undermine Social Change?: Picasso Room
This symposium provides new insights into when, why, and for whom cross-group contact acts as a facilitator or a barrier to social change and highlights the complexity of contact effects with respect to social change efforts.

Chair:
Nicole Tausch

221/9201 When Intergroup Contact Reduces Support for Social Change among Minorities: The Role of Reinterpreted Identities
This mixed-methods study shows how the demobilizing effects of reduced ethnic identification on support for social change following positive intergroup contact with the majority is buffered by superordinate identification and how one’s ethnic identity is reinterpreted in positive intergroup encounters.

Adrienne Pereira
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lausanne

Eva Green
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lausanne

221/9202 Effects of Majority Members’ Positive Contact on Minority Members’ Support for Ingroup Rights: (De)Mobilizing Effects?
Using two cross-sectional general population surveys and applying multilevel path analysis, we show that ethnic majority members’ positive contact experiences influence ethnic minority members’ support for ingroup rights at the social context level.

Adrienne Pereira
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lausanne

Eva Green
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lausanne

221/9203 Positive Cross-Group Contact: The Role of Supportive Contact in Empowering Collective Action
Four experiments show that contact marked by open recognition of unjust intergroup inequality can enhance disadvantaged group interest in collective action...most of the time.

Stephen Wright
Psychologist. Simon Fraser University. Canada.

Lisa Droogendyk

Siuyin Chin
Psychologist. Simon Fraser University. Canada.

Winnifred Louis

221/9204 Intergroup Contact Increases Support for Symbolic but not Material Forms of Equality: A Longitudinal Analysis
Results of a stationary, cross-lagged, structural equation model in a six-wave, nationally representative panel study showed that contact with a minority group predicted greater support for symbolic but not material forms of equality among the majority group over time.

Nikhil Sengupta

Fiona Kate Barlow

Chris G. Sibley

221/9205 Becoming Allies: Cross-group Contact and Solidarity among Members of Advantaged Groups
We demonstrate a positive relation between cross-group contact and interest in solidarity-based action among members of dominant groups. We highlight the roles of empathy and structure- (but not group-) focused beliefs and affect in this relation and identify ideological predispositions.

Nicole Tausch
Psychologist. University of St Andrews. Scotland

Paulina Górska
Psychologist. University of Warsaw. Poland

Tamar Saguy
Psychologist. IDC Herzliya, Israel.

Simon Lolliot
Psychologist. University of Oxford. UK

Michal Bilewicz
Psychologist. University of Warsaw. Poland.

Jeff Bryson
Psychologist. San Diego State University. United States.

221/63 The Subtle Cues and Effects of Social Identity Threat
This symposium brings together researchers showing that (1) experiences of social identity threat can be shaped in subtle ways in daily social interactions; and (2) social identity threat can have subtle and unexpected effects on person perception and emotion-regulation.

Chair:
Jenny Veldman
221/6301 Interpersonal and Cultural Predictors of Social Identity Threat
Three studies examined the naturalistic cues of social identity threat for women in STEM settings. Subtly negative interpersonal experiences with men and a lack of gender inclusive practices and policies both related to higher identity threat for women.

William Hall
PhD candidate. Department of Psychology. The University of British Columbia. Vancouver, Canada

Toni Schmader
Professor. Department of Psychology. The University of British Columbia. Vancouver, Canada

Audrey Aday
PhD candidate. The University of British Columbia. Vancouver, Canada

Elizabeth Croft
Professor. Department of Mechanical Engineering. The University of British Columbia. Vancouver, Canada

221/6302 Talking About Science: The Importance of Feedback Appraisals When Women Share Interests in STEM
We demonstrate gender differences in the roles of social interaction and feedback about one’s science interest. Women’s career interests were more strongly influenced than men’s by appraisals of social feedback when talking about their interest in science.

Dustin Thoman
Assistant professor. Department of Psychology. San Diego State University. San Diego, USA

Christina Curti
PhD candidate. Department of Psychology. San Diego State University. San Diego, USA

Matthew Jackson
Post-Doc researcher. Department of Psychology. San Diego State University. San Diego, USA

Jessi L. Smith
Associate professor. Department of Psychology. Montana State University. San Diego, USA

221/6303 Noticing What Isn’t There: Underrepresentation of Women Increases the Cognitive Salience of Other Women
On the subtle effects of stigma/social identity threat; we show in an EEG study that subtle forms of stigma, namely underrepresentation of women in leadership tasks, influences the early person perception and gender categorization, particularly in low gender identified women.

Antoniella Domen
PhD candidate. Department of Psychology. Utrecht University. Utrecht, the Netherlands

Belle Derks
Professor. Department of Psychology. Utrecht University. Utrecht, the Netherlands

Ruth van Veelen
Post-Doc. Department of Psychology. Utrecht University. Utrecht, the Netherlands

Daan Scheepers
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. Utrecht University. Utrecht, the Netherlands

221/6304 Emotion Regulation and Working Memory Updating in Response to Stereotype Threat
We examined whether social identity threat affects the regulation of daily affective experiences. An experiment demonstrated that stereotype threat reduced women’s capability to update working memory with affective information and their ability to emotionally regulate other affectively negative situations.

Jenny Veldman
PhD candidate. Department of Psychology. University of Leuven. Leuven, Belgium

Colette van Laar
Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Leuven. Leuven, Belgium

Loes Meeussen
Post-Doc. Department of Psychology. University of Leuven. Leuven, Belgium

221/6305 Hidden Costs of Dealing with Stigma and Social Identity Threat
Examines stigma regulation, showing the hidden costs for self or group and for long- versus short-term outcomes. Finding good ways to address social-inequality means understanding how stigma is self-regulated, the choices made in the process, and the hidden costs involved.

Colette van Laar
Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Leuven. Leuven, Belgium

221/61 The Crowd and Wider Group Relations: How Collective Actions Change or Maintain Societal Inequalities
Dinner 2 Room
Crowds can both change unequal societal relations but can also contribute to their maintenance. This symposium discusses how collective actions impact on relations of inequality and power and how powerful group use crowds to maintain their position.

Chair:
John Drury
Reader in Social Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Sussex. United Kingdom

221/6101 “Taking Back That Which is Rightfully Ours”: Critical Mass and the Psychology of Collective Empowerment
This ethnography of monthly, traffic-blocking Critical Mass group bike-rides demonstrates how participants experience collective empowerment by claiming space for bikes within an oppressive, car-dominated system. In addition to changing power relations, participants experience joy by enacting politicized cyclist identity.

Scott Neufeld
Psychologist. PhD student. Simon Fraser University. Burnaby, BC, Canada

Michael T. Schmitt
Professor. Simon Fraser University. Burnaby, BC, Canada

221/6102 The Role of Social Identity and Empowerment in the Spread of the 2011 English Riots
Analysis of the 2011 riots in London, using a novel methodology, shows that the spread of events can be understood through reference to the evolving social identity based interactional crowd dynamics of legitimacy and empowerment in relation to the police.

Clifford Stott
Professor. School of Psychology. Keele University. UK

Roger Ball
Research Fellow, School of Psychology. Keele University, UK

221/6103 Representations of Cultural Pathology and Political Argumentation: The December 2008 Upheaval in Greek Press Accounts
The analysis focuses on political argumentation in Greek press coverage of the December 2008 crowd actions and riots in Athens. Critical discursive social psychology shows how representational practices ‘explaining’ the movement in terms of cultural pathology served to delegitimize protest.

Nikolaos Bozatzis
Assistant Professor in Social Psychology. Department of Philosophy, Education and Psychology, University of Ioannina, Greece

221/6104 How Crowds Stop Social Change: An Analysis of Pro-Government Democracy Meetings in Post-Coup Turkey
We analyse the use of mass rallies to consolidate the rule of the government in post-coup Turkey. Triangula-
221/5504

Contextualized Change of Automatic Evaluations: What We Learned from Our Own File Drawer

The current talk presents the results of a meta-analysis on contextualized attitude change that included all published and unpublished studies from the authors’ research groups regardless of whether they produced the theoretically predicted pattern of results.

Bertram Gawronski
University of Texas at Austin, Austin, USA
Xiaoping Hu
University of Hong Kong, China
Robert J. Rydell
Indiana University USA
Bram Vervliet
University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
Jan de Houwer
Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

221/5505

Regional Attitudes and Stereotypes Predict Police Homicides and Voting Behavior

We used the region-level attitudes and stereotypes of over 2.5 million people to predict two large-scale behavioral outcomes: the disproportionate killing of Black Americans by police, and opposition to Hillary Clinton in the 2016 American presidential primary elections.

Jimmy Calanchini
Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
Jeffrey W. Sherman
University of California, Davis, USA
Phillip Witkowski
University of California, Davis, USA
Jehan Sparks
University of California, Davis, USA

221/42

Impression Mismanagement: Why and How People Fail at Self-Presentation

Andalucía II Room

This symposium demonstrates how people systematically mismanage their public impression. Such impression mismanagement occurs because people fail to take their audience’s perspective or because they try to ineptly mask their bragging. These self-presentation failures lead to interpersonal disliking.

Chair:
Janina Steinmetz
Assistant Professor at Utrecht University. Social and Organisational Psychology, Utrecht. Netherlands.

221/4201

The Hubris Hypothesis: You Think You Flaunt Your Qualities But I Hear You Denigrating Mine

Observers dislike individuals who brag by explicitly claiming superiority to others if they (the observers) seem included among the ‘others’. Whether people dislike braggers critically depends on their attributing an unfavorable view of them to the braggers.

Vera Hoorens
Professor. Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences. University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
Carolien van Damme
Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences. University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

221/4202

If at First You Do Succeed: Unforeseen Social Costs of Being Naturally Successful

We show that people like naturally successful others less than others who have to work hard to succeed. However, people want to be naturally successful in the eyes of others, and portray themselves as naturally successful in impression management situations.

Janina Steinmetz
Assistant Professor. Social and Organisational Psychology. Utrecht University, Utrecht. Netherlands.
**221/4503**  
**Humblebragging: A Distinct—and Ineffective—self-Presentation Strategy**  
Humblebragging – bragging masked as a complaint – is a ubiquitous form of self-promotion. Laboratory and field experiments show that humblebragging backfires. It is ineffective in signaling traits that people want to promote and reduces liking by decreasing perceived sincerity.

Ovel Sezer  
PhD student, Harvard Business School, Cambridge, USA.

Francesca Gino  
Professor, Harvard Business School, Cambridge, USA.

Michael Norton  
Professor, Harvard Business School, Cambridge, USA.

**221/4204**  
**Bragging Through an Intermediary**  
Sharing positive information about oneself through an intermediary elicits more favorable responses than direct self-promotion. Intermediation effectively enhances perceptions of the target person even if the intermediary is motivated by self-interest, but it may carry image costs for the intermediary.

Irene Scopelliti  
Senior Lecturer, Cass Business School, City University of London, London, UK.

Joachim Vosgerau  
Professor, Department of Marketing, Bocconi University, Milan, Italy.

**221/4501**  
**Positive Deviance: How Authenticity Leads To Speaking Up**  
We show that heightening individuals’ sense of authenticity can favorably alter the way in which they evaluate opportunities to challenge the status quo, that is authenticity is associated with increased psychological safety and self-efficacy, which in turn increase speak up.

Maryam Kouchaki  
Northwestern University, Kellogg School of Management.

Andrew Brodsky  
Harvard Business School.

Francesca Gino  
Harvard Business School.

**221/4502**  
**Disfluency as an Indicator of Deviance: Theoretical Perspectives and an Empirical Study**  
This contribution first provides an overview on research on the role of disfluency that signals deviance from the expected interaction and then presents original research on situational determinants and phenomenological dynamics of aha-experiences that resolve impasses characterized by disfluent processing.

Rolf Reber  
University of Oslo.

Øystein Olav Skaar  
University of Oslo.

**221/4504**  
**Rebel with a Cause: Abide by Local Norms but Violate Global Norms to Gain Influence.**  
While norm violators are seen as powerful, they are generally not also endorsed with positions of power. We suggest that norm violators may nevertheless inspire endorsement when they abide by local group norms while they violate general societal norms.

Florian Wanders  
University of Amsterdam.

Astrid C. Homan  
University of Amsterdam.

Annelies Van Vianen  
University of Amsterdam.

Gerben A. van Kleef  
University of Amsterdam.

**221/174**  
**The Deprived and the Privileged: Social Class and Inequality Outcomes on Cognition, Motivation and Achievement**  
Andalucía I Room

This symposium examines how both social-class (dis)advantages and social-economic stratification may impact individuals’ cognition, motivation and achievement. We review a large spectrum of mechanisms from low-level cognition to structural dynamics that broaden our understanding of social reproduction.

Chairs:  
Sébastien Goudeau  

Alice Normand  

**221/17401**  
**Money Issues Exhaust Low-Income Individuals’ Selective Attention**  
The present research demonstrates that the lower the individuals’ income the poorer their selective attention when they concurrently have to solve hard financial problems.

Normand Alice  
Assistant Professor: Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale et Cognitive (CNRS; UMR 6024). University of Clermont Auvergne [UCA]. Clermont-Ferrand, France.

**221/17402**  
**Hidden (dis)advantage of Social Class: How Classroom Settings Reproduce Social Inequality by Staging Unfair Comparison**  
Three studies show that school contexts disrupt working-class students achievement by showcasing differences in students’ performance in a way that does not acknowledge the reality that, due to their social background, certain students are already familiar with the academic standards.

Sébastien Goudeau  
PhD, Post-doc. Centre de Recherches sur la Cognition et l’Apprentissage (CeRCA, University of Poitiers & CNRS, UMR 7295). Poitiers, France.

Croizet Jean-Claude  
Professor. Centre de Recherches sur la Cognition et l’Apprentissage (CeRCA, University of Poitiers & CNRS, UMR 7295). Poitiers, France.

**221/4203**  
**Deviance 2.0: The Social Psychology of Deviant Opinions, Expectancy Violations, Artistic Deviance, and Rule-Breaking Behavior**  
Seminar Room

This symposium brings together lines of research that investigate the antecedents and consequences of deviant processes in order to shed light on people’s diverse reactions to deviance. We present research on deviant opinions, expectancy violations, artistic deviance, and rule-breaking behavior.

Chairs:  
Eftychia Stamkou  
University of Amsterdam. Netherlands.

Gerben A. van Kleef  
University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
Social-Class (Dis)advantage in Assessment: How Evaluators Favor High-SES Pupils

We investigated the social class (dis)advantage in assessment. Study 1 showed that evaluators artificially re-created the existing social class achievement gap when grading identical tests. Study 2 showed that evaluators favor high-SES over low-SES pupils by providing more positive feedbacks.

Autin Frédérique
Assistant Professor. Centre de Recherches sur la Cognition et l’Apprentissage (CeRCA, University of Poitiers & CNRS, UMR 7295). Poitiers, France.

Butera Fabrizio
PhD student. Laboratory of Social Psychology. University of Lausanne (UNIL). Lausanne, Switzerland

Butera Fabrizio
Professor. Laboratory of Social Psychology. University of Lausanne (UNIL). Lausanne, Switzerland

A Privilege Lens: Merit and Maintenance Concerns Underlying Class-Based Behavior

A privilege lens suggests that social class elicits both merit and maintenance motivations; in tension, these shape beliefs and behavior. Across five experiments, the advantaged bolster personal merit claims, but fail to relinquish privilege itself, when faced with class-privilege evidence.

Phillips Taylor
Assistant Professor. School of Business. New York University Stern, NY, USA

Income Inequality, Perceived Competitiveness, and Approach-Avoidance Motivation

Income inequality makes economic stratification salient, and therefore promotes perceived competitiveness, which itself promotes approach and avoidance motivation. Across three studies, local income inequality was found to be a positive predictor—via perceived competitiveness—to approach- and avoidance-related motivational constructs.

Sommet Nicolas
PhD, Post-doc. University of Rochester, NY, USA. University of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Elliot Andrew
Professor. University of Rochester, NY, USA.

Jamieson Jeremy
Assistant Professor. University of Rochester, NY, USA.

Butera Fabrizio
Professor. Laboratory of Social Psychology. University of Lausanne (UNIL). Lausanne, Switzerland

Numinous Constructs and Helping Behavior

In a series of four experiments activation of religiosity-related thoughts increased willingness to help in-groups, and decreased willingness to help out-groups, and activation of spirituality-related thoughts increased willingness to help in-groups, and didn’t decrease willingness to help out-groups.

Piotrowski Jarosław
Psychologist. Professor. Poznani Faculty at University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland.

Zemőj-Rjoszka Magdalena
Psychologist. Professor. Social Sciences Faculty, Gdańsk University, Gdańsk, Poland

Conformity Pressures Facilitate Subgroup Formation: The Co-Evolution of Friendships and Interpersonal Perceptions in Closed Communities

How does social influence alter interpersonal relations? We model the co-evolution of interpersonal perceptions and friendships in a large longitudinal social network dataset of high-school classrooms. Results show that social influence and relationship formation occur simultaneously and affect group structure.

András Vörös
Postdoctoral research fellow. Chair of Social Networks. ETH Zürich. Zürich, Switzerland.

Effects of Pre-Teen Sexualization on Peers’ Helping Intention in Cases of a Bullying Episode

The present study examined the influence of pre-teen sexualization on peers’ helping intention in cases of a bullying episode. Attribution of moral patency mediates the negative relation between sexualization and children’s willingness to help the victim.

Federica Spaccatini
PhD student in social psychology. Department of Science Policy (Political Science) University of Perugia. Perugia. Italy.

Maria Giuseppina Pacilli
Associate Professor. Department of Political Science. University of Perugia. Perugia. Italy.

Carlo Tomasetto
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Bologna. Bologna. Italy.

On the Pros and Cons of Strategic Outgroup Helping

Is strategic outgroup helping sinister, or sane? Strategic outgroup helping is driven by the needs of the in-group rather than those of the out-group. Should we only promote outgroup helping when the helper has nothing to gain from the interaction?

Esther van Leeuwen

Unbounded Indirect Reciprocity: Is Reputation-Based Cooperation Bounded by Group Membership?

Across three studies we advance the idea that reputation mechanisms can operate to promote cooperation also with outgroup members. We test this hypothesis compared to alternative hypotheses provided by social identity theory and bounded generalized reciprocity.

Angelo Romano
University of Turin & Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Daniel Balliet
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Junhui Wu
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Is Intragroup Community Inclusive?
This research examines how intragroup community shapes attitudes towards newcomers. Results show an ambivalent role of very close intragroup relations: on the one hand they promote integration solidarity, yet on the other hand strengthen outgroup exclusion by increasing social distance.

Maciej Serek
dPsychologist. Institute of Psychology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland.
Sven Waldzus
Psychologist. Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), Lisbon, Portugal.

Target Social Class Shapes Prosociality: The Mediating Roles of Fairness, Compassion and Target Characteristics
We tested how target social class shapes prosociality in perceivers. We found that lower-class targets elicit higher prosociality relative to middle- and/or higher-class targets, regardless of self social class. This effect was mediated by perceptions of deservedness and compassion.

Ana Leal
PhD Student. Department of Social Psychology, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands
Teun Rookus
Medical Assistant Coordinator. Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Niels J. Van Doesum
Assistant Professor. Department of Social and Organizational Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden, The Netherlands

Father Forgive Them: The Effect of the Crucifix on Forgiveness
In two studies we examined the effect of priming the crucifix on forgiveness. The crucifix was primed by showing a crucifix on the cover of a questionnaire. In both studies, the crucifix enhanced forgiveness, as assessed with two different scales.

Giulio Boccato
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. University of Bergamo. Bergamo, Italy
Giorgia Paleari
Psychologist. Professor. University of Bergamo. Bergamo, Italy
Dora Capozza
Psychologist. Professor. University of Padova. Padova. Italy

Blind For the Other Side – Victims’ Increased Self-Focus Decreases Willingness to Reconcile
We propose that interpersonal conflicts will cause differences in self-other focus among perpetrators and victims. Results from two studies confirmed that, due to their stronger other orientation, perpetrators reported more willingness to reconcile than victims.

Markus Barth
Psychologist, Institute of Psychology, University of Leipzig, Germany
Birte Siem
Psychologist. Institutes of Psychology, University of Hagen, Germany

Decision-making Ability Beliefs
The Decision-making Ability Beliefs (DAB) scale assessed post-choice satisfaction in a 2AFC paradigm. Two subscales, speeded and deliberative, were identified by factor analysis. Analyses demonstrated individuals who perceived themselves to possess higher self-efficacy in specific contexts demonstrate higher post-choice satisfaction.

Nicholas O’Dell
The Ohio State University
Jeremy Greton
The Ohio State University
Duane Wegener
The Ohio State University

Malieability of Incremental Beliefs of Intelligence – How to Carry Out an Intervention... Badly
Using Dweck et al.’s (1995) mindset theory, a cluster randomized controlled trial classroom experiment was carried out among 55 Hungarian students. In short term, IQ and personality growth mindset beliefs increased and amotivation decreased, after two months these changes disappeared.

Gábor Oroz
Social psychologist, assistant professor, Institute of Psychology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary; Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience and Psychology, Research Centre for Natural Sciences, Budapest, Hungary
Szilvia Péter-Szarka
Psychologist, Institute of Psychology, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary
Beáta Bóthe
Psychologist, Doctoral School of Psychology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
István Tóth-Király
Psychologist, Doctoral School of Psychology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
Rony Berger
Psychologist, Department of Emergency Medicine, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Tel Aviv, Israel

When You Look at Me, I Lose My Metacognition: Feeling Observed Reduces Reliance on Metacognitive Experience
Our research demonstrates that when people feel observed by others, they rely on their metacognitive experience less than when they feel as the observers. Moreover, we found that feeling observed does not lessen the metacognitive experience itself, but rather affects its usage as a relevent source of information.

Tom Noah
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Yaacov Schul
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Ruth Mayo
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Evidence for a Generalized Truth-Bias.
The truth-bias is often studied relative to cognitive-load. We found that participants tend to misremember false statements as true and to be influenced in their judgments by false statements, regardless of cognitive-load. Our results suggest a generalized truth-bias.

Myro Pantazi
Psychologist. Center for Social and Cultural Psychology, Faculté des Sciences Psychologiques et de l’Éducation. Université Libre de Bruxelles: Brussels: Belgium
Olivier Klein
Free University of Bruxelles, Belgium
Mikhail Kissine
Linguist. Professor. Centre de recherche en Linguistique LaDiSo. Faculté de Lettres, Traduction et Communication. Université Libre de Bruxelles: Brussels: Belgium

Subtle Bias Correction
We introduce a subtle way of inducing bias correction based on math operations. We found that credible sources were more persuasive than non-credible ones for participants in the adding compared to those in the subtracting condition math conditions.

Borja Paredes Sansinenea
Madrid
Pablo Bríñol
Tenure Professor, Department of Social Psychology, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Richard Petty
Tenure Professor, Department of Social Psychology, The Ohio State University
The Effects of Relative versus Absolute Ratings on Observers’ Evaluations of Innocent Victims
Across 3 studies, participants rated innocent victims less favorably when they made their ratings in relative (e.g., relative to the self, the “average student”) versus absolute terms.

Mitchell Callan

Rael Dawtry

Annelie Harvey
Social Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Anglia Ruskin University. Cambridge. United Kingdom

James Olson

When is he Nicer? Temporal Asymmetries in Trait Inference
Result from two studies suggest that the certainty associated to the past leads people to draw more extreme trait inferences from past behaviors than from future behaviors, but this effect is reversed when behaviors are negative and intentionally ambiguous.

João Braga
Post-Doc Researcher, Faculty of Psychology. University of Lisbon. Faculty of Human Sciences. Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Portugal

Sofia Jacinto
PhD Student. Research Center for Psychological Science. Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Lisboa. Lisbon. Portugal, and Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Indiana University Bloomington, IN, USA

Diana Orghian
PhD Student. Research Center for Psychological Science. Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Lisboa. Lisbon. Portugal, and Department of Psychology. Harvard University. Cambridge, MA, USA

Similarity Testing Increases Automatic Imitation
Individuals automatically imitate others. However, sometimes this tendency is decreased. In two studies we tested a possible explanation and found that when focusing on dissimilarities, individuals less strongly imitate others as when focusing on similarities.

Oliver Genschow
University of Cologne

Emiel Cracco
Ghent University

Marcel Brass
Ghent University

Thomas Mussweiler
London Business School

Vertical Power Locations: On the Bi-Directional Link between Power and High Floors
We examine the bi-directional link between power and high-floor location within a building. Powerful (vs. powerless) individuals are perceived to reside (Study 1) and work (Study 2) on higher floors. Working on higher (vs. lower) floors signals power (Study 3).

Anna Dorfman
Psychologist, Post Doctoral fellow. Recanati Business School, Tel Aviv University. Israel

Daniel Heller
Professor. Recanati Business School. Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv. Israel

Danny Ben-Shahar
Professor. Recanati Business School. Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv. Israel

Power Motivates Interpersonal Behavior Within a Power-Dyad
Power has generally been shown to decrease interpersonal interest. We show that power has opposite effects when connecting the dependent variables (social distance, perspective-taking, empathy and helping behavior) to the power-relationship so that it measures interpersonal interest towards the power-opponent.
**14.30 - 16.10 h. Symposia: Simultaneous Sessions III**

**221/39**

**Getting Things Done: New Findings on Reducing the Intention-Behaviour Gap**  
Manuel Falla Room

This symposium points to new research showing that the intention-behaviour gap does not need to be accepted as a given. We will describe aspects of the situation and person and self-regulatory strategies that affect the width of this gap.

**Chair:**  
Thomas Webb
Reader in Psychology. Department of Psychology. The University of Sheffield. Sheffield. United Kingdom.

**221/3901**  
**Translating Intentions Into Health Actions: The Role of Motivational Coherence**

Motivational coherence moderated relations between intentions and subsequent behaviour in three studies. Participants were more likely to realize their intentions to breastfeed, exercise, and avoid smoking, when desirability, feasibility, and normative considerations all pointed in the same direction.

*Paschal Sheeran*  
Professor. Department of Psychology and Neuroscience. University of North Carolina. Chapel Hill. US

*Mark Conner*  
Professor. School of Psychology. University of Leeds. Leeds. UK

**221/3902**  
**Effortless Self-Control for Successfully Operating on Goals**

Three studies examined how trait self-control affects self-regulation success, showing that high levels of trait self-control were associated with early identification of a self-control dilemma allowing for better handling of such a dilemma rather than effortful inhibition of unwanted responses.

*Denise de Ridder*  
Professor. Clinical and Health Psychology. Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands

*Marleen Gillebaart*  
Assistant Professor. Clinical and Health Psychology. Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands

*Anouk van der Weiden*  
Postdoc. Clinical and Health Psychology. Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands

*Jeroen Benjamins*  
Assistant Professor. Clinical and Health Psychology. Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands

**221/3903**  
**Mental Contrasting Turns Us Into Caretakers of Ourselves**

Mental contrasting (MC) closes the intention-behaviour gap by fostering motivationally intelligent goal pursuit. People choose and strive for futures that are desirable and feasible, allowing them to take care of themselves during everyday life and stressful times.

*Gabriele Oettingen*  
Professor. Department of Psychology. New York University. New York. US

*Bettina Schröer*  
Dr. Institute for Psychology. University of Hamburg. Hamburg. Germany

*K. Michael Reininger*  
Dr. Institute for Psychology. University of Hamburg. Hamburg. Germany

**221/3904**  
**Understanding Different Ways of Monitoring Goal Progress and Their Impact on Goal Attainment**

We present a taxonomy of the different ways that people can monitor their goal progress and use meta-analysis to identify their effects on goal attainment. Progress monitoring had a medium-to-large effect on goal attainment \(d^+ = 0.40\) across 138 studies.

**221/3905**  
**Enhancing Group Decisions Via If-then Planning**

Group performance is handicapped when group members fail to share task-relevant information and when groups fail to disengage from faulty goal pursuit. In four experiments, groups could overcome these problems by furnishing their goals to perform well with if-then plans.

*Peter Gollwitzer*  
Professor. Department of Psychology. New York University. New York. US

*J. Lukas Thürmer*  
Interim Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Konstanz. Konstanz. Germany

*Frank Wieber*  
Dr. Department of Psychology. University of Konstanz. Konstanz. Germany

**221/88**

**Passion for Knowledge: Emotional Processes in the Face of Epistemic Challenge**

*Machuca Room*

We focus on knowledge emotions (curiosity, surprise, interest, boredom, doubt and confusion) and how they regulate reactions to our complex and surprising world. We discuss how and why these emotions arise, and what consequences they have for individual functioning.

**Chair:**  
Malgorzata Gocłowska  

**221/8801**

**Individual Differences in Epistemic Curiosity and Self-Regulation: At the Intersection of Cognition, Emotion, and Motivation**

Epistemic Curiosity (EC) has two dimensions: Interest (I) type and Deprivation (D) type. I-type EC is associated with positive affect and optimism regarding knowledge discovery; D-type EC involves a bothersome “need-to-know” that underlies caution, deliberation and judiciousness in knowledge-seeking behavior.

*Jordan Litman*  
St. Leo University & the Institute of Human and Machine Cognition Florida, USA

**221/8802**

**Curiosity and Time: From Not Knowing to Almost Knowing**

Time is a key factor in the subjective experience of curiosity. When the time to the resolution of curiosity is long (versus short), the positive anticipation of the resolution is relatively weak and negative feelings of lacking information become stronger.

*Marret Noordewier*  
Social and Organizational Psychology. Leiden University. Leiden. The Netherlands

*Eric Van Dijk*  
Social and Organizational Psychology. Leiden University. Leiden. The Netherlands
**221/19502** Can Positive Intergroup Contact Reduce Prejudice in Negative Intergroup Contexts?  
Using individual-level and multi-level survey data from different intergroup contexts across Europe, we tested, both cross-sectionally and longitudinally, whether positive intergroup contact can reduce prejudice in negative (relative to positive) intergroup climates.  
**Kristof Dhont**  
Psychologist. School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury. UK  
**Alain van Hiel**  
**Oliver Christ**  
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Hagen. Hagen. Germany  
**Katharina Schmid**  
Psychologist. ESADE Business School. Ramon Llull University. Barcelona. Spain  
**Ralf Wölfér**  
**Simon Lolliot**  
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of British Columbia. Vancouver. Canada  
**Frank Asbroek**  
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. TU Chemnitz. Chemnitz. Germany  

**221/19503** Are Diverse Societies Less Cohesive? Advancing Public Policy Responses to Ethnic Diversity  
The current research examines competing theories related to social cohesion and ethnic diversity (i.e., contact, extended contact, and constrict theories), while also exploring predictors of social cohesion to advance public policy responses to ethnic diversity.  
**Kathleen Klik**  
Psychologist. Research School of Psychology. Australian National University. Canberra. Australia  
**Katherine Reynolds**  
Psychologist. Research School of Psychology. Australian National University. Canberra. Australia  
**Sarah McKenna**  
Psychologist. Research School of Psychology. Australian National University. Canberra. Australia  
**Eunro Lee**  
Psychologist. Research School of Psychology. Australian National University. Canberra. Australia  
**Andrew Markus**  
Historian. School of Historical Studies. Monash University. Melbourne. Australia  

**221/19504** Perceiving Demographic Diversity as a Threat: Effects of Interethic Identities  
Majority group members primed with multiculturalism perceived more threat and become more politically conservative after learning they will soon be in the minority. These effects were not found among those primed with colorblindness or polyculturalism.  
**Hannah Osborn**  
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Ohio University. Athens. US  
**Kimberly Rios**  
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Ohio University. Athens. US  

**221/19505** Managing Diversity at the Workplace: Can Affirmative Action Policies Increase Interest in Leadership Positions?  
This research investigates the effectiveness of different types of affirmative action policies for managing
Advances in Theory and Research on Agency/competence and Communion/warmth

Dinner 1 Room

Agency/competence and communion/warmth are the two fundamental content dimensions of social perception, figuring prominently in most areas of social psychology. This symposium brings together latest theory-advancing research on the topic, making use of latest research designs and methods.

Chair: Jennifer Eck
Social psychologist. MZES. University of Mannheim. Mannheim. Germany.

Self-Presentation Trade-Offs: Status Drives a Competence Downshift and (Sometimes) a Warmth Upshift

Using the Stereotype Content Model, in the context of warmth-competence compensation, several of our studies show a status-tradeoff effect: Higher-status speakers convey less competence; lower-status speakers convey more competence. Sometimes warmth shows the inverse. Recent data extend these results.

Susan T. Fiske
Social psychologist. Department of Psychology and Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. Princeton University. Princeton, New Jersey. USA.

Jillian K. Swencionis
Social psychologist. Department of Psychology. Princeton University. Princeton, New Jersey. USA.

Cydney H. Dupree
Social psychologist. Department of Psychology. Princeton University. Princeton, New Jersey. USA.

Negative Gossip About Agency Affects a Target’s Self-Concept, Negative Gossip About Communion leads to Reputation Worries

Negative gossip about a target can be distinguished into agency-related (lack of assertiveness) vs. communion-related (lack of empathy). We present an extended Dual Perspective Model that deals with the impact of agency-related vs. communion-related negative gossip on the target’s self-view.

Andrea E. Abele Brehm

Nicole Hauke

Agentic and Communal Rhetoric in the Quest for Political Popularity

Communal rhetoric can help politicians boost their public approval. A text analysis of the 123 million words spoken in U.S. Congress shows that the prevalence of communal words strongly predicts how the public feels about Congress six months later.

Ari Deuter-Frain
London School of Economics. UK

Jeremy A. Frimer

Can Communal Life-Orientations Quiet the Ego? The Cases of East-Asian Culture, Christianity, and Mind-Body Exercises

A communal life-orientation is often described as an antidote to self-enhancement. This idea was examined for three prominent instantiations of a communal life-orientation: East-Asian culture, Christian religion, and mind-body exercises. Supporting self-enhancement’s universality, results revealed higher—rather than lower—communal self-enhancement.

Jochen Gebauer
Social psychologist. MZES. University of Mannheim. Mannheim. Germany.

The Role of Sociocultural Norms in Agency and Communion Effects

The Sociocultural Motives Perspective (SMP) predicts that agency/communion effects on behavior depend on ambient sociocultural norms. We buttress SMP-predictions across different types of norms (descriptive, injunctive, and wisdom-of-the-crowd norms), using a novel experimental paradigm that allows for causal inferences.

Jennifer Eck
Social psychologist. MZES. University of Mannheim. Mannheim. Germany.

Jochen E. Gebauer
Social psychologist. MZES. University of Mannheim. Mannheim. Germany.

I’m Feeling Us: The Development, Management, and Consequences of Emotions in Groups

Dinner 2 Room

Intragroup processes are drenched with emotions. In this symposium, a comprehensive set of papers addresses the development, regulation, and consequences of emotions in groups within a variety of settings (i.e., education, sport, work).

Chairs:
Astrid C. Homan

Marc W. Heerdink

Svenja A. Wolf

Emotional Conformity: A Theoretical Framework to Explain Emotional Convergence in Groups

In this theoretical talk, we present the Emotional Conformity Framework, an explanation of emotional convergence in groups. Drawing upon conformity theory, the Framework emphasizes members’ underlying convergence motives, integrates research on convergence mechanisms, and generates an agenda for future work.

Svenja A. Wolf

Gerben A. van Kleef

Marc W. Heerdink

Leader Interpersonal Emotion Regulation Influences Affective Dynamics and Innovation in Teams

This study explored the effects of interpersonal emotion regulation on group dynamics. A field study of Chilean management teams revealed that leaders’ attempts to manage their team members’ emotions predicted team innovation as a result of team affective tone.

Karen Niven
Psychologist. Associate Professor. Alliance Manchester Business School. University of Manchester. UK.
**221/9602** Determinants of Impressions of Trustworthiness from Faces
People form instantaneous impressions of trustworthiness from faces and agree in these impressions. But what determines these impressions? I will discuss perceptual (configurations of facial features) and non-perceptual determinants (statistical and idiosyncratic learning) of these impressions.

Alexander Todorov
Princeton University, USA

**221/9603** Accessibility is a Matter of Trust: Dispositional and Contextual Distrust Blocks Accessibility Effects
Five studies demonstrate that distrust, both as a chronic disposition and as a contextual factor, activate the alternatives to the original accessible concept thus undermining the preeminence of the prime and blocking both verbal and non-verbal accessibility effects.

Ruth Mayo
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
Tali Kleiman
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
Noa Sher
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
Andrey Elster
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

**221/9604** When Trust Leads to ‘Non-Social’ Integration: Trust Fosters Information Integration
Trust fosters not only social integration, but also how individuals integrate (non-social) information into coherent mental representations. Five studies show that trust improves knowledge organization by enhancing structural perception and the formation of abstractions through a focus on similarities.

Ann-Christin Posten
University of Cologne, Germany
Francesca Gino
Harvard University, USA

**221/9605** Consequences of Deception: Distrusting Others Reduces Social Comparison
When distrusting others, information is processed in a non-routine manner. In two studies we showed that this also holds for social comparison information. After recollecting a situation of distrust (vs. trust) participants engaged in fewer social comparisons.

Corinna Michels
University of Cologne, Germany
Pascal Burgmer
University of Cologne, Germany
Thomas Mussweiler
London Business School, UK

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**221/96** Two Sides of the Same Medal: Deception, its Detection By, and Consequences for Others
Andalucía III Room
People readily deceive others. In this symposium, we focus on different types of deception, how deception and (un)trustworthiness can be inferred and how a resulting mindset of distrust influences cognitive accessibility, abstraction abilities, and social comparison.

Chair:
Corinna Michels

**221/9601** Practice Makes Lies More Perfect and Honesty Less Perfect
We provide evidence for a decreased ability to determine whether rehearsed statements are true or false. We show that rehearsed lies are as difficult to catch as spontaneous lies, whereas rehearsed truths are more difficult to catch than spontaneous truths.

Ilja van Beest
Tilburg University, Netherlands.
Anna van ’t Veer
Leiden University, Netherlands
Marielle Stel
University of Twente, Netherlands

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**221/9603** Social Support and Interpersonal Emotion Regulation Among Varsity Athletes
This study explored social support and interpersonal emotion regulation in sport. Data from two time points indicated that athletes who perceived greater support from teammates were more likely to improve their own emotions and the emotions of their teammates.

Katherine Tamminen
Sport Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Faculty of Kinesiology and Physical Education. University of Toronto. Toronto. Canada.

Ben Schellenberg

Tess Palmateer

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**221/9604** Regulating Emotions and Emergent Leadership
Emotional regulation and emergent leadership were tested using student groups. Self-report emotional regulation was related to teammates’ assessment of creating positive emotions and to emergent leadership. Self-report interpersonal emotional regulation was not related to group emotion nor to emergent leadership.

Arik Cheshin

Gil Luria

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**221/9605** The Positive Side of Specific Negative Group Affective States: Pre-Task Anxiety Boosts Group Performance
Does the way group members feel about a task affect their performance? We investigated the effects of specific feelings about group assignments on the performance of student groups and find that higher anxiety and higher positivity both increase performance.

Marc W. Heerdink

Astrid C. Homan

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**221/96** Implicit Attitudes Can Shift to Match the Ones of a Potential Romantic Partner
Three studies provide evidence that when people are actively pursuing (but have not yet successfully initiated a relationship with) another person, their implicit attitudes shift, in the moment, to align with that person’s attitudes.

Alexander Todorov
Princeton University, USA

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Ruth Mayo
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
Tali Kleiman
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
Noa Sher
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
Andrey Elster
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

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Corinna Michels
University of Cologne, Germany
Pascal Burgmer
University of Cologne, Germany
Thomas Mussweiler
London Business School, UK

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Ann-Christin Posten
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Corinna Michels
University of Cologne, Germany
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University of Cologne, Germany
Thomas Mussweiler
London Business School, UK

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Margaret Clark  
Yale University  
David Melnikoff  
Yale University  
Katherine Von Culin  
Yale University  
John Bargh  
Yale University

**221/5101** The Activation of Negative Gender Stereotypes in Performance Situations Reduces Women’s Social Motivation  
The present work shows in two experimental and one correlational study that activating negative stereotypes about women’s math abilities in performance situations decreases their social approach motivation. This effect is mediated by a reduced sense of belonging.  
Sarah E. Martiny  
UI The Arctic University of Norway  
Jana Nikitin  
University of Basel, Germany

**221/5102** Resisting Implicit Stereotypes Through Evaluative and Behavioural Strategies  
Implicit stereotypes occur outside awareness, and it has been argued that, therefore, they cannot be resisted. We show that resistance is possible: those who identify strongly with feminists, but not women, resist implicit gender stereotypes through evaluative and behavioural strategies.  
Jolien van Breen  
University of Groningen, the Netherlands  
Russell Spears  
University of Groningen, the Netherlands  
Toon Kuppens  
University of Groningen, the Netherlands  
Soledad de Lemus Martin  
Universidad de Granada, Spain

**221/5103** Exposure to Hostile Sexism and Gender Stereotypes Triggers Resistance Amongst Women.  
We tested the role of ambivalent sexism in maintaining traditional gender roles. We found that women who high in sexism perceive nontraditional woman negatively. However, exposure to sexism triggered women’s reactance and positive opinions towards gender equality.  
Marta Szastok  
Jagiellonian University, Poland  
Małgorzata Kossowska  
Jagiellonian University, Poland

**221/5104** Which Man Is Better in Fat and Lean Times? Perceptual and Cultural Determinants of Perceptions of Men  
In Study 1, students from less gender egalitarian countries had more gendered perceptions of communal men than students from more egalitarian countries. In Study 2 & 3, we showed that the perception of communal men depends on participants’ sociopolitical system.  
Natasza Kosakowska-Berezecka  
University of Gdańsk, Poland  
Tomasz Besta  
University of Gdańsk, Poland  
Saba Safdar  
University of Gdańsk, Poland  
Pawel Jurek  
University of Guelph, Canada  
Gopa Bhardwaj  
Galgotias University, India

**221/5105** Female Peers Are “Social Vaccines” Who Protect Women’s Self-Concept, Persistence, and Career Aspirations in Engineering  
Contact with female peers serves as “social vaccines” for engineering women who face negative stereotypes about their ability. Having a critical mass of female peers in engineering teams or female peer mentors enhances belonging, confidence, retention, and careers across time.  
Nilanjana Dasgupta  
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA

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Reasons for Hope? Women’s Reactions to Gender Stereotypes  
Seminar Room  
We examine subtle cues that trigger implicit and explicit processes reinforcing gender stereotypes, but also counteracting them. Across five presentations, we investigate cultural and identity-based boundary conditions as well as potential interventions against the negative consequences of gender stereotypes.
**221/6801**

**Social Categorisation, Identity and Acculturation: Processes Underlying Peace and Conflict Between Groups**  
Identity and social categorisation processes help explain the (often challenging) majority and minority dynamics during acculturation. The talk aims to provide a framework that integrates categorisation with acculturation strategies, placing it in the context of current conflict in western societies.  
Claudia Roscini  
University of Greenwich, UK  
Sofia Stathi  
University of Greenwich, UK  
Reeshma Haji  
Laurentian University, Canada

**221/6802**

**Social Identity Theory’s Self-Esteem Hypothesis: A Reformulation and an Extension**  
This theoretical talk discusses a reformulation and extension of social identity theory’s self-esteem hypothesis that predicts when and for whom self-esteem motivates ingroup favouritism and other forms of intergroup behaviour.  
Mark Rubin  
The University of Newcastle, Australia  
Sarah E Martiny  
UIT The Arctic University of Norway, Norway

**221/6803**

**Identity Threat, Anxious Uncertainty, and Reactive Ingroup Affirmation—how Can Antisocial Outcomes Be Prevented?**  
Social identification may represent an effective defence mechanism against feelings of threat that may arise from violated psychological core motives. The talk focuses on dispositional and situational factors that affect the direction of outcomes (i.e. pro- vs. antisocial).  
Adrian Lüders  
University of Salzburg, Austria  
Eva Jonas  
University of Salzburg, Austria  
Immo Fritsche  
University of Leipzig, Germany  
Dimitrij Agroskin  
University of Salzburg, Austria

**221/6804**

**Passing the Baton: Identity and Collective Memory Transfer Across the Generations**  
Identity is a process of construction and this presentation will explore how identity and collective memories are transferred from one generation to the next in the post-conflict context of Northern Ireland.  
Neil Ferguson  
Liverpool Hope University, UK

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**14.30 – 16.10 h.**  
**Blitz: Presentations III**  
**Session 5: Self-control**  
**Albéniz Room**  
**Chair:** Thomas Denson

**221/1130**

**High Self-Controllers Are Pickier When Selecting a Partner: Findings from Speeddating Events**  
People with high self-control are generally good at maintaining a relationship, but are they also good in starting one? Current research showed that people with high self-control are more selective, but not more popular, during a speeddate event.  
Tila Pronk  
Assistant Professor. Social Psychology. Tilburg University. Tilburg. The Netherlands.  
Jaap Denissen  
Johan Karremans  
Leander van der Meij  
Assistant Professor. Social and Organizational Psychology. VU University Amsterdam. Amsterdam. The Netherlands  
Andrew Demetriou  

**221/1006**

**Me or Us? Self-Control Promotes a Healthy Balance Between Personal and Relationship Concerns**  
Two studies among romantic couples showed that an individual’s self-control helps in balancing one’s dedication to both personal and relational concerns. In turn, successfully managing this balancing act seems an important mechanism by which self-control enhances personal and relationship well-being.  
Mariko Lisa Visserman  
VU Amsterdam  
Francesca Righetti  
VU Amsterdam  
Madoka Kumashiro  
Goldsmiths, University of London  
Paul Van Lange  
VU Amsterdam

**221/1752**

**Choosing What’s Right When I Feel Like Doing Wrong: The Influence of Modeling on Self-Control**  
In a series of online studies, we tested the extent to which self-control can be improved by observing others mastering it. Results demonstrate that the simple observation of an unknown person exerts a pervasive effect on participants’ delay discounting choices.  
Gayannée Kedia  
Post-doctoral fellow. Psychology Department. University of Graz. Graz, Austria  
Marc Scholten  
Associate Professor, Research Unit on Cognitive, Developmental and Educational Psychology. Universidade Europeia de Lisboa. Lisbon, Portugal  
Katja Corcoran  
Professor. Psychology Department. University of Graz. Graz, Austria

**221/1261**

**With or Without Them: Improving Self-Control in Juvenile Offenders**  
Self-control is a key factor in rehabilitation. Thus, we tested mindfulness and the motivational effect of group identification on a standard self-control task in a sample of 57 incarcerated male youth. Both treatments led to higher self-control, than a control group.  
Simon David Isemann  
Psychologist. PhD Student. Department of Psychology. University of Trier. Trier. Germany
A Meta-Analysis of Improving Self-Control with Practice
To clarify whether self-control training is effective, we reviewed the literature on self-control training and conducted a meta-analysis of 29 published and unpublished experiments. We found a significant, small-to-medium effect of training on diverse outcomes relevant to health and well-being.

Joanne Beames
PhD/Clinical Masters Candidate. School of Psychology. University of New South Wales. Sydney, Australia.

Effortless Self-Control
We report two studies showing that habit partially mediates the effect of self-control on eating/exercise behavior. These findings corroborate recent suggestions that effects of self-control may be particularly related to habits rather than the ability to exert effortful control.

Marieke Adriaanse
Utrecht University

"Thou Shalt Kill": Practicing Self-Control Supports Adherence to Personal Values When Asked to Agress
We found that self-control training can increase or decrease aggression as a function of moral concern.

Thomas Denson

My Mobile = A Temptation? Self-Control Predicts the Ability to Resist One’s Mobile Phone
People differ in their ability to resist the temptation to check their mobile phone. Two online studies and a laboratory study showed that this difference was related to self-control, personality and self-reported health behavior.

Anne Berthold
Department of Social Psychology. University of Zuerich

Sonja Heller
Department of Social Psychology. University of Zuerich, Switzerland

The Influence of Trait Self-Control on Emotional Preferences in the Context of Self-Control Performance
What emotions do people with high trait self-control (HTSC) consider useful when expecting to exert self-control? We examined this question in two studies and found evidence that people with HTSC believe that different emotional states can improve or impair self-control.

Michelle Tornquist
PhD Student. School of Psychology. University of Sussex. Brighton. UK.

Eleanor Miles
Lecturer. School of Psychology. University of Sussex. Brighton. UK.

Ego-Depletion, Competition, and Self-Control
This study aims to explore the effect of ego-depletion and anticipating a competitive or cooperative task on self-regulation capacity. The findings reveal a depletion decreasing self-regulation capacity. Similarity was shown in the self-regulation of the two negotiation-perception types.

Matilda Kosta
Psychologist. PhD Student. Faculty of Medicine and Psychology. Sapienza University. Rome. Italy
Benevolent Sexism Moderates Women’s Reactions to Ingroup Members’ Support for Confrontation

Three studies examine how benevolent sexism (BS) shapes support for ingroup members who confront sexism. BS was positively associated with support for responses that do not challenge the gender hierarchy, with lower BS women rejecting actions that support it.

Kimberly Kahn
Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Portland State University, Portland, OR, USA

Manuela Barreto
Professor of Social and Organisational Psychology, University of Exeter, Exeter, UK

Cheryl R. Kaiser
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle WA, USA

221/1105 Conflicting Motivations: Understanding Ingroup Responses to Low Status Member’s Claimants of Discrimination

Three studies examine how group identification (GID) and status legitimizing beliefs (SLB) interact to predict ingroup reactions to claims of discrimination. GID predicted liking and support for ingroup claimants among women and Latin American Americans but not when SLBs were high or primed.

Joseph Wellman
Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, California State University - San Bernardino, San Bernardino, CA, USA

Ellen E. Newell
Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Wilkes University, Wilkes, PA, USA

Kamiya Stewart
Graduate Student, Department of Psychology, California State University - San Bernardino, San Bernardino, CA, USA

221/1265 Men’s Need to Feel Chivalrous as a Predictor for Benevolent Sexist Behavior

Men often say that they behave benevolently sexist simply because women expect this behavior from them. We show that men behave benevolently sexist based on their attitudes and intrinsic motives but not because they believe that women expect benevolent behavior.

Helena Radke
Social Psychologist. School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia

Fiona Kate Barlow
Social Psychologist. School of Psychology, University of Queensland Brisbane. Australia

Matthew Hornsey
School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia.

221/1104 Different Attributions for Employment Success Among Women and Men in STEM Fields.

Despite no differences in math skills, women hold less STEM-related jobs and have lower incomes than men. Research conducted among STEM-graduates shows that women more often attribute their employment to motivation and social skills whereas men focus on professional qualifications.

Joanna Pyrkosz-Pacyna
PhD. Faculty of Humanities. AGH University of Science and Technology. Krakow. Poland

Katarzyna Jasko
PhD. Jagiellonian University. Krakow. Poland.

221/1126 Are Men Hillary Clinton’s Weak Link? An Experimental Analysis of Men’s Resistance to Support Female Political Leaders

Drawing from leadership and gender research, this study examines men’s resistances to support female political leaders. In a series of MTurk experiments, findings show men’s limited disposition to vote for female candidates, identifying moderating and mediating effects.

Leire Gartzia
Deusto Business School, University of Deusto

Laura Kray
Haas School of Business, University of California Berkeley

221/1109 Put Yourself in Her Shoes: The Impact of Sexual Objectification on Affective Perspective Taking

The inhibitory role of sexual objectification in perceivers’ affective-perspective taking was tested in two studies. Results showed that participants’ levels of affective-perspective taking were lower when processing sexualized than non-sexualized female targets. Findings were discussed within the sexual objectification frame.

Valentina Piccoli
Postdoctoral Research Fellow. Department of Life Sciences, University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy

Andrea Carnaghi
Associate professor in Social Psychology. Department of Life Sciences, University of Trieste

Mauro Bianchi
Senior researcher COPELABS, University Lusófona, Lisboa, Portugal

221/1136 The Influence of Gender-Stereotypic Comedy on Women’s Test Performance: A Big Laugh?

Stereotyping media communication can elicit stereotype threat. The influence of gender-stereotypic comedy on women’s test performance was examined. The results show that test performance decreased when confronted with a gender-stereotypic media-stimulus in comparison to a non-threatening stimulus.

Silvana Weber

Markus Appel

221/1310 Gender Differences and Predictors of Engaging in Different Types of Action on Behalf of Women

Across two studies, we examine predictors of men’s and women’s willingness to engage in two behaviors on behalf of women: action that aims to challenge gender inequality (“feminist action”) and action that aims to protect women from violence (“protective action”).

Helena Radke
Social Psychologist. School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia

Fiona Kate Barlow
Social Psychologist. School of Psychology, University of Queensland Brisbane. Australia

Matthew Hornsey
School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia.

221/1766 The Effect of Experiencing a Gender Identity Threat on Subsequent Food Choices

When making hypothetical dinner choices from a restaurant menu, participants whose masculinity was threatened chose more masculine and less healthy foods than participants in the affirmation or control condition. Women whose femininity was threatened chose more feminine, and healthier, foods.

Kasia Banas
Psychologist. Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Emily Newman
Lecturer, School of Health in Social Science, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

Kara Murray
Student, Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

Olga Szewczyk
Student, Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

Tess Davis
Student, Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

221/1756 Are Attitudes Towards Economic and Gender Inequality Related?

In this presentation we examined whether attitudes towards economic inequality and gender inequality are related. We found that concerns about economic inequality are related to gender system justification.

Eva Moreno Bella
16.10 - 16.40 h. Coffee Break

16.40 - 18.20 h. Symposia: Simultaneous Sessions IV

221/70 Psychological Distance, Level of Construal, and Embodiment
Manuel Falla Room

Five talks highlight the mutual influence of construal level (CL), psychological distance, and embodied processes. We show, for instance, how CL is embodied, how distance affects emotion perception, how mouth movements influence distance-related motivations, and that CL affects multi-sensory integration.

Chair: Jochim Hansen
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Salzburg. Salzburg, Austria.

Discussant: Yaacov Trope

221/7001 Perceptual Simulation of Space Along the Vertical Dimension as Embodiment of Psychological Distance and CL
In three studies we examined the hypothesis that the various dimensions of psychological distance and that construal level are mentally simulated along a vertical dimension, such that psychologically distant or abstract is ‘up’ and psychologically near or concrete is ‘down’.

Ravit Nussinson
Psychologist. Education and Psychology Department. The Open University of Haifa. Haifa. Isreal

Yaron Elias
Psychologist. Education and Psychology Department. The Open University of Haifa. Haifa. Isreal

Nurit Gronau
Psychologist. Education and Psychology Department. The Open University of Haifa. Haifa. Isreal

221/7002 Psychological Incorporation: Oral Distance-Reduction Leads to Approach Motivation
Words were construed for which the consonantal articulation spots wandered either front to back (e.g., BAKA, inward) or reversed (e.g., KABA, outward). Because inward articulation resembles ingestion movements, inward words were preferred over outward words.

Sascha Topolinski
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Cologne. Cologne. Germany

221/7003 Psychological Distance Promotes Perception of Pride in Other’s Smiles
When seeing smiles people perceived more happiness than pride when temporally close, whereas they perceived more pride than happiness when temporally distant. Pride ratings mediated influences of psychological distance on perceptions of organizational status and politeness towards the smiling other.

Janet Wessler

Jochim Hansen

221/7004 Arousal and Cognitive Processing
In three studies, we tested whether physiological arousal modulated cognitive processing. We hypothesized that high arousal should trigger concrete, bottom-up processing, while low arousal should trigger abstract, top-down processing. We found no evidence for the influence of arousal on processing.
221/133

Putting Emotions in Context: How the Effects of Expressing and Regulating Emotions Change Across Situations

Machuca Room

Context is often overlooked in research on emotion regulation and expression, but plays a vital role in understanding these phenomena. This symposium showcases emerging research investigating context across diverse domains, demonstrating the key role context plays in emotion processes.

Chair:
Elise K. Kalokeros
Postdoctoral Fellow, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium.

221/13301

Social Context Moderates the Impact of Emotional Expressions in Mixed-Motive Games

People’s decisions in resource dilemmas are influenced by others’ emotional displays about such decisions. We show that the context in which others’ emotional expressions are observed moderates their effects on perceivers’ decision-making, in both interpersonal and intergroup settings.

Antony Manstead
Professor, School of Psychology, Cardiff University, Cardiff, Wales

Magdalena Rychlowska
Research Associate, School of Psychology, Cardiff University, Cardiff, Wales

Job van der Schaik
Lecturer, School of Psychology, Cardiff University, Cardiff, Wales

221/13302

Contextual Influences on Emotional Persuasion: The Roles of Message Framing, Emotion Relevance, and Information Processing

People use others’ emotional expressions to inform their own attitudes, depending on the social context. Happy expressions engender positive attitudes in positively-framed messages, but negative attitudes in negatively-framed messages. Effects are mitigated under cognitive load and when emotions seem irrelevant.

Gerben A. van Kleef
Professor, Department of Social Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Marc W. Heerdink
Assistant Professor, Department of Social Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Helma van den Berg
Human Behaviour Specialist, TNO – Human Behavior and Organizational Innovations, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

221/13303

Exploring the Contexts in Which Expressing Positive Emotion Has Social Costs

Research and intuition suggest it is better to express than suppress positive emotion. We explore contexts in which these established findings are flipped, and uncover situations in which expressing emotion can have costs as well as benefits.

Katy H. Greenaway
Postdoctoral Fellow, School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

Elise K. Kalokeros
Postdoctoral Fellow, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

221/13304

Toying with the Enemy’s Emotions: The Social Factors That Moderate Motivated Intergroup Emotion Regulation

We propose that people are motivated to regulate the emotions of outgroup members to attain ingroup goals (Studies 1-3). We demonstrate how social factors influence such motivation (Studies 2-3), and how it ultimately shapes emotions in outgroup members (Study 3).

Liat Netzer
PhD Student, Department of Psychology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

Eran Halperin
Professor, School of Psychology, The Interdisciplinary Center, Herzliya, Israel

Maya Tamir
Professor, Department of Psychology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

221/13305

Mapping the Role of Context in Emotion Regulation in Daily Life

In two experience sampling studies, we examined how emotion regulation is shaped by context in daily life. We found that strategies varied greatly across events, and that strategy choice and effectiveness was predicted by a range of contextual factors.

Elise K. Kalokeros
Postdoctoral Fellow, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Peter Kuppens
Professor, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

221/184

Past & Prejudice: Representations of the Past and Their Influence in Fostering Negative Intergroup Attitudes

Picasso Room

The present symposium focuses on how historical representations are connected to current intergroup hostility and, more specifically, to majorities’ negative attitudes towards minority groups. All the studies in this symposium examined this link in different national contexts across Europe.

Chair:
Eva Fulop
Psychologist, Associate Professor. Peter Pazmany Catholic University, Budapest, Hungary.

221/18401

Competition Over Collective Victimhood Recognition: When Lack of Recognition for Past Victimization Increases Prejudice

Three studies have demonstrated that groups who did not harm each other in the past, but were harmed by a third group, can compete over the recognition of their past sufferings. This competition can foster negative intergroup attitudes.

Laura De Guissme
Psychologist, Center for Social and Cultural Psychology, Université libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium

Laurent Licata
Psychologist, Professor, Center for Social and Cultural Psychology, Université libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium
This symposium covers a variety of processes (antecedents of balancing vs. behavioral consistency, improving self-control through practice, the development of limited vs. unlimited willpower theories, future time representation) that underlie (un)successful self-regulation and self-control in personal goal pursuit.

Chair:
Marie Hennecke
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Zurich. Switzerland.

221/15301 Consistency and Balancing of Everyday Health Behavior: The Role of Self-Control
A first behavior may lead to a second behavior that either works in the same direction (consistency) or the opposite direction (balancing). This study investigates consistency and balancing of everyday health behavior. Results suggest that trait self-control fosters consistent behavior.

Simone Dohle

Wilhelm Hofmann

221/15302 Does Self-Control Training Improve Self-Control? A Meta-Analysis
A prominent idea suggests that practicing self-control by repeatedly overriding dominant responses should lead to broad improvements in self-control over time. Here, we provide a meta-analysis of 34 studies testing this idea, report the mean training effectiveness and moderator analyses.

Malte Friese
Professor of Psychology. Department of Psychology. Saarland University. Saarbruecken. Germany.

Julius Frankenbach
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Saarland University. Saarbruecken. Germany.

David Loschelder

221/15303 Autonomous Goal Striving Promotes a Nonlimited Belief About Willpower
We suggest that autonomous motivation promotes the endorsement of a nonlimited belief about willpower. Four studies provide correlational, longitudinal, and experimental support for this hypothesis showing that measured or experimentally primed autonomous goal-striving predicts a nonlimited willpower belief.

Vanda Sieber

Lavinia Flueckiger

Katharina Bernecker

Jutta Mata

Veronika Job

221/15304 Next Week, Next Month, Next Year: How Perceived Temporal Boundaries Affect Initiation Expectations
We demonstrate that planners prefer to initiate goal pursuit on days that immediately follow a temporal boundary. Expectations about goal implementation increase for these days because planners neglect situational constraints when evaluating opportunities after (versus before) temporal boundaries.

Marie Hennecke
221/66
On the Integrated vs. Contested Self-Processes Operating in Intergroup Relations: Bridging Humanistic and Intergroup Approaches

Dinner 2 Room

Humanistic motivational approaches focus on the integrative properties of the self and the different types of motivation. The research here begins to identify how different motivation processes influence intergroup phenomena, and how group processes function to change self-determination and motivation.

Chair:
Catherine Amiot

221/6601 Recognizing Ingroup Flaws: How a Balanced Organization of Group Identity Improves Ingroup and Outgroup Attitudes

We examined the mechanisms and consequences of integrating ingroup strengths and shortcomings. Highly autonomous individuals integrated both strengths and shortcomings of their ingroup, whereas less autonomous individuals acknowledged only strengths. This “owning up” to shortcomings also predicted positive intergroup perceptions.

Lisa Legault
Assistant Professor. Clarkson University. Potsdam. USA.

Netta Weinstein
Senior Lecturer. Cardiff University. Cardiff. UK.


For social movements to succeed the strongest supporters of a cause [high identifiers] should internalize the motivation to take action. In three studies we show that communication-based experimental interventions increase the alignment between social identification and self-determination for collective action.

Craig McGarty
Professor. Western Sydney University. Penrith. Australia.

221/6603 Autonomy Expectations in an Intergroup Context: Implications for Prejudice and Liking

Individuals’ concerns about interacting with outgroup members drive negative attitudes. Here we explored the idea that lower autonomy expectations (expectations for less self-expression) might explain negative outgroup attitudes. Findings from four studies linked autonomy expectations to intergroup emotions and behaviors.

Netta Weinstein
Senior Lecturer. Cardiff University. Cardiff. UK.

Luca Wolf
Postdoctoral Researcher. Cardiff University. Cardiff. UK.

Nicole Legate
Assistant Professor. Illinois Institute of Technology. Chicago. Illinois. USA.

Lisa Legault
Assistant Professor. Clarkson University. Potsdam. USA.

221/6604 All Part of a Day’s Work: Social Identification Moderates the Relationship Between Acceptance and Well-Being

We propose that the acceptance of group-based stressors predicts reductions in psychological distress to the extent that people identify strongly with that group. Two studies demonstrated that only when social identification was high stressor acceptance was effective in promoting well-being.

Monique Crane

221/6605 Can Harmful Normative Behaviors Become Internalized?: Capturing the Identity Factors Promoting the Internalization of Harm

We examine the conditions under which group members can come to internalize intergroup harm. Three experiments revealed greater difficulty in internalizing harm compared to tolerance, even when the harm is normative, but that an exclusive superordinate identity promoted this internalization.

Catherine Amiot

Winfried Louis
A/Professor. Department of Psychology. The University of Queensland. Brisbane. QLD. Australia.

Jacqueline Phillips
Professor of Neuroscience. Department of Biomedical Science. Macquarie University. North Ryde. Sydney. NSW. Australia.

221/186
Social Psychological Research on Information Processing and Decision Making in Economical Contexts

Andalucía III Room

Our symposium presents results and implications derived from various studies covering a broad range of decision making issues, including biases in financial decisions, the role of selective attention and information processing in consumer choice, and information checking behavior on websites.

Chair:
Claudia Vogrincic-Haselbacher

221/18601 Pitting Decision Quality Against Information Quantity: A Haunting Tradeoff

Experiments with psychology and economics students and depressive patients demonstrate conservative biases in a financial investment game. By sampling too much information for individual trading decisions, the number of trading opportunities is too small to optimally exploit the possible payoffs.

Klaus Fiedler
Professor. Department of Social Psychology. University of Heidelberg. Germany

Jürgen Eichberger

Knut Schnell
MD. University Hospital Heidelberg. Heidelberg. Germany

221/18602 Consumer Decisions Under High Information Load: Determinants of Decision Quality

In two experiments we examined individual and contextual determinants of information processing and decision quality in an applied economical context. Successful outcomes involved focused processing of a medium amount of information and were related to diverse individual and contextual variables.

Ursula Athenstaedt

Claudia Vogrincic-Haselbacher
How Selective Attention Shapes Consumers’ Preferences
In two experiments, we examined whether selective attention during a first exposure phase influences choice in a subsequent task through earlier and longer fixations, activation of learned selection responses, and perceived fluency. The results show the importance of perceived fluency.

Arnd Florack
Professor, Department of Applied Psychology, Applied Social Psychology and Consumer Research. University of Vienna. Vienna, Austria

Martin Egger
PhD candidate, Department of Applied Psychology, Applied Social Psychology and Consumer Research. University of Vienna. Vienna, Austria

Click Or Skip: The Role Of Experience In Easy-Click Checking Decisions
Based on the decisions from experience framework we explain that both under- as well as overchecking may result from the underweighting of rare events due to reliance on small samples of past checking experiences. Accordingly we suggest intervention strategies.

Yefim Roth
PhD candidate, Faculty of Industrial Engineering and Management at the Technion, Haifa. Haifa, Israel.

Michaela Wänke
Professor, Department of Consumer Psychology, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany

Ido Erev
Professor, Faculty of Industrial Engineering and Management at the Technion, Haifa. Haifa, Israel.

New Perspectives on Prosocial Behaviour
Andalucía II Room
This symposium brings together recent contributions to the field of prosocial behaviour. The first two presentations highlight the impact of group membership on prosocial behaviour. The last two presentations test the effectiveness of strategies for promoting intergroup and/or society-wide prosociality.

Ana Leite
Social Psychologist, Lecturer, Department of Psychology, University of Roehampton. London, United Kingdom.

Julie Van De Vyver
School of Psychology, University of Lincoln, UK

Intergroup Name-Calling: Comparing Helpful Bystander Intentions to Victim-Perpetrator-Bystander Triads
This study examines bystander responses to name-calling from an intergroup perspective (British membership vs. Eastern European). When an outgroup bystander was presented, participants were more likely to report ‘telling a teacher’ for an outgroup victim, compared to an ingroup victim.

Nicola Abbott
Developmental Social Psychologist, Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, Politics and Sociology, Canterbury Christ Church University. Canterbury, UK.

Sally Palmer
Developmental Social Psychologist, Lecturer, Department of Psychology and Human Development, UCL Institute of Education. London, UK

Julie Van De Vyver
School of Psychology, University of Lincoln, UK

Challenging Intergroup Social Exclusion: Differences Between Majority and Minority-Status Members
The current study examines children’s (N=367) responses to intergroup social exclusion. Majority (Cypriot) and minority (non-Cypriot) participant evaluations and helping intentions differ: non-Cypriot’s evaluate intergroup exclusion more negatively and report higher helping intentions. However, intergroup control predicts helping among Cypriots.

Sally Palmer
Developmental Social Psychologist, Lecturer, Department of Psychology and Human Development, UCL Institute of Education. London, UK

Indirect Contact as a Strategy to Promote Outgroup Prosociality
Two studies (one experiment and one correlational) examine the effectiveness of indirect intergroup contact in promoting outgroup prosociality. Results offer support to the idea that indirect contact can effectively promote outgroup prosociality, through similar mechanisms through which it reduces prejudice.

Ana Leite
Social Psychologist, Lecturer, Department of Psychology, University of Roehampton. London, UK

Julie Van De Vyver
School of Psychology, University of Lincoln, UK

Dominic Abrams
Social Psychologist, Professor, School of Psychology, University of Kent. Canterbury, UK

Georgina Randsley de Moura
Social Psychologist, Senior Lecturer and Head of School, School of Psychology, University of Kent. Canterbury, UK

Lynsey Mahmood
Social Psychologist, Lecturer, School of Psychology, University of Kent. Canterbury, UK

The Arts as a Social Psychological Catalyst for Human Prosociality and Cooperation
Testing a psychological model of arts and kindness we analyse data from a nationally representative UK sample (N = 30,476). Results show that, over and above personality and demographic variables, individuals’ arts engagement predicts their prosociality over time.

Julie Van De Vyver
School of Psychology, University of Lincoln, UK

Dominic Abrams
Social Psychologist, Professor, School of Psychology, University of Kent. Canterbury, UK

Discussion
Mark Levine
Professor of Social Psychology, University of Exeter, UK

How Men and Women Regulate Work and Family Roles in Face of Different Social Norms
Seminar Room
This symposium outlines the gendered social norms men and women face in combining work and family roles. We show how adhering to or deviating from such norms evokes different self-regulatory processes and examine possibilities for change towards gender equality.

Chair:

Loes Meeussen
Postdoctoral researcher, Centre for Social and Cultural Psychology, University of Leuven. Leuven, Belgium.

Sticky and Slippery Gender Stereotypes: The Gender Prioritization Model
In this theoretical and empirical talk, I will present a new model building on previous theory to explain why penalty and praise of people who act in gender congruent ways may perpetuate gender stereotypes.
221/5901 Sex, Drugs, and Modern Dance: Understanding the Dynamics of Interpersonal Status Through Social Network Analysis
Andalucia I Room
Can dancing, drinking, and sexual promiscuity foster social ties and interpersonal status? This symposium presents social network analysis as a state-of-the-art method for complementing traditional self-report measures, which can expand our knowledge of young adolescents’ and adults’ social psychological worlds.

Chair: Lysann Zander

221/13101 Friendships, Personality, Sexual Behavior, and Group Identity in Fraternities and Sororities: Longitudinal Social Network Analyses
232 fraternity and sorority members provided information about friendships across 3 time points. Longitudinal analyses revealed that increases in popularity for men in fraternities but not women in sororities.

Chair: Katharina Block
How Social Networks Mediate the Effect of a Dance Intervention on Students’ Sense of Belonging

Information about social networks and sense of belonging were collected in 30 classrooms—15 partaking in a project involving weekly collective dancing sessions. Longitudinal mediation analyses showed that dancing facilitated experienced belonging via increasing actual acceptance by and of co-dancers.

Lysann Zander
Education & Psychology, Freie Universität Berlin; Social Psychology, New York University Berlin, Germany
Madeleine Kreutzmann
Education & Psychology, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany
Gregory D. Webster
Professor, Social Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, United States
Bettina Hannover
Education & Psychology, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Discussion of Contributions

Vera Hoorens
Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Leuven, Leuven, Netherlands

The Role of Perceived Complexity in Moral Judgement

Three studies use a novel method of manipulating perceptions of complexity of a cause-effect chain; showing that a person involved in a process perceived as complex received more lenient moral judgements than one involved in a process perceived as simple.

Colin Foad
Research Associate. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. United Kingdom.
Greg Maio


All norm conflicts share the same expectation-based social structure, consisting of a finite set of roles. Third-party behavior in norm conflicts can be explained by the interplay of role-taking and identity-related processes.

Johannes Schwabe
Research Associate [PhD Cand.]. Psychological Methods. Department of Psychology. Philipp-University Marburg. Marburg. Germany
Mario Gollwitzer

Power and Moral Reasoning

Four studies tested the generalizability and underlying mechanism of the notion that possession or lack of power affects moral reasoning. Power only affects moral reasoning under low conflict dilemmas rather than high conflict ones. Goal-orientation and cognitive processing style are possible mechanisms.

Mufan Zheng
Ana Guinote

A Closer Look at the Moral High Ground: Deontological Judges Are Perceived as More Moral.

Targets who reject [vs. accept] outcome-maximizing harm in moral dilemmas are perceived as more moral. Morality perceptions can be differentiated from warmth, and are driven by perceived moral rule adherence. However, expressing deontological judgments also has negative consequences for judges.

Alexa Weiss
Sarah C. Rom
Paul Conway
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Florida State University. Tallahassee. USA.

Reactions to the Moral Behavior of Others

We investigate how people react to the moral behavior of others. We will demonstrate positive, as well as negative reactions to the moral behavior of others, in a range of studies in different content domains.
**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**SATURDAY**

**221/1497** Beyond Outcomes: The Influence of Intentions and Social Expectations

Two studies investigated justice sensitivity in relation to how targets with negative vs. positive social labels who act morally vs. unmorally are remembered and perceived. Counterintuitively, people who fear exploitation are likely to remember trustworthy Satanists better than untrustworthy scientists.

Philipp Süssnenbach
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, Philipps-University Marburg, Marburg, Germany.

Mario Gollwitzer
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, Philipps-University Marburg, Marburg, Germany.

**221/1792** The Denial of Morality, Competence, and Sociability

Five empirical studies examined whether the fundamental dimensions of social judgement drive devaluation of others through verbal insults and whether denying morality leads to stronger social-cognitive, emotional and behavioural reactions than competence and sociability. Findings confirmed the primacy of morality.

Flavia Albarello
Psychologist, Research fellow, University of Bologna

**221/1730** Thermography, Empathy and Moral Dilemmas

We researched the relationship between body temperature, moral judgment, empathy and cognitive style (deliberative or intuitive), finding that high and low empathy participants have different thermal changes, different cognitive styles and tend to make opposite decisions resolving moral dilemmas.

Alexandra Fleischmann
Psychologist, Social Cognition Center Cologne, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany.

Joris Lammers
Psychologist, Social Cognition Center Cologne, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany.

Adam D. Galinsky
Psychologist, Columbia Business School, Columbia University, New York, USA.

**221/7403** Satanists and Scientists: Justice Sensitivity Moderates Memory and Perception for Targets Who Violate Social Expectations

Two studies investigated justice sensitivity in relation to how targets with negative vs. positive social labels who act morally vs. unmorally are remembered and perceived. Counterintuitively, people who fear exploitation are likely to remember trustworthy Satanists better than untrustworthy scientists.

Philipp Süssnenbach
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, Philipps-University Marburg, Marburg, Germany.

Mario Gollwitzer
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, Philipps-University Marburg, Marburg, Germany.

**221/7404** Feelings of Immorality Influence the Selection of Moral Comparison Targets

Seven studies show that people with a threatened sense of morality avoid upward moral comparisons. This effect extends to everyday choices and even occurs when downward comparisons are costly. The effect also extends to extreme comparisons, but not to nonhumans.

Alexandra Fleischmann
Psychologist, Social Cognition Center Cologne, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany.

Joris Lammers
Psychologist, Social Cognition Center Cologne, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany.

Adam D. Galinsky
Psychologist, Columbia Business School, Columbia University, New York, USA.

**221/1837** Brief Exposure to Pope Francis Heightens Moral Beliefs About Climate Change

Has Pope Francis’s call for climate change action influenced moral beliefs about the issue? In a representative survey experiment, priming the pope heightened Americans’ moral beliefs about climate change and attributions of personal responsibility. Key moderators (issue awareness) are discussed.

Jonathon Schuldt
Psychologist, Assistant Professor, Department of Communication, Cornell University, USA.

Adam Pearson
Psychologist, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Pomona College, Claremont, California, USA.

Rainer Romero-Canas
Psychologist, Environmental Defense Fund, New York, NY, USA.

Dylan Larson-Konar
Environmental Defense Fund, New York, NY, USA.

**221/1436** A Test of the Moral Value of Food Consumption Using the Moral Balancing Paradigm

Participants randomly assigned to consume a healthy or unhealthy food were found to be equally likely to cheat after food consumption. However, participants who ate the unhealthy food were more likely to volunteer than those who ate the healthy food.

Xochitl De la Piedad García
Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, Australian Catholic University, Melbourne, Australia.

Aimee Brown
Honours Student, School of Psychology, Australian Catholic University, Melbourne, Australia.

Jake Linard
PhD Candidate, School of Psychology, Australian Catholic University, Melbourne, Australia.

Leah Kaufmann
Lecturer, School of Psychology, Australian Catholic University, Melbourne, Australia.

**221/1416** The Effect of Moral Blame on Attitudinal and Behavioral Change

Moral pressure groups often use blame to encourage attitudinal and behavioral change. We, however, hypothesized that blame is counterproductive. Testing this hypothesis regarding promotion of veganism, we found blame-framing increased justification of current behavior, and correspondingly, attitudinal and behavioral entrenchment.

Deborah Shulman
PhD student, Baruch Ivcher School of Psychology, The Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Herzliya, Israel.

Mor Shnitzer
MA student, Baruch Ivcher School of Psychology, The Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Herzliya, Israel.

Michal Reifen Tager
Psychologist, Baruch Ivcher School of Psychology, The Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Herzliya, Israel.

**221/1535** The Effect of Moral Blame on Attitudinal and Behavioral Change

Using a dyadic Sender-Responder Game we investigate the influence of intention, outcome and deception on reward and punishment. Responses to behavior of others depend more strongly on intentions than outcomes, especially when verification of the real intentions is possible.

Nils Köbis
Post-Doctoral Researcher, CREED, Department of Economics, University of Amsterdam.

Schächtele Simeon
PhD, Department of Cognitive, Perceptual, and Brain Sciences University College London.

Tobias Gerstenberg
PhD student, Department of Cognitive, Perceptual, and Brain Sciences University College London.

Ro’i Zultan
Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

Shaül Shalvi
Associate Professor, Center for Research in Experimental Economics and political Decision making and at the Psychology Department at the University of Amsterdam.

Yaakov Kaarev
Professor (emeritus) of Education; Department of Education, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
POWER AND ANGER AS RISK FACTORS IN HIGH IMPACT CONFLICTS WITHIN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

Conflicts can lead to the deterioration of couple relationships. Two studies have shown the negative impact of the seriousness of the conflict and relational power through anger on increasing destructive strategies used to deal with conflicts that can damage affective relationships.

Maria Alonso Ferreras

Immaculada Valor Segura

JUSTIFICATION OF SEXUAL COERCION TACTICS AS A CONDITION OF LEAVING THE INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP

This research analyzes the influence of sexual coaxing, sexual coercion, and sexual aggression on the justification of the aggression and on the probability of leaving the relationship, as well as how dependency and sexual assertiveness moderated this relation.

Marta Garrido Macías

Immaculada Valor Segura

Francisa Expósito Jiménez

BEING READY FOR A COMMITTED RELATIONSHIP: TESTING HYPOTHESIZED ANTECEDENTS

We examined hypothesized antecedents of commitment readiness, the subjective sense of feeling ready for a committed relationship at a given time. In two cross-sectional studies, involving college students and MTurk participants, significant associations in hypothesized directions were found.

Sonja Utz
Psychologist. Professor. Social Media Lab. Leibniz-Institut für Wissensmedien, Tübingen, Germany

Christopher Agnew
Social Psychologist. Department of Psychological Sciences. Purdue University. West Lafayette, Indiana. USA

Benjamin Hadden
Social Psychologist. Department of Psychological Sciences. Purdue University. West Lafayette, Indiana. USA

Kenneth Tan
Social Psychologist. Department of Psychological Sciences. Purdue University. West Lafayette, Indiana. USA

IT DOESN'T HURT TO ASK: QUESTION-ASKING INCREASES LIKING

Across three studies of live conversations, we identity a robust relationship between question-asking and liking. Using machine learning algorithms to detect follow-up questions in speed-dating data, we find that people who ask more follow-up questions get second dates more often.

Karen Huang
PHD Candidate. Harvard University. Cambridge. USA.

Mike Yeomans
Postdoctoral Fellow. Harvard University. Cambridge. USA.

Alison Brooks
Assistant Professor. Harvard University. Cambridge. USA.

Julia Minson
Assistant Professor. Harvard University. Cambridge. USA.

Francesca Gino
Professor. Harvard University. Cambridge. USA.

ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS INCREASE SELF-OTHER INTEGRATION IN JOINT SIMON TASK

The present study tested the influence of romantic relationship vs. friendship on the Joint Simon Effect (JSE) – indexing the inclusion of the other in the self. Romantic relationship facilitated the JSE, providing empirical evidence for the self-expansion model of love.

Virgínia Quintard
Psychologist. University of Poitiers. CNRS. Centre de Recherches sur la Cognition et l’Apprentissage. France

Stéphane Jouffre
Associate Professor. University of Poitiers. CNRS. Centre de Recherches sur la Cognition et l’Apprentissage. France

Jean-Claude Croiset
Professor. University of Poitiers. CNRS. Centre de Recherches sur la Cognition et l’Apprentissage. France

Cédric Bouquet
Professor. University of Poitiers. CNRS. Centre de Recherches sur la Cognition et l’Apprentissage. France

FACEBOOK OR FACE-TO-FACE: WHAT’S THE DIFFERENCE? AN INVESTIGATION OF OFFLINE THEORIES OF RELATIONSHIP FORMATION IN A SOCIAL MEDIA CONTEXT

Viewing a person’s social media self-disclosures without engaging in any direct interaction with that person-known as passive consumption - has become common. In the light of this development, our study aimed to re-examine traditional theories of face-to-face interaction.

Amy Christiane Orben

Robin Dunbar

FROM RELATIONAL TO INTERSTITIAL COMMUNICATION: THE INFLUENCE OF INTIMACY, FREQUENCY AND POSITIVITY ON RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

Mobile phones have changed relationship maintenance to interstitial communication. We examined how emotional closeness and geographical distance affect communication patterns (used channels; frequency and content [intimacy, positivity, entertainment value]) and how frequency and content of messages predict relationship satisfaction.

Sonja Utz
Psychologist. Professor. Social Media Lab. Leibniz-Institut für Wissensmedien, Tübingen, Germany

Rebecca Cobban
Psychology student. University of Glasgow. Glasgow. UK
Implicit Partner Evaluations and Close Relationships Satisfaction: The Mediating Role of Positive Non-Verbal Behaviors

Integrating research on interpersonal processes and implicit social cognition, we investigated spontaneous mechanisms that could explain the effects of implicit partner evaluations on romantic relationship. We showed that positive non-verbal behaviors mediated these effects on subsequent relationship satisfaction.

Rudy Faure

Francesca Righetti

Magdalena Seibel

Wilhelm Hofmann

Individual and Dyadic Gain Spirals of Resources

Two-wave, dyadic study (N = 130 working couples) found support for individual and dyadic resource accumulation: contextual resources (social support) improved work engagement through an increase in personal resources (self-efficacy) although results differed across gender.

Ewelina Smoktunowicz
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities. Warsaw. Poland

Roman Cieslak
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities. Warsaw. Poland/Psychologist. Trauma, Health, and Hazards Center, University of Colorado Colorado Springs, US

Evangelia Demerouti
Psychologist. Department of Industrial Engineering & Innovation Sciences, Eindhoven University of Technology, Eindhoven, Netherlands

Does Michelangelo Care About Age? Age-related Differences in the Michelangelo Phenomenon

The Michelangelo phenomenon describes how people move closer to their ideal self based on their close partners’ perceptual and behavioral affirmation. Examining age-related differences, our study revealed the framework as both age-generalizable and age-dependent with respect to particular aspects.

Janina Larissa Bühler

Rebekka Weidmann

Madoka Kumashiro

Alexander Grob

Mindfulness Benefits Relationships by Promoting Acceptance

Results of two studies suggested that mindfulness benefited romantic relationship satisfaction by promoting acceptance of partner imperfections. Mindfulness was either measured as a trait or manipulated over 12 days. Results further suggested that benefits extended to the dyadic level.

Gesa Kappen
Social and Cultural Psychology. Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University, Nijmegen, the Netherlands.

Johan Karremans
Associate Professor, Social and Cultural Psychology, Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University, Nijmegen, the Netherlands.
18.20 - 19.30 h.  
**Round Table Discussion: The EASP Diversity Report**

Manuel Falla Room

**Discussants:**
- Stephen D. Reicher
- Boglárka Nyúl
- Torun Lindholm
- Nóra Anna Lantos

EASP is committed to promote and support all types of diversity within the association—gender, geographic, thematic, and methodological—and to facilitate a supportive and inclusive environment for members from a diverse membership. To ensure this goal is achieved, the Executive Committee has commissioned an analysis of the past and present situation regarding diversity within the organization across all our activities (awards, grants, meetings, etc.). A Diversity Working Party (WP) has collected and analyzed existing data to determine whether there is a need for more systematic analyses into barriers to and facilitators of diversity in EASP. In this GM session, the WP presents and discusses key findings from this project. The results include analyses of membership over time broken down by geography, gender, age, and level; data on meeting participation, Presidents, EC members, prize winners, meeting organizers, and journal editors/associate editors/editorial boards broken down by the same categories plus [where appropriate] thematic and methodological approach. The audience is invited to participate in a discussion of conclusions and practical proposals for increasing the diversity within the organization.

18.20 - 19.30 h.  
**Poster: Session 1**

HALL

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### Social Cognition

221/1015  
**Self-Affirmation Improves Music Performance Among Performers High in Sensation Seeking.**

We tested whether a self-affirmation manipulation could improve undergraduate students’ achievement in a formal musical performance examination. Self-affirmation augmented the performance of musicians who would otherwise perform worse than their counterparts under formal evaluative circumstances; those high in sensation seeking.

- Susan Churchill  
  Senior Lecturer, University of Chichester, Chichester, West Sussex, UK
- Donna Jessop  
  Senior Lecturer, University of Sussex, Falmer, East Sussex, UK
- Peter Harris  
  Professor, University of Sussex, Falmer, East Sussex, UK

221/1027  
**Conflict and Embodiment in Decision Making**

One experiment presents how dominant/non-dominant hand use impacts information processing in base rate fallacy (BRF) problems. Using non-dominant hand, to solve neutral problems (vs congruent / non-congruent problems-the conflict variable), increases the number of correct answers in BRF problems.

- Mihaela Boza  
  Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania

221/1050  
**The Mediating Role of Emotion Regulation Between Subjective Well-Being and Brainstorming in University Students**

In this study, we examined relations among of emotion regulation, subjective well-being and brainstorming, and mediator role of emotion regulation between subjective well-being and brainstorming.

- Bilgesu Hascuhadar  
  Psychologist, Research Assistant, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu, Turkey
- Hamit COSKUN  
  Psychologist, Professor, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu, Turkey

221/1053  
**Beast in the Crowd and the Ugliness Avoidance Bias**

Introducing the face-in-the-crowd paradigm to physical attractiveness research, we found in two studies (total n = 230), that low physically attractive targets were processed more efficiently compared to average and high attractive targets, supporting the Ugliness Avoidance Bias.

- Sascha Schwarz  
  Psychologist, Senior Lecturer, University of Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany
- Manfred Hessebrauck  
  Psychologist, Professor, University of Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany

221/1056  
**Victim Sensitivity Predicts Aggression Above and Beyond the Hostile Attribution Bias**

Victim sensitivity predicted higher aggression in N=349 adults and N=279 adolescents when controlling for the hostile attribution bias. It was the more consistent and stronger predictor—particularly in children and reactive aggression. Victim sensitivity requires stronger attention by aggression research.

- Rebecca Bondü  
  Psychologist, Professor for Developmental Psychology, Department of Psychology, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany

221/1077  
**Fear, Helplessness and Injustice: Social Representations of Repressions and Rehabilitation in Three Generations of Descendants of Repressed People**

The study revealed how the distance towards the repressions influenced on the SRs of repressions, repressed people and rehabilitation, as well as on the work over the traumatic experience.
221/1089 Stereotyping, Decision-Making, Mathematical Modelling
Notwithstanding years of research — and countless demonstrations of the undesirable consequences of stereotyping — the precise mechanisms through which stereotypes influence person construal remain unknown. Here, using mathematical modelling, it was shown that stereotyping is underpinned by a decisional bias.

Johanna Falben
School of Psychology, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland, UK

Marius Golubickis
School of Psychology, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland, UK

Neil Macrae
School of Psychology, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland, UK

221/1094 EEG Components of Social Simon Effect
The aim of this study was to investigate how performing a task with another person affects action planning and control. We used simple cognitive task (Simon task) and we measured (ERPs) while subjects performed this task individually and in pairs.

Dorota Karwowska
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Faculty of Psychology. University of Warsaw

Magdalena Zielieniwksa
Physicist. Faculty of Physics. University of Warsaw

Anna Chabuda
Physicist. Faculty of Physics. University of Warsaw

221/1093 The Other Side of the Bookshelf on the Paradoxical Consequences of Spatial Perspective Rotation for In-frahumanization
The present research examined spatial perspective taking and how it affects the perception of other people’s emotionality. The results showed that rotation conditions amplified the effect of infra-humanization, the partner was seen as less capable of experiencing uniquely human emotions.

Anna Szuster
Psychologist. Professor. Faculty of Psychology University of Warsaw

Agnieszka Wojnarowska
Psychologist. Dr. Faculty of Psychology. University of Warsaw

221/1106 Contextualized Attribution: How Do Young Unemployed People Blame Themselves and the System?
This mixed methods study investigates how young unemployed people attribute in times of neoliberalism emphasising the role of the self. We find that investigating attributions as self-blame and system-blame sheds new light on the complex relationship between attributions and subjective well-being.

Sabina Putz
Ph.D. Department of Psychology. Centre for Applied and Theoretical Social Psychology. University of Copenhagen

221/1112 Are We Mere Numbers? Magnitude Processing in Social Comparisons
Magnitudes and space are interlocked through a mental line. So far it is unclear if this mental line also influences social comparisons. In a behavioral experiment, we found evidence that social attributes are indeed processed as magnitudes.

Lisa V. Eckerstorfer
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. University of Graz. Graz Austria

Gayannee Kedia
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. University of Graz. Graz Austria

221/1111 Exploring Religiosity and Sacrificial Harm Rejection: Separate and Shared Pathways to Deontological and Utilitarian Inclinations
We used process dissociation to explore mediators between religiosity and moral dilemma judgments. Utilitarian concern mediates religiosity on deontological inclinations, whereas belief in divine commands mediated reduced utilitarian inclinations. Fatalism and moral absolutism positively mediated religiosity on both parameters simultaneously.

Caleb Reynolds
Graduate Student. Department of Psychology. Florida State University. Tallahassee, FL. United States.

Paul Conway
Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. Florida State University. Tallahassee, FL. United States.

221/1116 Social Representations of Russian Students About Status
The goal of research is to study the structure and content of student’s representations about high and low status. It was found that the cores of representations of leaders and outsiders have differences in number of elements and content orientation.

Mariana Sachkova

Irina Timoshina
Psychologist. Moscow State University of Psychology and Education. Moscow. Russia.

221/1115 Exploring Religiosity and Sacrificial Harm Rejection: Separate and Shared Pathways to Deontological and Utilitarian Inclinations
We used process dissociation to explore mediators between religiosity and moral dilemma judgments. Utilitarian concern mediates religiosity on deontological inclinations, whereas belief in divine commands mediated reduced utilitarian inclinations. Fatalism and moral absolutism positively mediated religiosity on both parameters simultaneously.

Caleb Reynolds
Graduate Student. Department of Psychology. Florida State University. Tallahassee, FL. United States.

Paul Conway
Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. Florida State University. Tallahassee, FL. United States.

221/1116 Study of the Factor Modulating Commitment for Children
This study tried to identify factors involved in the modulation of commitment for children. Children were submitted to a foot in the door situation and social development was measured for each child. No social development effect on commitment was found.

Clément POIRIER
Phd student. University of Bordeaux, France

Alexandre Pascual
Phd. University of Bordeaux, France

221/1117 The Impact of Effort Expenditure on Stereotyping in Older Age
Drawing on Hess’ Selective Engagement Theory, we examined whether greater stereotyping among older vs. young adults, can be decreased through higher effort. Despite older adults’ higher effort expenditure in the task, they were more prone to stereotyping than younger counterparts.
Moral Development in Juvenile Offenders: A Meta-Analytical Review

From the perspective of social competence model, moral development is presented as an interesting factor to reduce delinquency. This meta-analytical review aims to prove whether the development of moral reasoning is located in lower stages in juvenile offenders.

Maria Patricia Navas Sánchez
Psychologist. University of Santiago de Compostela. Santiago de Compostela, Spain

The Role of Temporal Distance in Prospective Attributions to Will

Beliefs about the impact of will imply making choices based on inner goals. We demonstrated in three studies that construal of events in terms of goals (manipulated via temporal distance or measured as an individual tendency) enhances attributions to will.

Elena Stephan
Department of Psychology. Bar-Ilan University. Israel

Males are on top and females on bottom in cognition

Our studies suggest that stereotypical thinking involves spatial simulation. We found that when participants thought about gender in stereotypic ways (males-powerful, females-powerless), they tended to mentally simulate males at the top and females at the bottom of the vertical dimension.

Natalia Zarzecna
Psychologist. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff, UK.

Misery Loves Company: Moral Judgments of Harm to Single versus Multiple Victims

We report what seems to be a bias in moral judgment, showing that an immoral act is judged as less immoral when it affects several victims - compared to a single individual.

Daffie Konis
PhD Candidate. School of Psychological Sciences. Tel-Aviv University. Israel

Stereotype-Consistent Recall: From Subtle Gender Cues to Autobiographical Memory Biases

Integrating research on stereotype priming and reconstructive memory, we hypothesized that the exposure to gender-related cues influences autobiographical recall. We showed that the more participants had stereotyped associations the more they reported stereotype-consistent memories following the exposition to gender-related cues.

Tina Chevallereau
PhD Student. Catholic University of Louvain. Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.

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Tina Chevallereau
PhD Student. Catholic University of Louvain. Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.
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<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tr>
<td>221/14302</td>
<td>When Correspondence Inferences Discounting Trait Inferences When Situational Explanation Activates the Trait</td>
<td>Sofia Jacinto (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal), Marina Ferreira (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)</td>
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<td>221/14303</td>
<td>A Bad Deed is More Revealing When You’re Powerless: Inferring Traits About Powerful/less Others</td>
<td>João Braga (Post-Doc Researcher. Faculty of Psychology. University of Lisbon. Faculty of Human Sciences. Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Portugal), Anne Kendil (Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Indiana University Bloomington, USA), Mário Ferreira (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>221/14303</td>
<td>The Faces of Person and Face Perception Models: Dominance and Competence Diverge in Face Evaluation</td>
<td>Filipa de Almeida (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal &amp; Faculty of Brain Sciences, University College London, UK), Diana Orghan (Faculty of Psychology, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal &amp; Psychology Department. Harvard University, USA), Sofia Jacinto (Faculty of Psychology, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal &amp; Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Indiana University Bloomington, USA), Ana Santos (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal), Leonel Garcia-Marques (Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)</td>
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**18th General Meeting of the European Association of Social Psychology**

**EASP**

**EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**UNIVERSITY OF GRANADA**

**18.20 - 19.30 h. Poster: Session 1**

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**WEDNESDAY**

**THURSDAY**

**FRIDAY**

**SATURDAY**

**64**
Identifying the Psychophysiological Basis of Perspective Taking and Boundary Conditions of Perspectives Taking’s Prosocial Consequences

We examined the psychophysiological basis of perspective taking and tested its relation to helping behavior. Perspective taking is experienced as challenge by the perspective taker and it only increases helping behavior for sad but not for angry or disgusted individuals.

Claudia Sassenrath
Psychologist. PhD. Department of Social Psychology. Institute of Psychology and Education. Ulm University. Germany

Michael Wagner
Psychologist. Department of Social Psychology. Institute of Psychology and Education. Ulm University. Germany

Johannes Keller
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Social Psychology. Institute of Psychology and Education. Ulm University. Germany

Intergroup relations

Intergroup Anxiety and Inclusion of Animals in the Self in the Context of Human-Animal Contacts.

We conducted a cross-sectional study among 240 Canadians. Structural equation modeling analyses revealed that contact with pets predicted more positive attitudes toward animals in general through greater inclusion of animals in the self and lower intergroup anxiety toward animals.

Béatrice Auger
Doctoral Student. University of Quebec in Montreal. Montreal, QC, Canada.

Catherine Amiot
Professor. University of Quebec in Montreal. Montreal, QC, Canada.

Enhancing Trust in Refugees: The Effect of an Independent Third Person’s Communication

Stereotype-inconsistent communication enhanced locals’ trust in refugees, but only when the communicator was psychologically close to the locals. In this case, negation of stereotypic content (but not affirmation of counter-stereotypic content) led to more trust the lower NCC was.

Kevin Winter

Kai Sassenberg

Florian Landkammer

A Foot in Both Camps: How Intergroup Leaders Are Evaluated as Functions of Their Identity and Subgroup Relations

Competent leadership exerted in an entity is achieved through embodying the relevant social identities and subgroup leadership. Findings suggested that a leader’s attribute, intergroup relation, and individual’s identity-centrality of their in-group have multiplier effects on their assessment of the leader.

Lilllian But
Graduate Student. Division of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences - Social Psychology Department. Claremont Graduate University. Claremont, United States.

Michael Hogg
Professor. Division of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences - Social Psychology Department. Claremont Graduate University. Claremont, United States.

Understanding the Impact of the Hajj: Increased Positive Intergroup Attitudes at a Religious Mass Gathering

A survey of 1176 pilgrims at the Hajj, Mecca, found that perceived support predicted self-reported positive change in intergroup attitudes through social identification, supporting a contact explanation. Positive experience and exhaustion indirectly predicted attitudes suggesting the role of emotional experience.

John Drury
Reader in Social Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Sussex. UK.

Hani Al-Anabusi
School of Psychology. University of Sussex, UK, and Department of Urban Design, Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques Institute for Hajj Research, Umm Al-Qura University. Mecca, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Vivian L. Vignoles
Reader in Social Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Sussex, UK.

Sander Oogink Ogink
Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience. Maastricht University. Universiteitssingel, Netherlands.

Penalized for Professional Development? Social Dominance Orientation Moderates Reactions to Beneficiaries of Minority Outreach and Training Programs

This paper examines the spillover effect that affiliations with training and outreach programs (programs that provide professional training and/or resources to members of underrepresented minority groups) have on its members. Across a set of studies, we show that social dominance orientation (SDO) is negatively related to evaluations of underrepresented group members who are affiliated with training and outreach programs.

Miguel Unzueta
Associate Professor of Management. University of California, Los Angeles. USA.

Safiya Castel
Doctoral Student in Management. University of California, Los Angeles. USA.

Support for Dominance or Antigalitarianism? The Examination of the New Social Dominance Orientation Scale (SDO7)

We examined the factors of the new social dominance orientation scale (SDO7): opposition to equality and group-based dominance. They relate to different kind of prejudice and predict attitudes toward specific outgroups (Roma, Jews, migrants, homeless, gay/lesbian and overweight people) differently.

Laura Faragó

Anna Kende

Changing Mind Can Change the Perception of History?

The studies examine the question whether complexity of thinking can overwrite the group identity demands leading to different perception of history. Results show connection between ego-identity status and national identity and their effect on history perception, however complexity of thinking did not influence the narrative construction of historical events.

Orsolya Vincze
Psychologist, Institute of Psychology, Department of Social and Organizational Psychology. University of Pecs, Hungary.

Female and Male Leaders - Leader Evaluation and Team Cohesiveness in the Process of Team Development

We examined how gender stereotypes impact leaders’ evaluations in team development process. We found women to be evaluated more favorably than men at the beginning of the project (not at the end), and they built more cohesive teams over time.

Agnieszka Pietraszkiewicz

Núria Rovira-Asenjo
Psychologist, Department of Chemical Engineering, Universitat Rovira i Virgili. Tarragona. Catalonam, Spain.

Sabine Sczesny
Professor, Institute of Psychology. Social Psychology and Social Neuroscience. University of Bern, Switzerland.
Navigating Race in a Diverse Environment
We examined how living in a racially-diverse environment influenced daily race-related intergroup behaviors via experience-sampling. We found greater exposure to racially-diverse others was related to more interracial interactions, using race in daily conversations, and comfort in talking about race-related topics.

Chanel Meyers
Graduate Student, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA.

Kristin Pauker
Associate Professor, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA.

Measuring Ageism in Children: Current and Future Directions
There are mixed findings in the literature regarding the existence of ageism among children which have been linked with the lack of uniformity of the measures used. In this study we present a systematic literature review of the available measures.

Joana Mendonca
ISCTE - IUL (Lisbon University Institute)

Sibila Marques
Assistant Professor, Department of Social and Organizational Psychology, School of Social Sciences. ISCTE-IUL (Lisbon University Institute)

Individual and Interpersonal Predictors of Attitudes toward Lesbians, Gays, and Transgender People: A Focus on Perspective Taking
We used path analysis to test a model in which political orientation (study 1) and right-wing authoritarianism (study 2) predicted attitudes toward gays, lesbians, and transpeople via contact quantity, contact quality, and perspective taking.

Lauren Coursey
University of Texas at Arlington

Kasey Kajiwara
Lecturer, Graduate School of Education, University of Bristol, UK

Stigma and Social Support in Substance Abuse: Implications for Mental Health and Well-Being
Individuals with substance abuse suffer from severe public and internalised stigma. We examined how perceived stigma influences individuals in treatment for substance abuse, and whether internalised stigma and shame are mechanisms which link social support with better health and well-being.

Marta Sales-Pardo
Associate Professor, Department of Chemical Engineering, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Catalonia, Spain

Roger Guimerà
ICREA Research Professor, Department of Chemical Engineering, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Catalonia, Spain

Tània Gumí
Lecturer, professor, Department of Chemical Engineering, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Catalonia, Spain

School as a Zero-Sum Game Between Boys and Girls: Gender Differences in Perceptions
We examined whether students perceived school as a zero-sum competitive game between boys and girls. As expected, in a threatening gender competition context when exposed to outgroup achievement, boys endorsed gender zero-sum beliefs more strongly, whereas girls did not.

Alyson Sicard
Doctoral student, Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale et Cognitive. CNRS UMR 6024. Université Clermont Auvergne.

Delphine Martinot
Professor of social psychology, Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale et Cognitive. CNRS UMR 6024. Université Clermont Auvergne.

Does it Take a Hijab to Dehumanize a Muslim Woman? Comparing Muslim and Non-Muslims Stereotype of Veiled Muslim Women
Studied the perception of the hijab among non-Muslim Belgians and Muslim migrants. Veiled but not unveiled women were perceived as less human by the non-Muslim than by the Muslim group.

Olivier Klein
Free University of Brussels, Belgium

Zeinab Mezher
Université Libre de Brussels, Belgium

Robin Wollast
Université Libre de Brussels, Belgium

Collective Guilt Norms and Present-Day Intergroup Relations in the Light of France’s Colonial Past.
The present study shows that injunctive and descriptive guilt norms regarding France’s colonial past may prevent people to feel any other negative group-based emotion and may contribute to uphold the negative relationships with the former colonized.

Silvia Krauth-Gruber
Social psychologist, associate professor, psychology department, social psychology lab, Paris Descartes University, France

Virginie Bonnot
Social psychologist, associate professor, psychology department, social psychology lab, Paris Descartes University, France

Recommendations for Female Sterilization: Examining the Role of Patients’ Age and Race
Patient race/ethnicity impacted the contraception recommendations made by medical students. Specifically, older women from a lower-status race/ethnic group (Micronesian) were more likely to receive sterilization recommendations vs. White women. This research highlights promoting patient-centered, unbiased care to reduce health disparities.

Amanda Williams
Lecturer, Graduate School of Education, University of Bristol, UK

Kasey Kajiwara
Chief Resident, John A. Burns School of Medicine, University of Hawaii, USA

Bliss Kaneshiro
Assistant Professor, John A. Burns School of Medicine, University of Hawaii, USA

Group Rights in Liberal Societies: Group Membership and Perceived Compatibility Between Individual and Collective Justice
Two studies show that low-status and subordinate (but not minority) groups perceive greater compatibility between liberal-individualist and collective group-based principles of justice. These findings shed new light on asymmetric intergroup dynamics underlying minority rights, affirmative action and collective justice.

Lisa Wood
Clinical Psychologist, Inpatient and Acute Directorate, North East London NHS Foundation Trust, Ilford, United Kingdom

Nancy J. Kempa
Psychologist, School of Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
**Power and Morality: The Influence of Power on Judgment of Moral Rule Violations**

Two studies tested whether the influence of power on acceptance of moral rule violations is moderated by the actor and beneficiary of the rule violation. Mixed results suggest that effects might depend on the context of the rule violation.

Michael Wenzer
Psychologist, PhD-Student, Leibniz-Institut für Wissensmedien, Tübingen, Germany.

Annika Scholl
Psychologist, Post-Doc, Leibniz-Institut für Wissensmedien, Tübingen, Germany.

Kai Sassenberg
Psychologist, Professor, Leibniz-Institut für Wissensmedien, Tübingen, Germany.

**Perceived Outgroup Entitativity as a Moderator of Intergroup Contact Effects**

We introduce perceived entitativity as a moderator of contact effects. Cross-sectional survey-data indicated that higher entitativity was associated with stronger contact effects. Furthermore, experimentally raising participants' perception of entitativity increased the generalization of contact effects only for high-status respondents.

Sybille Neji
Psychologist, University of Hagen, Institute of Psychology, Department Research Methods and Evaluation, Germany.

Oliver Christ
Psychologist, Professor, University of Hagen, Institute of Psychology, Department Research Methods and Evaluation, Germany.

**Ostracism, Humanity Attributions, and Social Categorization**

Two studies were conducted using the Cyberball game. The aim was to explore whether ostracizers' group membership moderates the effects of ostracism on humanity self-perceptions. No moderation effect of ostracizers' belonging was revealed. Findings support Williams' temporal model of ostracism.

Dora Capozza
Full Professor, Section of Applied Psychology - FISPPA Department, University of Padova, Italy.

Jessica Boin
PhD Student, Section of Applied Psychology - FISPPA Department, University of Padova, Italy.

Gian Antonio Di Bernardo
Post-Doc Fellow, Department of Education and Human Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy.

Rossella Falvo
Associate Professor, Section of Applied Psychology - FISPPA Department, University of Padova, Italy.

**Explaining Violence Around the World: A Model of Climate, Aggression, and Self-Control in Humans (CLASH)**

Why are there large between- and within-country differences in aggression and violence worldwide? Adopting a life history framework, our model of CLimate, Aggression, and Self-control in Humans (CLASH) seeks to explain differences in aggression and violence based on climate differences.

Maria Isabela Rinderu
Research Assistant, Faculty of Behavioral and Movement Sciences, Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology, VU Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Paul Van Lange
Head of Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology, Faculty of Behavioral and Movement Sciences, VU Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Brad Bushman
Professor of Communication and Psychology, School of Communication, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

**Identification with Europe and the Legitimacy of Resources Distribution Across European Countries**

One experiment shows that European identification affects the perceived legitimacy of providing financial help to other countries as a function of a) their membership in the EU, and b) the normative principle (solidarity or charity) underlying the request for help.

Carolina Barros
Research Assistant, Center for Research and Social Intervention, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal.

Denis Sindic
Research Fellow, Centre for Investigation and Social Intervention, ISETE-IUL, Lisbon, Portugal.

Marline Justo
Research Assistant, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal.

**When Bystanders Care: An Instrumental Motive for Supporting Collective Action**

We study the role of bystanders on the legitimization of social protests as they also contribute to social change. Results show that group efficacy mediates the effect of social identification and social change beliefs on the legitimacy of collective action.

Gloria Jimenez-Moya
PhD in Social Psychology, Assistant Professor, School of Psychology, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Daniel Miranda
Sociologist, PhD Candidate, Instituto de Sociología, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Chile, Santiago, Chile.

John Drury
Psychologist, Professor, School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton, UK.

Patricio Saavedra Morales
Psychologist, PhD Candidate, School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton, UK.

Roberto Gonzalez
Psychologist, Escuela de Psicología, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Chile, Santiago, Chile.

**Intellectual Helplessness as a Long-Term Consequence of Stereotype Threat in Language Achievement**

Chronic stereotype threat affects language achievement in highly identified with their gender group boys through both intellectual helplessness and working memory while the relation between chronic stereotype threat and domain identification was mediated only by intellectual helplessness.

Sylwia Bedyńska
Psychologist, Institute of General Psychology, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland.

Grzegorz Sedek
Interdisciplinary Center of Applied Cognitive Research, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland.

**Legitimizing Gender Discrimination in the Workplace: The Mediating Role of Perceived Threat to Family**

Drawing on the role of symbolic threat in intergroup relations and the justification of discrimination, we hypothesized that perceived threat to family mediates the relationship between prejudice and opposition to women's career. Analyses conducted on representative national samples support this view.

Catherine Verniers
Psychologist, Assistant Professor, Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale: Menaces et Société, Paris Descartes University, Sorbonne Paris Cité, Paris, France.

Jorge Vara
Research Professor, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal.

**Contact Hypothesis: Longitudinal Examination of the Role of Threats, Empathy and National Identity**

The study examined the contact hypothesis among adolescents and the psychological mechanisms involved in the process. Importantly, contact-prejudice direction depended on the ethnic target group. Contact hypothesis also mediated by threats and empathy, while it was moderated by national identity.
Does Religion Matter? Swedish Majority Attitudes Towards Muslim and Christian Immigrants' Acculturation Preferences

Experimental research examined majority attitudes towards Muslim and Christian immigrants. Results showed that majority favoured Christians who 'integrated'. No clear preference was identified with respect to Muslim immigrants. Replication of study revealed a different pattern, demonstrating a more complex picture.

Maria Olsson
PhD student, Department of Psychology, UIT The Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, Norway.

Camilla Matera
Psychologist, Dr. of University of Florence, Florence, Italy.

Linda Tip
Psychologist, Dr. of University of Sussex, Sussex, England.

Rupert Brown
Psychologist, Professor, University of Sussex, Sussex, England.

When in Rome, Do as the Romans do? A Discursive Approach on Attitudes Towards Multiculturalism

Two studies on evaluations of multiculturalism were conducted among the Finnish majority and different immigrant groups. As a result, a discursively oriented approach on studying attitudes towards multiculturalism is proposed, which would allow a critical examination of intergroup power relations.

Emma Nortio
Doctoral Student, Department of Social Research, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.

Sirkku Varjonen
Post-doctoral researcher, Department of Social Research, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.

Tuuli Anna Mähiönen
University Lecturer, Open University, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.

Inga Jasinska-Lahiti
Professor, Department of Social Research, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.

Predicting Out-Group Dating Preferences: A Cross-Cultural Comparison Between the United States, United Kingdom, and India

The present study explored out-group dating preference across three cultural groups (UK, US, India) and found differences and similarities in dating preferences and the social psychological factors that predict these dating preferences.

Courtney Allen
PhD Student, University of Kent, School of Psychology, Canterbury, Kent, United Kingdom.

You Are Less Than Human Also and We Are Afraid of You: Dehumanization and Anxiety as Mediators Between Metadehumanization and Its Impact on Negative Attitudes Towards Muslims

The idea that dehumanization is separate from prejudice and is responsible for intergroup aggression has been already established and is known in classical psychology works. Proposed in 2016 by Nour Kteily and colleagues concept of metadehumanization is waiting for empirical verification. We propose a replication of their second study, with additional mediator of relationship between dehumanization and agressive attitudes towards Muslims - social threat.

Natalia Frankowska
Psychologist, Institute of Personality Psychology, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland.

Wieslaw Baryla
Psychologist, Institute of Social Psychology, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot, Poland.

Intergroup Contact and Solidarity-Based Collective Action with Refugees in Greece

In a Greek sample we tested the associations of positive and negative contact with solidarity-based collective action supporting refugees. Positive contact, and to a lesser extent negative contact, predicted solidarity-based collective action through outgroup empathy, group-based anger, and perceived injustice.

Zafer Ozkan
PhD student in Social Psychology, School of Psychology, the University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom.

Kristof Dhont
Lecturer in Psychology, School of Psychology, the University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom.

RWA and SDO Differentially Affect Inference of Personality Traits of Ingroup and Outgroup Members

We examined (study with N = 251) how RWA and SDO affects inference of personality traits from a series short ambiguous stories. RWA promoted ascription positive traits to the ingroup whereas SDO promoted ascription of negative traits to the outgroup.

Marek BLAZEWICZ
Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland.

Mirosław Kofta
Psychology Faculty, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland.

Hostile Sexism and Gender as Predictors of Sexist Humour Perceived Offensiveness

Gender and hostile sexism (HS) predict the perceived offensiveness of sexist humour. Furthermore, women with lower levels of HS reported more negative feelings and a greater willingness to express discontent about sexist humour.

Catalina Argüello Gutiérrez
Researcher, Department of Methodology for Behavioral Science, University of Granada, Granada, Spain.

Vanessa Smith-Castro
Researcher, Instituto de Investigaciones Psicológicas (IIP), University of Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica.

Hugo Carretero-Dios
Professor, Department of Methodology for Behavioral Science, University of Granada, Granada, Spain.

The Impact of Sexist Humour on Women's Ingroup Identification, Self-Esteem and Coping

Women exposed to sexist jokes did not report reduced self-esteem or ingroup identification despite finding sexist jokes offensive (Experiment 1). In Experiment 2, women exposed to sexist jokes again did not report reduced self-esteem but increased ingroup identification and coping.

Manuela Thomae
Senior Lecturer, Department of Psychology, University of Winchester, Winchester, United Kingdom.

Thomas E. Page
Postdoctoral Research Associate, School of Psychology, University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom.

Afroditi Pina
Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom.

Effects of Motivation on the Relation Between Sexist Humor Exposure and Rape Proclivity

Two experiments analyzed the effects of type of motivation (autonomy versus control) and sexist humour on men’s self-reported rape proclivity. Participants’ HS was also included as a possible moderator of this effect.

Mónica Romero-Sánchez
Professor, Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain.

Hugo Carretero-Dios
Professor, Department of Methodology for Behavioral Science, University of Granada, Granada, Spain.

Jesús L Megias
Professor, Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain.
Belief in School Meritocracy as an Ideological Barrier to the Promotion of Equality
Two studies; 202 participants (100 undergraduate students in Study 1; 102 parents in Study 2)
Céline Darnon
Université Clermont Auvergne, Clermont-Ferrand, France
Anique Smeding
Université Savoie Mont-Blanc, France
Sandrine Redersdorff
Université Clermont Auvergne, Clermont-Ferrand, France

Re-establishing the Social-Class Order in School: Re-storative Reactions Against High-Achieving, Low-SES Pupils
This research examines an important barrier faced by low-SES pupils on an upward social mobility trajectory: resistance to their high achievement. Our results indicated that evaluators cognitively and behaviourally undermined the achievement of high-achieving low-SES students.
Anatolia Batruch
Université de Lausanne, Switzerland
Frédérique Autin
Université de Poitiers, France
Fabrizio Butera
Université de Lausanne, Switzerland

The Face of Research: What First Impressions Do People Form of Scientists?
We investigated the impact of harmful/helpful intent, good/bad outcomes, and moral foreknowledge on moral judgments. Across a variety of moral situations, we found that moral foreknowledge was a unique and often the strongest predictor of moral judgment, especially with victimless acts.
Christine Reyna
Professor, Department of Psychology, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, USA
Russell Steiger
Psychologist, graduate student, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, USA
Geoffrey Wetherell
Psychologist, Assistant Professor, Valparaiso University, Indiana, USA
Or’Shanda Benson
Psychologist, Assistant Professor, College of DuPage, Illinois, USA
Anthony Washburn
Psychologist, Graduate Student, University of Illinois, Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA

The Face of Research: What First Impressions Do People Form of Scientists?
Two studies illustrated that social dimensions play different roles in defining “good” versus “interesting” scientists: “good” scientists were perceived as more competent, but less physically attractive, while “interesting” scientists were perceived as both more competent and attractive.
Ana Ioana Gheorgiu
Psychologist, PhD Student, University of Essex, Colchester, United Kingdom
William J. Matthews
Psychologist, Senior Lecturer (Dr.), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Mitchell Callan
Psychologist, Professor, University of Essex, Colchester, United Kingdom

Self-Licensing and its Secondary Effects: An Ecological Momentary Assessment Study of Food Temptations
The mechanism underlying self-licensing effects and its consequences for ensuing self-regulation of eating behavior were examined in a momentary assessment study (N = 138). The outcomes imply that self-licensing can also support successful self-regulation.

The Necessary and Sufficient Causes of Moral Judgment: Intent, Outcome and Foreknowledge
We investigated the impact of harmful/helpful intent, good/bad outcomes, and moral foreknowledge on moral judgments. Across a variety of moral situations, we found that moral foreknowledge was a unique and often the strongest predictor of moral judgment, especially with victimless acts.
Christine Reyna
Professor, Department of Psychology, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, USA
Russell Steiger
Psychologist, graduate student, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, USA
Geoffrey Wetherell
Psychologist, Assistant Professor, Valparaiso University, Indiana, USA
Or’Shanda Benson
Psychologist, Assistant Professor, College of DuPage, Illinois, USA
Anthony Washburn
Psychologist, Graduate Student, University of Illinois, Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA

Shared Gratitude and Shared Debt: Reported Gratitude and Debt According to Number of Beneficiaries and Benefactor Entitativity.
We investigated whether the number of simultaneous beneficiaries and whether the benefactor is a human being or an abstract entity such as the government has an effect on reported gratitude and debt.
Sergio Barbosa
Psychologist, PhD candidate, Universidad de los Andes (Bogotá - Colombia)
Julian Acosta
Psychology student, Universidad de los Andes (Bogotá - Colombia)
Cristian Corredor
Psychology student, Universidad de los Andes (Bogotá - Colombia)
Maria José Costa Noguera
Psychology student, Universidad de los Andes (Bogotá - Colombia)
William Jiménez Leal
Associate professor, Psychology Department, School of Social Sciences, Universidad de los Andes (Bogotá - Colombia)
Andrés Molano
Assistant professor, School of Education, Universidad de los Andes (Bogotá - Colombia)

Fuming with Rage? Do Members of Low Status Groups Express Anger More Than Members of High Status Groups?
Lay people often associate low status groups with anger and high status groups with calm. Here, we refute this stereotype, showing that a sense of one’s low status motivates anger suppression, while a sense of high status dis-inhibits anger expression.
Chuma Owuamalam
Assistant Professor, School of Psychology, University of Nottingham, Malaysia campus in Semenyih, Malaysia
Mark Rubin
Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, The University of Newcastle, Australia

Validation of the Portrait Values Questionnaire in Argentina
The objective of this study is to validate the Portrait Values Questionnaire of Schwartz (PVQ-21 and PVQ-40) versions by assessing the configurational verification
The Effect of Reactive Emotions Expressed in Response to Another’s Anger on Inferences of Social Power

Targets of other’s expressions of anger may respond to it emotionally. These responses serve as signals of confirmation or disconfirmation of the high power suggested by the anger and determine the perceived social power of expressers of anger.

Shlomo Harel
Social psychologist, Department of Business Administration, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel

Shlomo David
Social psychologist, The laboratory for the study of social perception of emotions, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel

Ursula Hess
Social and organizational psychologist, Department of Psychology, Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany

The Influence of Another Person’s Emotion Expressions on Situation Perception

Research on the relationship between context and facial expressions generally assumes a unidirectional effect of context on expressions. The present research tested and found strong support for a reverse effect of emotion expression on the interpretation of scenes.

Ursula Hess
Psychologist, Professor, Humboldt-University of Berlin

Shlomo Harel
Psychologist, Professor, University of Haifa

International Aid: Right-Wing Authoritarians Conform to Leadership Helping Norms, Social Dominance Orientation Motivates Ineffective Helping

Two studies (N=583) examine how Social Dominance Orientation (SDO), Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA), and contextual factors affect outgroup helping through donations. RWAs donate more when they perceive higher government Aid, suggesting conformity to leadership norms. High SDOs prefer ineffective helping strategies.

Cassandra Chapman
PhD Candidate, School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane, Australia.

Winnifred Louis
Associate Professor, School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane, Australia.

Barbara M. Masser
Associate Professor, School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane, Australia.

Is Hand-Hygiene a Spontaneous Type of Behavior? – Habit as Relevant Determinant of Hand-Hygiene Behavior

We argue that hand-hygiene, an important behavior in health care, is an automatic rather than deliberative type of behavior. We tested habit as well as knowledge and attitude regarding hand-hygiene and found consistent evidence to support this notion.

Svenja Diefenbacher
Social Scientist, Department of Social Psychology, Institute of Psychology and Education. Ulm University. Ulm, Germany

Johannes Keller
Social Scientist, Professor, Department of Social Psychology, Institute of Psychology and Education. Ulm University. Ulm, Germany

An Implicit Self-Compassion Training: Its Effects On Self-Critical Tendencies

This study investigated whether one could implicitly train self-critical individuals to “approach self-compassion” using an Approach-Avoidance Training and if this task would have an effect on how participants imagined they would think and react after 3 socially distressing scenarios.

Isabelle Almgren-Dore
Graduate student, Social Psychology, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Canada

Mental Contrasting of Counterfactual Fantasies Engages People in Current Reality

Mentally contrasting fantasies about a lost counterfactual past with current reality helps people let go from the counterfactual past when expectations to attain it are low. Four studies showed that mentally contrasting counterfactual fantasies engages people in their current reality.

Nora Rebekka Krott
Ph.D. candidate in Psychology, Department of Educational Psychology and Motivation. University of Hamburg. Hamburg, Germany

From Guilt to Reparation: Exploring the Cognitive Mechanisms Underlying the Effects of Guilt

Guilt promotes repairation. However, the processes underlying this effect remain unclear. Four studies tested potential underlying mechanisms. Results suggest that guilt increases attention toward repairation-oriented cues and render these primes more positive. Implications for a better knowledge of guilt are discussed.

Aurélien GRATON
Associate Researcher, University of Bordeaux, France

François Ric
Full Professor, University of Bordeaux, France

Moral Norms and Emotions Affecting Protected Sex in Women from Different Sociocultural Contexts

Three experimental studies in different countries (Italy, Spain, Netherlands) showed the role of moral norms and emotions in promoting safe sex among women with/without past casual sex experience, suggesting that interventions aimed at fostering condom use should be tailored carefully.

Camilla Matera
Department of Education and Psychology, University of Florence

Amanda Nerini
Department of Health Sciences, University of Florence

Cristina Stefanel
Department of Health Sciences, University of Florence

The Combination of Affective Reactions and Their Impact on Choice: Integral Affect and Decision-Making

We show that multiple, affect-evoking pieces of information combine into a single affective reaction that guides choice. This combination follows the rules of averaging and appears only in specific presentation styles of a decision situation.

Emir Efendic
Sarajevo

Saša Drače
University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Psychology

François Ric
University of Bordeaux, Laboratory of Psychology EA4139

Teachers’ Classroom Behaviors: The Role of Emotional Sensitivity and Cultural Tolerance

The current study explored determinants of teachers’ behaviors towards pupils with different ethnic backgrounds. Our results suggest that emotion-related factors (emotional sensitivity) play a bigger role than cultural tolerance when explaining the difference in teacher behaviors.

Ceren Su Abacioglu
PhD candidate, Child Development and Education, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Agneta H. Fischer
Professor, Social Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Monique L.L. Volman
Professor, Child Development and Education, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Being Angry or Getting Angry? How Dynamic Change in Emotion Can Predict Prosocial Collective Action

Stéphane Dandeneau
Professor, Social Psychology, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Canada

18th General Meeting of the European Association of Social Psychology
This study examines dynamic change processes in collective action. Employing dynamic mediation analyses, it uniquely examines how within-person change in emotion (e.g., getting angrier) predicts within-person change in action intentions (i.e., becoming more willing to take action) across time points.

Laura Nesbitt
PhD Candidate. College of Life and Environmental Sciences. University of Exeter. Exeter, UK.

Andrew Livingstone

221/1212 A Relational Perspective of Terrorist Threat and Social Motives on Implicit and Explicit Attitude Change
Our experiment concerns people’s responses to terrorist advocacy. We found that the interaction between terrorist threat, social motivation and ideological orientation leads to implicit and explicit attitude change, and moderates people’s metacognitive abilities and choices of implicit persuasive strategies.

Anastasia Kordoni

Kathleen McCulloch

221/1221 Relationship Between Headlines Exposure and Rape Myth Acceptance: The Rape Case of Two Argentinians in Ecuador
This study investigates the influence of rape myth acceptance and headline exposure about the murder and rape case of two argentinians in Ecuador, in social attitudes towards the victims. Results showed that mass media contributes to the perpetuation of rape myths and victim blame.

Mercedes Durán Segura
Psychologist. Professor. University of Seville. Spain

221/1223 Social Value Orientation and Anticipated Emotions in Resource Allocation Decisions.
Anticipated emotions are often used to guide our decision making. We investigated the relation between Social Value Orientation (SVO), anticipated emotions and fair and unfair resource allocations. Results revealed that SVO influences anticipated emotions, and thereby shape allocation behaviour.

Suzanna Bono
PhD Student. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. United Kingdom.

Job van der Schalk
Lecturer. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. United Kingdom.

Antony Manstead
Professor. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. United Kingdom.

221/1225 An Investigation of the Effects of Mood and Cognitive Stimulation on Different Creativity Tasks
The effects of cognitive stimulation and mood were investigated on two different creativity tasks. Mood and cognitive stimulation showed different effects on different tasks, proposing that modality of tasks influence the results.

Bedirhan Gültepe
Ph.D. candidate. Abant Izzet Baysal University. Bolu. Turkey

Ahmet Yasin Şenyurt
Ph.D. candidate. Abant Izzet Baysal University. Bolu. Turkey

Hamit COSKUN
Professor. Abant Izzet Baysal University. Bolu. Turkey

Çantürk Akben
Ph.D. candidate. Abant Izzet Baysal University. Bolu. Turkey

221/1232 Differential Effects of Abstract and Concrete Processing in Regulating Basic and Self-Consious Emotions
We suggest that feeling guilt, a self-conscious emotion, involves more abstract representations of the eliciting event than feeling anger, a basic emotion. Consequently, concrete processing is more effective in regulating guilt whereas abstract processing is more effective in regulating anger.

Oren Bornstein
Psychologist. Ben-Gurion University. Israel

Tal Eyal
Psychologist. Ben-Gurion University. Israel

221/1254 Doing is for Feeling
In two experiments we show that preferences can be formed by transfer of valence from an US to an action and then from this valence-laden action to a novel CS even though the US and CS were never presented together.

Katarina Blask
Psychologist. Research Associate. Psychology Department. University of Trier. Trier. Germany

Christian Frings

Eva Walther

221/1271 Self-Esteem Moderates the Impact of Cigarette Warnings Labels on Smoking Intentions
Based on TMT, this research showed that the lower the smokers’ implicit self-esteem were, the less intentions they had to quit smoking when their senses of mortality salience were heightened (after watching cigarette on-pack warnings concerning smoking causing death).

Hung Yu Lin
Psychologist. Associate professor. Department of Psychology. Fo Guang University. Taiwan. R.O.C.

Lun-Ting Wang
Master student. Department of Psychology. Fo Guang University. Taiwan. R.O.C.

Sheng-Hsiang Yu
Psychologist. Assistant professor. Department of Psychology. Fo Guang University. Taiwan. R.O.C.

221/1274 Elaboration Likelihood Model and Anticipated Negative Emotions Predict Implicit Attitude Toward Sustainable Transport
The interactions between degree of involvement and, respectively, argument quality and source expertise influence implicit attitude toward sustainable means of transport, as predicted by the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM, Petty & Cacioppo, 1981). Anticipated negative emotions also play a role.

Sara Manca

Ferdinando Fornara

221/1275 THE RE-CO-KIT: A (Cognitive Motivational) Reality Construction Kit
This poster presents an individual level, cognitive motivational approach on how individuals actively construct differing “realities” in times of access to unlimited information. It represents an innovative combination of Social Constructivism, Uses and Gratifications Approach and Cognitive Dissonance Theory.

Daniel Geschke
Psychologist. Institute of Democracy and Civil Society. Jena. Germany

221/1277 Mapping Moral Values and Intuitive Processing of Moral Conflict
Using a novel tradeoff task requiring quick intuitive choices between moral values, we explore whether explicit deliberated moral values predict intuitive responses and response times; and whether these patterns are moderated by availability of cognitive resources.

Amrita Ahluwalia

Calum Marr
221/1279  
No Pleasure, no Passion: A look at Non-Passionate Individuals  
This study investigated the differences in pleasure in life of passionate versus non-passionate individuals. Findings suggest that, compared to passionate individuals, non-passionate people engage less in a search for pleasurable experiences and experience less pleasure when they engage in activities.

Ariane St-Louis  
Université du Québec à Montréal  
Léa Bragoli-Barzan  
Université du Québec à Montréal  
Robert J. Vallerand  
Université du Québec à Montréal

221/1280  
Measuring Prosocial Behaviors: Cross-national Validation of the Prosociality Scale in Chile, China, Italy, Spain, and the United States  
This research investigated the psychometric properties of the Prosociality Scale and its cross-cultural validation and generalizability across five different western and non-western countries [Chile, China, Italy, Spain, and the U.S.]. The scale measure a global tendency to behave in prosocial ways during late adolescence and adulthood.

B. Paula Luengo Kanacri  
Escuela de Psicología, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile  
Nancy Eisenberg  
Department of Psychology & Health, Open University of Madrid  
Gloria Jimenez-Moya  
PhD in Social Psychology, Assistant Professor, School of Psychology, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

221/1282  
Decision to Abort Negatively Affects Perceived Women’s Professional Competence Through a Reduction of Human Nature  
Italian undergraduates expressed their attitudes towards a woman who did or did not abort. Decision to abort elicited higher moral outrage, and minor attribution of humanness. Negative impact on perception of workplace competence was mediated by attributed human nature traits.

Maria Giuseppina Pacilli  
Associate professor. Department of Scienze Politiche. University of Perugia. Perugia. Italy  
Ilaria Giovannelli  
Ph.D. Student. Department of Scienze Politiche. University of Perugia. Perugia. Italy  
Federica Spaccatini  
Ph.D. Student. Department of Scienze Politiche. University of Perugia. Perugia. Italy

221/1284  
Having and Being as Self-Regulation: Implications for Motivation and Construal Level  
In seven studies, participants listed their having- vs. being-goals and evaluated them on several dimensions. Having-goals appeared more concrete, closer and easier to obtain than being-goals. However, being-goals were judged to be more important, more fun, and more motivating.

Jens Förster  
Ruhr Universitats Bochum

221/1292  
How Do We “See” the Refugees?: Intergroup Processes and Attitudes Towards Refugees in Ireland  
We surveyed 135 Irish adults about anti-refugee prejudices (affective, ideological and behavioural). Human identity reduced prejudice, via the mediation of perceived threat, intergroup disgust sensitivity and right-wing authoritarianism. Mediation mechanisms varied depending on the different indicators of prejudice.

Elaine Smith  
PhD candidate, Department of Psychology, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland

221/1298  
The Candidates’ Distribution in an Organization Depends on Their Gender? Egalitarian Goal Effect on Gender Stereotypes.  
The study aim was to activate egalitarian goals temporarily and evaluate its effect on stereotype application. The role of sex and SDO was also analyzed. The results showed that the goal triggered specific compensatory responses that avoid the stereotype application.

Maria Aranda  
Psychologist. University of Jaén. Jaén, Spain  
Beatriz Montes-Berger  
Psychologist. University of Jaén. Jaén, Spain

221/1301  
Problem Gambling Severity Moderates the Relation of Personal Relative Deprivation and Gambling Urges: A Meta-Analysis  
Resentment stemming from the belief that one is deprived of a deserved outcome compared to what others have is related to gambling urges. Combined data from 8 studies showed this relation was stronger among those with more severe gambling problems.

Nathaniel Will Shead  
Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, Canada  
Mitch Callan  
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Essex, Colchester, United Kingdom  
James Olson  
Department of Psychology, Western University, London, Canada

221/1302  
Mental Contrasting with Implementation Intentions (MCII) Supports People to Attain Their Goal of Being Unique  
The need for uniqueness is known as the striving for differentiation relative to other people. In three studies the self-regulation strategy of MCII (vs. indulging or no-treatment) supported people to attain goals of uniqueness in specific areas of their lives.

Vivica Riess  
Institute of Psychology. Educational Psychology and Motivation. University of Hamburg. Hamburg, Germany  
Gabriele Oettingen  
Professor. Institute of Psychology. Educational Psychology and Motivation. University of Hamburg. Hamburg, Germany

221/1303  
The Role of Passion in Emotion Regulation and Well-Being: A Look at Romantic Relationships  
This study examined the role of romantic passion in emotion regulation and well-being. HP positively predicted reappraisal and negatively predicted suppression. OP positively predicted suppression and was unrelated to reappraisal. Reappraisal positively predicted well-being, whereas suppression was unrelated to it.

Maylys Rapaport  
Student. Research Laboratory on Social Behavior (RLSB). Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM). Montréal, Canada  
Ariane St-Louis  
Student. Research Laboratory on Social Behavior (RLSB). Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM). Montréal, Canada  
Robert J. Vallerand  
Professor. Research Laboratory on Social Behavior (RLSB). Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM). Montréal, Canada

221/1308  
Passion Toward Environmentalism: Changing People’s Passion for a Cause Can Reduce Violent Extremism.  
Following a manipulation of harmonious (vs. obsessive passion), 115 participants reported their willingness to engage in mainstream and radical activism toward an environmental cause mediated by moral disengagement. Results shows how passion influences actions that activists take to further their cause.

Noémie Nociti  
PhD student, psychology, New York University, Abu Dhabi; Université du Québec à Montréal
Can Death Liberate the Self? Reflecting upon Mortality as a Pathway to Authentic Motivation

Confronting the inevitability of death has the potential to instigate an intimate examination of one’s values and priorities. Visualizing and contemplating one’s death was found to cause less authentic individuals to increase their authentic motivation for personal life goals.

Andrew Arena
PhD (Psychology). School of Psychology. The University of Sydney. Sydney. Australia.

Niko Tiliopoulos

Implications of Emotional Experience and Perceived Competence on Achievement in Mathematics

The study examined the impact of emotions and self-evaluation on cognition generated by mathematical results. Results revealed that emotions generated after the teacher announced a mathematics task impaired pupils’ achievement in that task, especially when they hold a low perceived competence in mathematics.

Natacha Boissicat
Associate professor, Education, Grenoble Alpes University, France.

Michael Farfoukh
Professor. Associate, Education, University of Nice, France.

Jérémy Pouille
PhD, Education, Grenoble Alpes University, France.

Every-Day Moral Courage. Processes of Bystander Intervention Against Norm Violations

The intervention against a witnessed norm violation (moral courage) should be influenced by anticipated costs. In two studies, we tested whether cost-benefit analyses might be cognitively demanding (experiment) and therefore not relevant under every-day conditions (ambulatory assessment).

Anna Baumert
University Koblenz-Landau, MPI for Research on Collective Goods.

Anna Hamburger
University Koblenz-Landau.

Henriette Stürmer
University Koblenz-Landau.

The Value of Utopia

This study explored the link between Utopian visions and values. The overlap between both constructs turned out to be very limited. This suggests that the study of Utopian visions can shed new light on the social psychology of motivation, activism and idealism.

Carla Roos

Yoshihisa Kashima

Regulatory Focus Moderates the Impact of Past Behaviour on Pro-Environmental Behavioural Intention.

We investigate regulatory focus as a moderator of behavioural self-licensing versus consistency. In two studies we show that regulatory focus impacts the individual’s goals salience and determines whether one is more likely to show behavioural consistency or self-licensing.

Fanny Lalot

Juan F Palomar Pichastor

Alain Ouamzade

Reducing stereotype threat with embodied triggers of prevention focus

Based on the regulatory fit hypothesis, four experiments showed that cognitive performance increased under stereotype threat when a prevention focus was induced, by contracting the left hand or by presenting math stimuli on the left side of the visual field.

Aina Chalabaev
Assistant Professor. Grenoble Alpes University. Grenoble. France.

Rémi Radel

E. J. Masicampo
Assistant Professor. Wake Forest University. Winston-Salem NC. USA.

Vincent Dru

A Regulatory Focus Perspective on Performance Goals’ Effects on Achievement: A Small-Scale Meta-analysis Approach

Performance approach and avoidance goals exert respectively positive and negative effects on achievement. We perform a small-scale meta-analysis on five studies and suggest that these effects depend on individuals’ by-default orientation towards promotion focus, and tend to reverse under prevention focus.

Wojciech Swiatkowski

Benoit Dompnier

Group Processes


Current study aimed at developing a new scale to assess each individual’s motivation to group norm succession. Result showed that group-norm succession motivation was consisted of following four factors, “Responsibility”, “Duty of succession”, “Preservation of group image”, and “Fiat”.

Miki Ozeki

Predictors of Pro In-Group Action Tendencies Among Football Supporters

A study of 568 football supporters examined predictors of collective action (CA). Negative perception of out-groups (i.e. the police), and relational ties to in-group independently predicted CA. Moreover self-expansion and group efficacy mediated the relationship between identity fusion and CA.

Tomasz Besta
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. University of Gdansk. Gdansk, Poland.

Radostaw Kossakowski
Sociologist. Faculty of Social Sciences. University of Gdansk. Gdansk, Poland.

Developing a Measure of Men’s Support for Gender Equality: The Distinction Between Public and Private Support

We developed, replicated, and validated the 20-item Support for Gender Equality among Men Scale assessing to which extent [a] men hold positive attitudes towards gender equality and [b] advance the cause of gender equality through actions in their everyday life.

Antonia Sudkaemper
PhD Candidate in Psychology. University of Exeter. Exeter. UK.

Michelle K Ryan
Professor. University of Exeter. Exeter. UK.

Teri Kirby
Lecturer. University of Exeter. Exeter. UK.
221/1057

**Combined Effects of Network Centrality and Group Identification on Daily Stress**

We aimed at integrating the social identity approach with social network analysis. Results revealed that more central group members were more likely to suffer from stress as long as they were not highly identified with their group.

Andreas Mojisioh
Psychologist, Institute of Psychology, University of Hildesheim, Hildesheim, Germany

Johanna Frisch
Psychologist, Institute of Psychology, University of Hildesheim, Hildesheim, Germany

Malte Dohne
Sociologist, Munich Center for Mathematical Philosophy, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Munich, Germany

Maren Reder
Psychologist, Institute of Psychology, University of Hildesheim, Hildesheim, Germany

Jan Häussler
Psychologist, Institute of Psychology, Justus-Liebig University Giessen, Giessen, Germany

221/1066

**Effects of Identity-uncertainty and Social Self-discrepancy on Support of Protests: Evidence from Hong Kong**

This study explored the relationship among identity-uncertainty, social self-discrepancy and support of the 2014 Hong Kong Protests. Results revealed identity-uncertainty and social self-discrepancy predicted protest support, controlling for gender, satisfaction with the government and identifications with Hong Kong and China.

Xiang Ao
Doctoral Student in Social Psychology, Department of Psychology, Division of Behavioral and Organizational Science, Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, California, USA

221/1069

**Using Social Identity Primes to Encourage Water Conservation Behaviour: Evidence from the Lab and Field**

A social identity approach was employed to encourage water conservation behaviour. Three studies demonstrated that social identity appeals (e.g. ‘Norwich conserves water’) increased group members’ behavioural intentions above information-only and control conditions. Effects were moderated by group identification.

Rose Meleady
University of East Anglia

Ellin Lede
Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, University of East Anglia

Charles Seger
School of Psychology, University of East Anglia

Charlie Wilson
Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, University of East Anglia

221/1080

**Transformational Leadership and Group Potency in Small Military Units: The Mediating Role of Group Identification and Cohesion**

The study analyzes the relationship between transformational leadership and group potency and the mediating role of group identification and cohesion with squads of the Spanish Army. The research aid to understand the success of missions of security and defense squads of the Spanish Army. The research aid to understanding the role of group identification and cohesion with squads of the Spanish Army.

Carlos García-Duñu López
Psychologist, PhD. Universidad de Granada. Granada. Spain

Miguel Moya Morales
Psychologist. Professor. Universidad de Granada. Granada. Spain

Fernando Molero
Psychologist. Professor. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia. Madrid. Spain

Juan Antonio Moriano
Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia. Madrid. Spain

221/1098

**Keeping Up Appearances: Strategic Information Exchange by Disidentified Group Members.**

Disidentified group members strategically act against the interest of the group in information exchange by withholding important private information, and in doing so they put on a convincing charade to keep the other group members from finding out.

Jort de Vreeze
Leibniz-Institut für Wissensmedien, Tuebingen, Germany

221/1129

**Selecting and Weighting Diversity Attributes for Faultline Determination**

Which characteristics of team-members should be selected for determining diversity faultlines? A new algorithm reveals the relative importance of multiple attributes for a given team-outcome. Validity is demonstrated by three empirical studies.

Andreas Gienz
Psychologist. Department of Psychology, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland.

221/1137

**Gender and Parenting: Stereotypical Beliefs About the Better Parent Can Influence Child Custody Decisions**

Gender stereotypes can lead to biased decisions in child custody cases. In a 2x2 scenario-experiment we found that competently depicted parents were assigned greater child custody than incompetent ones, mothers were also assigned greater child custody than fathers.

Jörn Meyer
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. FernUniversität Hagen. Hagen. Germany

Anne-Kathrin Meyer
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. FernUniversität Hagen. Hagen. Germany

Toni Alexander Ihme
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. FernUniversität Hagen. Hagen. Germany

Stefan Stürmer
Psychologist. Professor. Institute of Psychology. FernUniversität Hagen. Hagen. Germany

221/1155

**Identity-Based Threat Associated with Support as a Barrier to Intragroup Support Seeking**

Three studies investigated the impact of perceptions of support as threatening to group identity on intragroup support seeking. Perceptions of support threat reduced willingness to seek support while group identification increased it. Support-seeking norms reduced threat and increased support-seeking behaviour.

Tamara Butler
Researcher. School of Psychology. The University of Queensland. Brisbane, Australia.

Blake McKimmie
Associate Professor. School of Psychology. The University of Queensland. Brisbane, Australia.

S. Alexander Haslam
School of Psychology. University of Queensland. Brisbane, Australia.

221/1163

**National Identity, Uncertainty Produced by the Media, and Attitude Polarization: A Greek Context**

Drawing on uncertainty-identity theory, we explore the extent to which media messages produce uncertainty regarding national identity and subsequent polarization of ingroup attitudes within the Greek crisis. Results indicate while uncertainty shapes attitudes toward policies, type of media exposure mediates this relationship.

Antonis Gardikiotis
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

Sucharita Belavadi
Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, CA, USA

Michael A. Hogg
Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, CA, USA

221/1168

**The eternal feminine. Gender stereotypes and sexualization in Italian television advertisements**

The analysis of 287 Italian television ads shows that women are portrayed as younger, as more sensual and as more engaged in care-related activities in the home environment than men. Men are portrayed as more independent and competent than women.
Loyalty, Fairness and Authority: Cross-Cultural Assessment of Authority Decision Acceptance at Intergroup Level

A cross-cultural study comparing Malaysian and the UK sample investigated how groups respond to intergroup-level authority decisions. Moral values and the associated cultural context altered the way group members responded to authority decisions.

Karolina Urbanska
PhD student. School of Psychology. Queen’s University Belfast

Stefan Stürmer
Psychologist. Professor. Institute of Psychology. Fernuniversität Hagen. Germany

Jörn Meyer
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Fernuniversität Hagen. Germany

Structural Power, Sense of Power and Ethnocultural Empathy

This work explores the influence of structural power on empathy and the moderator role of sense of power: soft or hard. Differences on empathy were found only for participants with structural power depending on their level of hard power.

Antonio Bustillos
Psychologist. Professor. UNED. Madrid. Spain

Daniel Bursachi
Psychologist. Immigration Observatory of Tenerife. ULL. Tenerife. Spain

Carmen Huici Casal
Psychologist. Professor. UNED. Madrid. Spain

What Processes Could Improve the Acceptation of Transactional Justice in Colombia? Empathy or Collective Guilt.

This work explores the influence of empathic and collective guilt inductions on the acceptance of transitional justice. The two studies developed showed that collective guilt experience, and not empathic induction, was responsible of a greater acceptance of transactional justice and the reconciliation process in Colombian society.

Yuli Andrea Botero
Psychologist. Professor. Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana. Palma. Colombia

Antonio Bustillos
Psychologist. Professor. UNED. Madrid. Spain

Alicia Gil
Lawyer. Professor. UNED. Madrid. Spain

Being Stereotypically Perceived as the Better Parent: Effects on Postdivorce Child Custody Assignments

Women are stereotypically believed to be the better parent. In a repeated measures experimental design law students attributed more nurturing and caring behavior to a feminine-described parent regardless of the actual gender. Overall, mothers received more custodial care than fathers.

Anne-Kathrin Meyer
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Fernuniversität Hagen. Germany

Jörn Meyer
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Fernuniversität Hagen. Germany

Stefan Stürmer
Psychologist. Professor. Institute of Psychology. Fernuniversität Hagen. Germany

Grey Areas of Leader’s Ethicality: Attributions of Behavior Depend on the Impact to the Group

The present experiment showed that ethical and unethical leaders have their behavior attributed to internal or external dispositional based on the impact (beneficial, harmful, or neutral) that such behavior has to the group.

Catarina Morais
School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury, United Kingdom

Georgina Randesley de Moura
School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury, United Kingdom

Dominic Abrams
School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury, United Kingdom

Ana Leite
Department of Psychology. University of Roehampton. London. United Kingdom

“A Right to Lead”: Perceived [Il]legitimacy as a Pivotal Factor When Dealing with Transgressive Leadership

Our research tests the role of a leader’s perceived legitimacy on reactions by group members to ingroup leaders who transgress moral norms, along with role played by the intentions behind their transgressive behaviour and the existence of social control mechanisms.

André Marques
PhD Student. School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury, United Kingdom

Isabel Pinto
Lecturer. Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences. University of Porto. Porto. Portugal

Ana Leite
Lecturer. Department of Psychology. University of Roehampton. London. United Kingdom

Georgina Randesley de Moura
Lecturer. School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury, United Kingdom

Jan-Willem van Prooijen
Lecturer. VU University Amsterdam. Amsterdam. Netherlands

Jose Marques
Lecturer. Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences. University of Porto. Porto. Portugal

Intergroup Forgiveness and Peacemaking Processes: Citizens’ Well-Being and the Italian Years of Lead Open Wounds

The study focuses on intergroup forgiveness and its peacemaking strategy to overcome the Italian Years of Lead terrorist open wounds. Data show that intergroup forgiveness mediated the link between citizens’ social wounds and their social well-being.

Silvia Donato
Researcher of Social Psychology. Catholic University of the Sacred Heart. Milan. Italy

Sara Pelucchi
Psychologist. Research Fellow. Department of Psychology. Catholic University of Milan. Milan. Italy

Giorgia Paleari
Associate Professor. Department of Human and Social Sciences. University of Bergamo. Bergamo. Italy

Camillo Regalia
Full Professor. Department of Psychology. Catholic University of Milan. Milan. Italy

When Does Ingroup Favoritism Enhance Self-Esteem? A Normative Perspective

This research examines the self-esteem hypothesis (Abrams & Hogg, 1988) through a normative perspective. Two experimental studies show that ingroup favoritism enhances self-esteem only when the ingroup norm is pro-discriminatory. When the ingroup norm is anti-discriminatory, ingroup favoritism decreases self-esteem.

Vincenzo Iacoviello
Post-doctoral Fellow. Department of Psychology. University of Groningen. The Netherlands

Jacques Berent
Post-doctoral Fellow. Department of Social Psychology. University of Geneva, Switzerland
How Normative Incongruence with Higher Education Achievement Culture Impacts Women’s Academic Path

Higher education institutions create a specific achievement culture based on self-enhancement values. In two studies we demonstrated that women may experience a normative incongruence within this culture, with deleterious consequences on their academic functioning.

Cristina Aeleni
Post-doctoral Fellow, Department of Social Psychology, University of Geneva, Switzerland

Delphine Martinot
Professor of Social Psychology, Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale et Cognitive, University Clermont Auvergne, France

Céline Darnon
Assistant Professor of Social Psychology, Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale et Cognitive, University Clermont Auvergne, France

The Good Sheep: The Cost of Sustaining the Norms in the Face of Deviance

We use two experiments to investigate group members’ likelihood to compensate for others’ deviations, in spite of personal losses. Results indicate that high-identifiers’ contribution is higher when the norm is central, and deviants’ intentions to harm unambiguous. Implications are discussed.

Marika Rullo
Newton Fellow, School of Psychology, University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom

Giovanni A. Travaglini
Lecturer, School of Psychology, Center for the Study of Group Processes, University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom

Fabio Prasaghi
Lecturer, Department of Psychology, University of Rome, Sapienza, Rome, Italy

Stefano Livì
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Rome, Sapienza, Rome, Italy

Dominic Abrams
Professor, School of Psychology, Center for the Study of Group Processes, University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom

When Friends Turn Foes – How Deviant Behavior Motivates Exclusion and Leaving

We propose that group members readily exclude others whose behavior they perceive to subvert their group’s identity, but only leave their group when the deviate’s behavior affects their relation to the group. Three experiments support this hypothesis.

Lara Ditrich
Researcher, Social Processes Lab. IWM Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

Kai Sassenberg
Professor, Social Processes Lab. IWM Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

The Relationship Between Subjective Socioeconomic Status and Aggression

Compared with a medium socioeconomic status (SES) condition, participants of low SES were more aggressive, whereas participants of high SES were not less aggressive. Low SES increased aggression toward targets that were the source for participants’ experience of disadvantage but also toward neutral targets.

Tobias Greitemeyer
Psychologist, Professor, University of Innsbruck

The Influence of First Name Valence on the Likelihood of Receiving Help: A Field Experiment

In a field experiment applying the lost e-mail technique (N = 631), it was found that people with socially devalued first name receive less help getting into a high-status job compared to people bearing positively valued names.

Johannes Lutz
University of Potsdam

Robert Busching
University of Potsdam

Avoidance in Connection with Interpersonal Problems Among Adolescents in a Hungarian Context

We investigated social problem-solving and avoidance among 12–16-year-olds. Between the age of 12–16 there is no alternation in positive orientation, while impulsivity shows progressive increase, and rationality, avoidance and negative orientation grow significantly from the age of 14.

László Kasik
Researcher, University of Szeged Institute of Education, Hungary

Zita Gál
Researcher, University of Szeged Institute of Psychology, Szeged, Hungary

Social Exclusion Boosts the Negative Effects of Violent Video Games Exposure on Aggression

Two experiments tested the possible multiplicative effect of social exclusion and exposure to violent vid-
eo games on adolescents’ aggressiveness. Results showed that exclusion significantly increased the negative effects of violent video games exposure on aggression.

Alessandro Gabbiadini
Post-doc research fellow, Department of Psychology, University of Milano Bicocca

Paolo Riva
Post-doc research fellow, Department of Psychology, University of Milano Bicocca

**221/1074**
When and by What Means We Can Infer Others’ Attitudes?
This study showed that the children’s perceptions of their parents’ attitudes towards their spouses positively correlated with the children’s own attitudes towards their parents, and the correlation was stronger if their parents expressed positive emotions towards their spouses less frequently.

Mizuka Ohtaka

**221/1104**
The Role and Motives of Narcissism in Workplace Bullying
An online study with 290 American employees revealed that narcissism was correlated with multiple facets of workplace bullying. Furthermore, both chronic motivations (high power, low empathy) and defensive reactions (high impulsivity, threatened self-esteem) play mediating roles in narcissists’ workplace bullying.

Claire Hart
Lecturer. Centre for Research on Self and Identity. Psychology Department, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK.

Erica Hepper
Lecturer. Psychology Department, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, UK

**221/1111**
Cultural Orientations of Vietnamese Czechs with Different Generational Status
The aim of the study was to compare domains of Czech and Vietnamese cultural orientations measured with General Ethnicity Questionnaire in three samples differing in generational status. Significant differences on the dimensions of Czech and Vietnamese cultural orientations were found across generations.

Martina Hrebickova

**221/1119**
Revisiting the Link Between Sociosexuality and Relationship Quality: The Role of (Non)monogamy
Unrestricted sociosexuality was associated with more extradyadic sex in monogamous individuals, but only when less romantically committed (Study 1). Non-monogamous (vs. monogamous) individuals were more sociosexually unrestricted, but showed no differences in relationship quality.

David Rodrigues
Post-Doc. ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL. Goldsmiths. Lisboa. Portugal

Diniz Lopes
Professor. ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL. Lisboa. Portugal

C. Veronica Smith
Professor. University of Mississippi. Mississippi. USA

**221/1161**
Intergenerational Involvements from Parents and Parents-In-Law: Their Effects on Marital Satisfaction in Taiwan
Results of the study indicated that Chinese married women received more help from parents than from parents-in-law. They also provided more help to parents. Moreover, support and interference from parents-in-law exerted strong influences on women’s marital satisfaction.

Tsui-Shan Li
Professor. Department of Child and Family Studies, Fu-Jen Catholic University, New Taipei City, Taiwan.

**221/1234**
Influence of Mass Media and Ideology on the Attribution of Culpability of Gender Violence
The goal was to investigate the treatment that gender violence receives in mass media. The information presented about women was manipulated. Results showed that social perception is related with the treatment that gender violence receives in mass media and sexist ideology.

M. Carmen Herrera Enriquez

María Sánchez-Castelló

Marta Villaiba-Torres

**221/1235**
Are We All Heroes? Increased Helping Intentions in High-Cost Helping Situations.
Three studies examined whether helping behavior can be better predicted by responsibility attributions, situational characteristics or kinship. In more dangerous scenarios, people’s willingness to intervene increases with the perceived dangerousness (driven by accepted costs), regardless of responsibility attributions or kinship.

David Urschler

Hanna Heinrich

Peter Fischer

**221/1237**
Context Effect on Street Harassment: The Role of the Place and the Perpetrator
The aim was to search for the influence of contextual factors on street harassment. The main results showed that sexism is one of the variables best related to the perception of harassment, especially in lonely places and when the harassment is committed by a group.

Andrés Riquelme Riquelme

M. Carmen Herrera Enriquez
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Dpto. Social Psychology, University of Granada. Granada, Spain

Francisca Expósito Jiménez
Psychologist. Professor. Dpto. Social Psychology, University of Granada. Granada, Spain

**221/1248**
Self-Objectification and Women’s Attribution of Blame, Sympathy, and Support for a Rape Victim
This study examined ways that women react to other women who are survivors of rape, as other women are often the first turned to when victims disclose their experience. We manipulated participant self-objectification in relationship to sympathy/support and victim blame.

Casey Bevens

**221/1250**
Let’s Talk About Diversity: How Are Attitudes Towards Diversity Dispersed Within an Organisational Network?
A social network analysis investigated an organisation’s gender diversity ‘climate’, measured as similarity in network members’ gender diversity attitudes. Analysis revealed a distinct gender diversity network structure, and identified employee characteristics that foster a positive gender diversity climate.

Josephine Cooper

Manuela Barreto
221/1252  "Being Nice is Part of Your Job": Influence of Victim’s Response and Employment Stability in Perception of Harassment by Customers
The aim was to investigate the influence of variables in perception of harassment by customers. Main findings suggest that when the victim confronts the harasser and has a stable contract, participants believe that the victim will have fewer negative consequences.

Antonio Herrera Enríquez
Psychologist. Faculty of Psychology. Department of Social Psychology. University of Granada. Granada (Spain)
M. Carmen Herrera Enríquez
Psychologist. Faculty of Psychology. Department of Social Psychology. University of Granada. Granada (Spain)
Inés Torres Ferrón
Psychologist. Faculty of Psychology. Department of Social Psychology. University of Granada. Granada (Spain)

221/1076  How might culture shape our moral identity? A Cross-Cultural Investigation in Britain and Saudi Arabia
This poster presents two studies that investigates the intertwining of moral identity with cultural contexts. The results indicated that culture influenced moral identity. This research provides valuable information regarding the moral identity from cross-cultural perspective.

Mona Alsheddi
PhD researcher. Psychology department. Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences. University of Surrey. Guildford. United Kingdom
Sophie Russell
Psychology department. Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences. University of Surrey. Guildford. United Kingdom
Peter Hegarty
Psychology department. Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences. University of Surrey. Guildford. United Kingdom

221/1048  Development of the Online Self-Presentation Strategies Scale (OSPSS) from Saudi Arabian and British Samples
This poster describes the development and validation of the online self-presentation strategies scale (OSPSS), based on questionnaire responses of 694 participants. Random intercept factor analysis provided six subscales, which were validated in two cultures: Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom.

Heyla Selim
Psychologist. School of Psychology. University of Sussex. Falmer, UK
Vivian Vignoles
Reader in Social Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Sussex. Falmer, UK.
Karen Long
Lecturer in Social Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Sussex. Falmer, UK

221/1063  Dual Female-Feminist Identification Buffers the Effect of Stereotypes on Women’s Leadership Aspirations
It has been shown that identification with women and feminism differentially affects reactions to gender stereotypes. Our research extends these findings and shows that dual-female-feminist identifiers increased their leadership aspirations after exposure to gender stereotypes.

Carola Leicht
University of Kent. School of Psychology
Malgorzata Gocłowska
University of Amsterdam. Department of Work and Organizational Psychology
Jolien van Breen
Department of Psychology. University of Groningen
Soledad de Lemus Martín
University of Granada. Department of Psychology
Georgina Randsley de Moura
University of Kent. School of Psychology

221/1018  Differences Between Forecasted and Retrospective Construction of the Extended Self Through Purchasing and Well-Being Evaluations.
Using the framework of identity related functions from Dittmar (2010) linked to identity motivation research (Vignoles, 2010), the present study investigate the relationship between buying motives and well-being and the differences between future and past temporal focus on the construction of the extended self.

Olaya Molde
School of Psychology
Olaya Molde
PhD student. School of Psychology. University of Sussex
Helga Dittmar
Reader in psychology. School of Psychology. University of Sussex
Peter Harris
Professor of Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Sussex
Robin Banerjee
Professor of Developmental Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Sussex
Matthew Easterbrook
Lecturer in Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Sussex

221/1026  The Nadir of British Life: Social Representations of Unemployed Benefit Claimants
The study applies Social Representations Theory to unemployment in the UK. The results reveal the core of social representations of unemployed people are stigmatising and anchor the unemployed in poverty, criminality and laziness. Suggestions for research and theory integration are offered.

Celestin Okoroji
PhD candidate. Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science. London School of Economics. London. England

221/1044  An Autobiographical Gateway: Self-Esteem, Narcissism and Visual Perspective While Retrieving Self-Threatening Memories
This research examines the retrieval of self-threatening autobiographical memories among individuals with narcissistic versus genuine self-esteem. Narcissism predicted avoiding first-person perspective and employing third-person perspective in self-threaten- ing memories, while self-esteem predicted first-person perspective for self-relevant (event if threatening) memories.

Marta Marchlewksa
PhD. Institute for Social Studies. University of Warsaw. Warsaw, Poland

221/1145  Altruistic Behavior and Subjective Well-Being: A Meta-Analytic Perspective
This meta-analysis examined whether altruism leads to heightened subjective well-being. Altruism was significantly positively correlated with positive affect and life satisfaction. Moreover, altruism was causally related to positive affect. These relationships were not moderated by the magnitude of altruists’ sacrifices.

Kassidy Velasquez
Graduate student. Department of Psychology. Florida State University. Tallahassee. United States.

221/1151  Meanings in Life: Proximal Sources, Distal Sources and Meaning Systems
Using a new measure, a large online study shows that coherence might have a subtler role in the experience of meaning than initially thought. We also present evidence for the potential unique contribution of control to meaningfulness.

Vlad Costin
Brighton
Vlad Costin
Alessandra Cichocka
Lecturer, School of Psychology, University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom

221/1104
"But I Don’t Want To": The Role of Task Aversiveness in Self-Control’s Effects on Behavior
It is typically implied that people with high self-control perform better on long-term goals because of their ability to inhibit impulses. We offer an alternative mechanism, showing that high self-control is related to lower aversion toward goal-directed behavior.

Floor Kroese

Marleen Gillebaart

221/1174
The Strength of Measuring Identity Content: An Integrative Approach to the Conceptualization and Measurement of Identity Content
Theoretically, identity strength and content jointly determine an identity’s influence, but empirically, content is underutilized. I introduce a new, integrative approach to identity content that outlines what identity content is, and how to measure it quantitatively and apply it.

Felicity Turner-Zwinkels

Martijn van Zomeren

Tom Postmes

221/1194
The Role of Transgenerational Identity Transmission in the Development of National Identity of Hungarian Children
In-depth interviews were completed with 30 Hungarian families living in the UK. Participating parents were asked to tell their children a positive and a negative story about being Hungarian.

Results suggested that language usage and attachment objects are more important for the migrant group.

Gabriella Judith Kengel
RESEARCH ASSISTANT, SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT, INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY, PÁzmány Péter Catholic University, Budapest, Hungary

221/1220
The Integrative Model of Collective Pride
The Integrative Model of Collective Pride proposes that there are two facets of collective pride: authentic collective pride and hubristic collective pride. The psychological and contextual antecedents and consequences of these two facets of collective pride are described.

Cynthia Pickett
Associate Professor, Department of Psychology. University of California, Davis. Davis, CA USA

221/1226
Autobiographical Characters Within Life Stories About the Chilean Dictatorship: Memories and Claims About the Self
This poster reports the results of a qualitative study that aimed to understand how people present themselves when remembering autobiographically the Chilean dictatorship. Attempts to legitimate personal choices related to that past are identified, as an attempt to protect self-concept.

Carolina Rocha Santa Maria
Psychologist. Researcher. Social Psychology Laboratory. Psychology Department. Pontificial Catholic University of Chile. Santiago. Chile

Marcela Cornejo
Psychologist. Professor. Psychology Department. Pontifical Catholic University of Chile. Santiago. Chile

Nicolás Villarroel
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Psychology Department. Pontifical Catholic University of Chile. Santiago. Chile

221/1251
Enzo Cáceres
Psychologist. Psychology Department. Pontifical Catholic University of Chile. Santiago. Chile

221/1229
A Qualitative Study on Rhetorical Identity Management Strategies in the Context of a Contested Illness
We analysed the kinds of identity strategies individuals suffering from a contested illness use when depicting their narratives to a public audience. The respondents managed their identity by seeking recognition for their suffering and simultaneously underlining their superordinate category memberships.

Eerika Finell
Senior Lecturer, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland

Tuia Seppälä
Researcher, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland

The Role of Identity in Well-Being and Life Engagement
Psychological well-being is in part dependent upon self-identity. The study aims to explore if four types of identity are predictors of subjective well-being in Asian context. Personal and relational identities contribute more to well-being compared to social and collective.

Elizaveta Berezina
Psychologist. Senior Lecturer. School of Psychology. TMC Academy. Singapore

Hew Gili
Psychologist. Professor. Head of Psychology. Sunway University. Malaysia

Inna Bovina
Psychologist. Professor. Moscow State University of Psychology and Education. Russia

221/1247
Preadolescents’ Ethnic Identification Placed in Context: The Role of Classroom Norms and Ethnic Class Composition
A multi-level study revealed that different aspects of preadolescents’ ethnic identification depend on different classroom characteristics. Multicultural education affected the ethnic self-esteem of minority group students positively, while positive peer group norms were related to students’ ethnic group introjection.

Nadya Gharaei

Jochem Thijss
Researcher. ERCOMER. Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands

Maykel Verkuyten
Researcher. ERCOMER. Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands

Development and Interrelations Among Three Foci of Identification: A Longitudinal Field Study Throughout a Merger
We examined development and interrelations among organizational, work group, and professional identification by using longitudinal survey data from an organizational merger. The results emphasize the importance of managerial actions to enhance identification, especially in the early stages of organizational changes.

Janne Kalliaainen

Jukka Lipponen

Granada July 5-8, 2017
19.30 - 20.20 h. Moscovici Award Session: Communal and Agentic Content. A Dual Perspective Model.

García Lorca Room

Speakers:

Andrea E. Abele Brehm

Bogdan Wojciszke
University of Social Sciences and Humanities. Warsaw, Poland.

We start with a short review of dual-content formulations in personality and social psychology. We show that there is a substantial overlap between these distinctions and propose agency and communion as the concepts capturing the common thread of these distinctions. We then present the Dual-Perspective Model (DPM) assuming that the defining feature of human interaction is the presence of two perspectives – that of an agent (the person who performs an action) and the of a recipient (the person at whom the action is directed and who experiences the action consequences). Agentic and communal dimensions of content are so universal because they reflect these two ubiquitous perspectives. We summarize a large body of research showing that: (1) the communal content is primary in social cognition, (2) perception of others is dominated by communion over agency, and (3) self-perception is dominated by agency over communion. We then show new applications of DPM in the area of asymmetrical social relations (power, status, wealth). We conclude that DPM has both explanatory and predictive power and may contribute to a more integrated and general theorizing in psychology.

20.30 - 21.30 h.

Welcome Reception
**9.00 - 10.40 h.**

**Symposia: Simultaneous Sessions V**

**221/126**

**The Psychology of Inequality: How Inequality Influences Perceptions, Motives, and Behaviours**

Manuel Falla Room

This symposium discusses the importance of examining the psychological implications of inequality. We present correlational and experimental findings examining the influence of social inequality and relative wealth on perceptions, motives and behaviours.

**Chair:**

Almudena Claassen
Université Libre de Bruxelles. Brussels. Belgium.

**221/12601**

**Economic Inequality Makes Us Infer More Individualism Around Us**

We predicted that economic inequality affects the way people relate to others, specifically the social norms that prevail in society. Three experiments supported this hypothesis showing that high vs. low economic inequality led participants to infer more individualistic social norms.

Ángel Sánchez-Rodríguez

Guillermo Willis

Guillermo B. Willis

Jolanda Jetten
University of Queensland, Australia

Rosa Rodríguez-Balón

**221/12602**

**Perceived Socio-Economic Position Influences Micro-Social Distributions Of Wealth**

Inequality is linked to micro-economic transactions. In an Ultimatum Game wealthy proposers acted to maintain inequality by dividing money fairly with a wealthy responder, but offering less to a poor responder. However, poor responders rejected unfair offers, thus challenging inequality.

Boyka Bratanova

Steve Loughnan

Olivier Klein
Free University of Bruxelles, Belgium

Robert Wood
The University of Melbourne. Melbourne. Australia.

**221/12603**

**Class Anxiety: The More You Have, the More You Want?**

Social class influences people’s goals, values, and perceptions. The present research systematically examined the attitudes towards status and wealth of both lower- and upper-class individuals, and revealed that the latter had stronger desire for both status and wealth.

Zhechen Wang
University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia.

Jolanda Jetten
University of Queensland, Australia

Niklas Steffens

**221/12604**

**Perceived Poverty Increases Reward Impulsivity**

Inequality is related to worse health and lower well-being. In two studies, perceived relative poverty predicted impulsivity towards food and monetary rewards. People with low income were more impulsive because they experienced lower levels of perceived control.

Almudena Claassen
Université Libre de Bruxelles. Brussels. Belgium

Olivier Klein
Free University of Bruxelles, Belgium

Olivier Corneille
Université Catholique de Louvain. Louvain-la-Neuve. Belgium.

**221/12605**

**Future Me Wants Me to Be Healthy: Thinking About the Future Reduces Snack Food Intake**

Does thinking about oneself in the future (compared to the present) lead to healthier eating behaviours? Participants ate less chocolate in the future condition when they had high BMI, low dietary restraint, or if they were generally more present-oriented.

Betty Chang
Université Libre de Bruxelles. Brussels. Belgium

Almudena Claassen
Université Libre de Bruxelles. Brussels. Belgium

Olivier Klein
Free University of Bruxelles, Belgium

Axel Cleeremans
Université Libre de Bruxelles. Brussels. Belgium.

**221/121**

**Values as the Lens through Which We Perceive and Understand the World**

Machuca Room

The four presentations in this symposium investigate the relationships between values and perception, as a pathway through which values affect action. Together, they study how values impact attention and interpretation, perception biases, perception of moral accountability and information processing.

**Chair:**

Sharon Arieli

**221/12101**

**How Do Values Affect Behavior? The Mediating Role of Perception**

In three studies we show that values impact attention to information and its interpretation, thus affecting behavior. People recalled information relevant to primed values and interpreted information according to their values. Interpretation of an ambiguous situation mediated the value-behavior relationship.

Lilach Sagiv
Researcher. The School of Business Administration. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Jerusalem. Israel

Sonia Roccas
Researcher. Department of Education and Psychology. The Open University of Israel. Raanana. Israel

Ravit Nussinson
Researcher. Department of Education and Psychology. The Open University of Israel. Raanana. Israel

Zohar Weinstein
Researcher. Department of Education and Psychology. The Open University of Israel. Raanana. Israel

**221/12102**

**Personal Values and Perception Biases**

This research project points to multiple ways in which personal values affect perception biases. Six studies show the impact of values on perception biases (the self-serving bias, the halo effect and the primacy effect) and their implications.

Andrey Elster
Researcher. The School of Business Administration. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Jerusalem. Israel
Mechanisms of Interventions for Conflict Resolution

Picasso Room

The symposium investigates mechanisms of interventions for conflict resolution. Three papers present research that develops psychological, science-based avenues to promote intergroup relations, and two papers focus upon translating such psychological, science-based avenues to promote intergroup conflict resolution. Three papers present research that develops psychological, science-based avenues to promote intergroup relations, and two papers focus upon translating such psychological, science-based avenues to promote intergroup conflict resolution.

Chair:
Smadar Cohen-Chen
Surrey Business School. University of Surrey, Guildford, United Kingdom.

Willing and Able: Outgroup Change Perceptions In-Duce Conciliatory Attitudes in Intergroup Conflict

Four studies, conducted within two intergroup contexts, demonstrated that instilling a perception that an outgroup is motivated to change induced conciliatory policy support through both increased hope for the future and positive intergroup attitudes.

Smadar Cohen-Chen
Surrey Business School, University of Surrey, UK

Paradoxical Thinking Conflict Resolution Intervention: Comparison to Alternative Interventions and Examination of Psychological Mechanisms

Two studies show that paradoxical thinking line of interventions, providing consistent – but extreme – information, were more effective with hawkish participants, compared to interventions that provide inconsistent information. The studies also provide evidence for the psychological mechanisms the underlie

Boaz Hameiri
Tel Aviv University; and Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Israel
Eden Nabet
Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Israel
Roni Porat
Hebrew University and Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Israel
Daniel Bar-Tal
Tel Aviv University
Eran Halperin
Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Israel

Upragulating Post-Apology Engagement: Concern for the Victimized Group’s Future Vitality Promotes Continued Reconciliatory Effort

We explore why perpetrator groups disengage from their past after providing a collective apology, and how post-apology engagement can be upregulated. In two studies, we show that empathetic collective angst increases support for policies that empower the victimized group.

Michael Wohl
Carleton University, Canada
Samantha Hollingshead
Carleton University, Canada
Darcy Dupuis
Seneca College, Canada
Nassim Tabri
Carleton University, Canada

The Timing of Collective Apologies

Collective apologies offered with a time delay are perceived to be less sincere and lead to less forgiveness, unless, rather than a verbal statement, the apology takes a commemorative form, allowing the delay to be given a favourable meaning.

Michael Wenzel
Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia
Ellia Lawrence-Wood
University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia
Tyler Okimoto
University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia
Matthew Hornsey
School of Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

Good, Bad or Ugly? – A Multifaceted Perspective on Narcissism and its Outcomes

Dinner 1 Room

This symposium presents new perspectives and current directions in narcissism research from micro to macro levels. It brings together cutting-edge research on different concepts of narcissism and their relations to adaptive and maladaptive outcomes in the agentic and communal domain.

Rezarta Bilali
New York University, New York, USA

Groups Composed of a Narcissistic Group Member and Group Members Needing Structure Stimulate Group Creativity

Three individual and group studies show a group-level match between personal need for structure (PNS) and narcissism: group members seeking structure (high PNS) prefer to work with a highly narcissistic group member, and this match positively affects group-level creative performance.
**221/16302**

**Shared Endorsement of Autocratic Leadership – The Case of Narcissistic Leaders and Subordinates**

Four (field and experimental) studies show (a) that both narcissistic leaders and narcissistic subordinates favor –diverging from pro-democratic default attitudes– a relatively autocratic leadership style and (b) that the similarity-attraction principle provides an explanation for these shared preferences.

**Christiane Schoel**  

**Constantine Sedikides**  
Psychologist. Department of Social and Personality Psychology. University of Southampton. United Kingdom

**Jan Crusius**  
Assistant Professor of Social Psychology. Social Cognition Center Cologne. University of Cologne. Germany

**Jens Lange**  
Psychologist. Social Cognition Center. University of Cologne. Germany


**221/16303**

**The Functional Roles of Pride and Envy in Narcissists’ Quest for Status**

Four studies (N = 1,302) support that individuals characterize by narcissistic admiration/rivalry attain status as prestige/dominance by (a) displaying authentic/hubristic pride when they outperform others and by (b) reacting with benign/malicious envy when they are outperformed.

**Jan Crusius**  
Assistant Professor of Social Psychology. Social Cognition Center Cologne. University of Cologne. Germany

**Andreas Nehrlich**  

**Jochen E. Gebauer**  

**Constantine Sedikides**  
Psychologist. Department of Social and Personality Psychology. University of Southampton. United Kingdom


**221/16304**

**Narcissism and Prosociality: How Narcissists Perceive Their Prosociality, and What It Actually Looks Like**

We present two large studies on grandiose narcissism (agentic and communal) and prosociality (self- perceived and actual). Agentic narcissists perceived themselves as rather antisocial—and indeed they actually were. Conversely, communal narcissists perceived themselves as prosocial—but actually they were not.

**Andreas Nehrlich**  

**Jochen E. Gebauer**  

**Constantine Sedikides**  
Psychologist. Department of Social and Personality Psychology. University of Southampton. United Kingdom


**221/16305**

**Collective-Communal Narcissism: Its Correlates and Consequences**

We propose a novel form of grandiose narcissism: “collective-communal narcissism.” Collective-communal narcissists hold overly positive views of their ingroups in communal life-domains. Four studies describe collective-communal narcissism’s measurement, cross-cultural prevalence, well-being consequences, and importance for group behavior.

**Magdalena Zemojtel-Piotrowska**  
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. University of Gdansk. Gdansk. Poland

**Jarostaw Piotrowski**  
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. SWPS University. Poznań. Poland

**Anna Czarna**  
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Jagiellonian University. Kraków. Poland

**Radoslaw Rogoza**  
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University. Warsaw. Poland

**Tomasz Baran**  
Psychologist. Department of Personality Psychology. University of Warsaw. Warszaw. Poland

**Jochen E. Gebauer**  

**221/911**

**Group Creativity**

**Dinner 2 Room**

Recent years have seen a sharp increase in research on group creativity. This symposium explores how group composition, group processes, and situational factors affect the creativity of groups.

**Chair:**

**Bernard Nijstad**  

**221/9101**

**Cognitive Stimulation in Brainstorming: The (Mis)Fit Between Psychological Needs and Diversity of Input**

Cognitive stimulation is an important potential benefit of group interaction, but we know little about the boundary conditions for such stimulation to occur. We found that the diversity of stimulus ideas and participants’ psychological needs interactively predict cognitive stimulation effects.

**Kiki de Jonge**  
PhD student. Department of Organizational Psychology. University of Groningen. Groningen. The Netherlands

**Eric Rietzschel**  
Assistant Professor. Department of Organizational Psychology. University of Groningen. Groningen. The Netherlands

**Nico Van Yperen**  
Professor. Department of Organizational Psychology. University of Groningen. Groningen. The Netherlands

**221/9102**

**The Effect of Group Expertise Heterogeneity on Collaborative Ideation and Final Group Product**

We examined the relationship between a collaborative ideation phase and a subsequent product development stage for groups varying in expertise. Mixed expertise led to more novel ideas, and the final product was influenced by the novelty of replies to ideas.

**Jared Kenworthy**  
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Texas at Arlington. Arlington. USA

**Lauren Coursey**  
Lecturer. Department of Psychology. University of Texas at Arlington. Arlington. USA

**Ryan Gertner**  
PhD student. Department of Psychology. University of Texas at Arlington. Arlington. USA

**Belinda Williams**  
PhD student. Department of Psychology. University of Texas at Arlington. Arlington. USA

**Paul Paulus**  
Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Texas at Arlington. Arlington. USA

**221/9103**

**It Takes Two to Clap: Collectivistic Values and Independent Self Jointly Promote Group Creativity**

We tested our hypothesis regarding the synergistic effects of collectivistic values and independent self-representation on group creativity in the laboratory. We found support for our hypothesis using various tasks. We discuss implications of our findings and directions for future research.

**Hoon-Seok Choi**  
Professor. Department of Psychology. Sungkyunkwan University. Seoul. Republic of Korea

**221/9104**

**Conflict, Interdependence, and Team Creativity**

Two field studies showed that task conflict stimulated creativity/innovation when both task and outcome interdependence were high, but undermined it when there was a mismatch between task and outcome interdependence.
**221/203**

**How Social Interactions Shape Remembering and Subsequent Memory**  
Andalucía III Room

How do social interactions affect remembering during the interaction and what is subsequently remembered? We discuss how conversations and collaborative remembering influence emotional autobiographical memory, person memory, memory for ambiguous scientific issues, memory for own and others’ decisions, and forgetting.

**Chair:**  
Echterhoff Gerald  

**221/20301**  
**Collaborative Remembering of Emotional Autobiographical Memories**

Shared reminiscence of emotional autobiographical events frequently occurs, but its consequences on the memory or emotional views of the event are poorly understood. I will discuss a large-scale experimental study where we recently examined this question.

**Suparna Rajaram**  
Cognitive Science. Professor. Department of Psychology. Stony Brook University. USA.

**221/20302**  
**Distributing Person Memory: Groups as Memory Extensions of the Individual Mind**

In person memory, both encoding and retrieval are often collaborative processes. Shared encoding reduced the collaborative-inhibition effect. Participants benefited from the elaborative processes of other group members, suggesting that in impression-formation contexts, groups can function as cognitive extensions of isolated individuals.

**Margarida Vaz Garrido**  

**Leonel García-Marques**  

**221/20303**  
**The Influence of Communication with Experts on Lay People’s Memory for Ambiguous Scientific Evidence**

We investigated the audience-tuning memory bias in lay-expert communication about scientific issues, which often involve ambiguous evidence. The memory bias was greater after communication with an expert (vs. a lay) audience, indicating a dominance of epistemic motivation over relational motivation.

**Gerald Echterhoff**  

**Judith Knausenberger**  

**221/20304**  
**We Distort Memories of Other’s Decisions, and Other’s Decisions Distort Memories of What We Decided**

Two studies explore social psychological motivations over relational motivation. (vs. a lay) audience, indicating a dominance of epistemic motivation over relational motivation. Results show that for both own and other’s decisions, people distort memory to support the decision made. Also, feedback of other’s decisions may moderate consolidation of one’s own decision.

**Chair:**  
Echterhoff Gerald  

**221/191**

**Sleep and Social Psychology**  
Andalucía II Room

Sleep loss has been shown to negatively affect several social abilities, such as emotionality, social perception, and communication. This symposium will go through the latest and most relevant findings in the area of sleep deprivation and social psychology.

**Chair:**  
Tina Sundelin  

**221/19101**  
**Sleep, Emotion Regulation and Empathy**

I will summarize results from our group showing that sleep loss imposes a negative bias to our impressions, lead to the selective persistence of negative emotional memories, and impairs the ability to share the emotional state of others.

**Michelle Ferrara**  
Professor. Department of Biotechnological and Applied Clinical Sciences. University of L’Aquila. Coppito. Italy

**221/19102**  
**Emotion and Face Recognition in Insomnia.**

Insomnia, or chronic poor sleep, is associated with mood alterations and other daytime deficits. The current studies also indicate that poor sleep is related to a change in the perception of emotional intensity and impaired face recognition.

**Louise Beattie**  

**221/19103**  
**Social Perception of Sleep Deprivation: Effects of Sleep Loss on Appearance**

Following sleep loss, one is perceived as less attractive and healthy. Two new studies also indicate that sleep-deprived individuals are perceived as worse leaders and that others are less willing to spend time with them, solely based on their appearance.

**John Axelsson**  

**221/19104**  
**The Effects of Sleep Loss on Interpersonal Interactions**

Sleep deprivation has been found to affect social abilities such as leadership, moral awareness, and empathic accuracy. New experimental data indicate that sleep loss also affects more interpersonal functions, like helpfulness. However, some factors also seem resilient to sleep loss.

**Tina Sundelin**  
221/192

**Studying Intergroup Relations ‘In the Wild’: Research Methods Outside the Lab**

Seminar Room

Most researchers rely heavily on laboratory experiments and (online) surveys. Here, we present and critically discuss a range of alternative methods for studying intergroup relations ‘in the wild’, such as archival methods, CCTV footage, lifelogging cameras and mobile apps.

Chair:

Miriam Koschate-Reis


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221/19201

**Studying Identity Recognition and Misrecognition at Airports Amongst Military Personnel, Transgender, and Gender Non-Conforming People**

We investigated identity recognition / misrecognition at airports, where travelers experience surveillance and categorization. Recognition / misrecognition are central to airport experience, context-dependent, implicated in intra/inter-group relations (e.g. norms, outsiders & authorities), and result in avoidance, assimilation, or resistance strategies.

Meghan McNamara

Social psychologist. School of Psychology & Neuroscience. University of St. Andrews. St Andrews. UK

Stephen D. Reicher

Professor of Social Psychology. School of Psychology & Neuroscience. University of St. Andrews. St Andrews. UK

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221/19202

**The Co-Regulation of Privacy with Automated Lifelogging Cameras in Public**

Privacy theory suffers neglect by social psychologists. In this study we investigated how people manage theirs and others privacy while wearing automated cameras in public and private settings (N=26). Results include nuances around how people managed others need for privacy.

Avelie Stuart


Mark Levine

Professor of Social Psychology. University of Exeter. UK

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221/19203

**Aggression to Violence: The Role of Intragroup/Inter-group Interactions in Collective Self-Regulation and Violence Reduction**

A CCTV microanalysis of intragroup/intergroup conflicts demonstrates that the actions of third-parties (particularly in-group members), rather than the aggressive dyad, are best predictive of violence. We emphasize the importance of the wider social context in understanding the transition of violence.

Richard Philpot


Mark Levine

Professor of Social Psychology. University of Exeter. UK

Miriam Koschate-Reis


Richard Everson


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221/19204

**Using Technology to Capture Real-Time Intergenerational Contact in Everyday Settings**

We assessed intergroup contact between young and older people. Results showed attitudes and prejudice differed between contacts logged in real-time, using a mobile phone, compared to contacts reported retrospectively in a survey. We discuss practical implications of using mobile technology.

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221/223

**Minds of a Feather: Social Network Approaches to Similarity in Emotion, Decision-Making, and Brainwaves.**

**Andalucia I Room**

Four studies using different, novel methodologies to capture psychological similarity in real-world dynamic social networks, show how people’s social networks shape, and are shaped by, interpersonal similarity in fundamental psychological processes such as emotion, decision-making, and brain-responses to everyday surroundings.

Chair:

Jozefien De Leersnyder


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221/22301

**Emotional Acculturation of Immigrant Minority Youth in Cross-Cultural Friendship Networks**

The more immigrant minority adolescents (N=945) were nominated as ‘friends’ by Belgian majority classmates (N=126), the higher their emotional similarity to majority peers, suggesting that processes of emotional acculturation are contingent upon minorities’ networks of actual and close majority friends.

Alba Jasini


Jozefien De Leersnyder

Social Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Amsterdam. Amsterdam. The Netherlands

Judit Kende


Matteo Gagliolo


Karen Phalet


Batja Mesquita


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221/22302

**Brains of a Feather: Similarity of Neural Responses to Naturalistic Stimuli Predicts Social Network Proximity**

By combining neuroimaging with the characterization of participants’ real-world social network, we demonstrate that people respond to and interpret their surroundings more similarly to one another to the extent that they are close to each other in their social network.

Carolyn Parkinson

Social Neuroscientist. Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. University of California, Los Angeles. Los Angeles. USA. & Dartmouth College. Hanover. USA

Adam Kleinkbaum

Psychologist. Associate Professor. Tuck School of Business. Dartmouth College. Hanover. USA

Thalia Wheatley

Social Neuroscientist. Associate Professor. Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences. Dartmouth College. Hanover. USA

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221/22303

**Brain-to-Brain Synchrony During Real-World Group Interactions: A Classroom EEG Study**

We simultaneously recorded the brainwaves of twelve high schoolers while they attended regular classes. Students’ brainwaves were in sync with the group...
during class activities they liked better. Brain-to-brain synchrony was also stronger for students with higher social awareness.

**Suzanne Dikker**

**Lu Wan**
Engineer. PhD-student. Department of Biomedical Engineering. University of Florida. Gainesville. USA

**Ido Davidesco**
Neurologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Neurology. School of Medicine. New York University. New York. USA.

**Lisa Kaggen**

**Matthias Oostrik**
Computer Artist. Amsterdam. The Netherlands

**James McClintock**
Biologist. Trevor Day school. New York. USA

**Jess Rowland**

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**221/22304 Consensus, Cohesion and Cooperation**
Social groups are confronted with collective problems that they have to solve under uncertainty. Group networks with higher algebraic connectivity enable its members to arrive at group decisions more quickly, to better resolve noise, and to contribute more to public

**Jeroen Bruggeman**
Sociologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Sociology. University of Amsterdam. Amsterdam. The Netherlands

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**221/22304 Prejudice is Political, Not Psychological**
We offer a theoretical re-specification of the concept of prejudice by proposing that labelling specific attitudes as prejudiced reflects context-dependent understandings of social norms and ‘truths’ associated with representations of specific intergroup contexts.

**Michael Platow**
Professor, Research School of Psychology, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

**221/22305 'Intention’ as a Non-Performative Diagnostic: Understanding the Social Representations of Discrimination**
We present qualitative data in which minorities and majorities talked about discrimination (n= 54). We argue that ‘intention’ works to narrow discrimination into something so narrow as to exclude almost all experiences (including the most egregious acts of hate).

**Katy Greenland**
Senior Lecturer, School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

**221/22306 "It Was Just a Slip of the Tongue": Racial Slips and Gaffes in Public Settings**
Informed by discursive psychology we analyse a corpus of racially offensive slips/gaffes made in public settings. The analysis demonstrates how such transgressions are treated as morally accountable and how speakers initiate repairs and apologies to deny a prejudiced identity.

**Martha Augoustinos**
Professor, School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

**Rose Burford-Rice**
Phd Candidate, School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

**221/22307 History in the Service of Politics: Constructing National Identities During the European Refugee ‘Crisis’**
This study analysed accounts of history during five United Kingdom parliamentary debates on the European refugee ‘crisis’. The analysis demonstrated that politicians draw on notions of continuity, reciprocity, resonance and responsibility to mobilise social identities to support particular political projects.

**Steve Kirkwood**
Academic, School of Social and Political Science, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

**221/22308 Education: The Last Acceptable Prejudice of the Tolerant**
Social psychology has neglected education-based groups. Education-based in-group bias is large and is expressed openly and explicitly. The less educated are evaluated more negatively than the poor or the working class, and they have largely internalised this negative evaluation.

**Toon Kuppens**

**Russell Spears**
Social Psychologist. University of Groningen. Groningen. The Netherlands

**Anthony S. R. Manstead**
ANTI-ROMA PREJUDICE AS A UNIQUE FORM OF INTERGROUP BIAS AND EXCLUSION FROM THE NATIONAL INGROP

In four studies in Hungary and Slovakia, we showed that Anti-Roma prejudice is unique for its normative appropriateness, because intergroup contact increases rather than decreases prejudice, and cultural distancing of Roma people is a form of exclusion from national ingroups.

Márton Hadarics

Anna Kende

Barbara Lášticová

WEDNESDAY

THE POWER OF POSITIONING: REPRESENTATIONS OF WHITE BRITISH MUSLIMS IN UK NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS

The paper explores the permeability of in-group/out-group positioning through the example of white Muslims in mainstream UK newspapers. It notes the contradicting ways in which white Muslims are positioned depending on the agenda of the media narrative.

Amena Amer

Caroline Howarth

Sandra Obrodovic

WEDNESDAY

CONSERVATISM, RELIGION AND PREJUDICE: IS PARASITE STRESS THE ULTIMATE CAUSE?

Parasite Stress Theory hypothesises that avoiding outgroups and adopting certain values/beliefs are advantageous when diseases are prevalent. We show that residents across the U.S. and the world exposed to higher disease rates predict conservatism, religious belief and prejudice towards outgroups.

Brian O’Shea
Social Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Warwick, Coventry. UK

Corey Fincher
Assistant Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Warwick, Coventry. UK

Gordon Brown
Professor in Psychology. Department of Psychology. University of Warwick, Coventry. UK

Derrick Watson
Associate Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Warwick, Coventry. UK

THURSDAY

THE INFLUENCE OF SEXIST LANGUAGE ON SOCIAL MOTIVATION AT SCHOOL AND THE WORKPLACE. DOES IT MATTER? INFLUENCE OF SEXIST LANGUAGE ON MOTIVATION AT SCHOOL AND AT WORK

Gender-inclusive language enhances motivation to apply for a job and at school for both genders. The results are partly explained by reduced threat to women, increased self-esteem, and increased sense of belonging and identification. Implications for policy making are discussed.

Soledad de Lemus Martín
Assistant Professor. Social Psychology Department. University of Granada. Granada. Spain

Lucia Estevan-Reina
PhD candidate. Centro de Investigación Mente y Cerebro. Universidad de Granada

Ana Belén Sánchez-La Fuente
Student. Universidad de Granada

THURSDAY

A TEST OF THE SOCIOFUNCTIONAL MODEL OF PREJUDICE: WHEN EMOTIONAL MEDIATION FAILS.

According to the sociofunctional model, outgroups evoke different perceived threats, arousing distinct emotions, which in turn, trigger various discriminatory behaviors. Two studies showed that threats predicted emotions and behaviors, but emotions did not mediate the threat-behavior links.

Benoîte Aubé
Postdoctoral researcher. Institut de recherche en sciences psychologiques (IPSY). Université Catholique de Louvain. Louvain-la-Neuve. Belgique

François Ric
Professor. Faculté de Psychologie. Université de Bordeaux. Bordeaux. France

FRIDAY

NATIONAL POINTS OF VIEW. INTERGROUP BIAS IN WIKIPEDIA ARTICLES ABOUT INTERGROUP CONFLICTS.

We examined whether intergroup biases occur in Wikipedia despite its strict rules against biases by comparing articles of the two conflicting parties (e.g., the Russian and Ukrainian about the Russian-Ukrainian conflict) with automatic text analyses, content coding, and picture analyses.

Aileen Oeberst
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. University of Mainz. Germany

Toni-Alexander Ihme
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. University of Hagen. Germany

Christina Matschke

FRIDAY

THE OPPOSITE EFFECTS OF ACTUAL AND SELF-PERCEIVED INTELLIGENCE ON RACIAL PREJUDICE

The present study, conducted in a Belgian community sample of 183 participants, finds evidence for the discrepancy between the relationship of actual intelligence and prejudice, and the relationship of self-perceived intelligence and prejudice.

Jonas De keersmaecker
PhD-student. Dept. of Developmental, Personality and Social Psychology. Ghent University. Belgium

Emma Onraet
Postdoctoral researcher. Dept. of Developmental, Personality and Social Psychology. Ghent University. Belgium

Noëmie Lepouttre
Master student. Ghent University. Belgium

Arne Roets
Professor. Dept. of Developmental, Personality and Social Psychology. Ghent University. Belgium

SATURDAY

HOW WE SEE PEOPLE REFLECTS PREJUDICE: REVERSE-CORRELATED REPRESENTATIONS OF MENTALLY-HANDICAPPED PERSONS FROM THEMSELVES VS. CAREGIVERS.

We collected implicit representations of the mentally handicapped persons (MHP) by caregivers and by MHP themselves through data-driven reverse correlation. Independent raters then judged representations from the ones from MHP.

Alice Follenfant
Assistant professor. Laboratoire de Psychologie EA4139, Université de Bordeaux. France

Juliane Degner
Professor. Department of Social Psychology. University of Hamburg. Germany

SATURDAY

SESSION 10: EMOTIONS AND EMOTIONAL STATES

Machado Room

Chair:

Michael Haefner
221/1482 The Joy of Suffering? The Social Costs and Psychological Dividends of Enjoying Pain
An emerging literature shows the benefits of painful experiences; yet there is little research on enjoying aver-siveness. Across three studies, we demonstrate that people do indeed report enjoying painful experiences, and examine the psychosocial implications from par-taker and observer perspectives.
Laura Ferris
School of Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia
Jolanda Jetten
University of Queensland, Australia
Brock Bastian
School of Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

221/1366 Disgust as an Essentialist Emotion That Signals Nonviolent Out-Grouping with Potentially Low Social Costs
Disgust is an essentialist emotion. Expressing it signals nonviolent out-grouping due to the purity related immorality of the “disgusting” group. Individuals expressing disgust (vs. hate) are viewed more positively and are less blamed or accused of bigotry for their emotions.
Maayan Katzir
Social Cognition Center, Cologne University
Matan Hoffman
Psychologist. School of Psychology, Tel Aviv University
Nira Liberman
Psychologist. School of Psychology, Tel Aviv University

221/1839 An Existential Perspective on Regret
We examined regret’s existential function by relating it to search for meaning in life. This relationship was empirically confirmed in a series of correlational and experimental studies. Consistently, regret increased intentions to behave meaningful via search for meaning in life.
Eric Raymond Igou
Psychology. University of Limerick
Wijnand A. P. van Tilburg
King’s College London
Elaine L. Kinsella
University of Limerick

221/1652 When ‘Now’ is Boring: Can Mind-Wandering Boost Our Happiness During Boring Activities?
Happiness during boring activities.

221/1150 Understanding the Role of the Perpetrator in Triggering Humiliation: The Effects of Hostility and Status
We found in the laboratory that hostility was a crucial variable to evoke humiliation, particularly when the perpetrator was a student; a high-status perpetrator (a professor) humiliated independently of the level of hostility he displayed against the victim.
Saulo Fernández
Assistant Professor. Department of Social and Organizational Psychology. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, UNED. Madrid, Spain
Eran Halperin
Professor. School of Psychology. Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya, Israel
Rut Agudo
Undergraduate Student. Department of Social and Organizational Psychology. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, UNED. Madrid, Spain
Tamar Saguy
Associate Professor. School of Psychology. Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya, Israel

221/1172 The Psychology of Being Forgotten
Modern science possesses no explanatory framework with which to understand the experience of being forgotten. We provide evidence that memory signals the subjective importance attached to an object and that interpreting such signals has important consequences for interpersonal relationships.
Devin Ray
University of Aberdeen
Sarah Gomillion
University of Texas at Austin
Andrei Iulian Pintea
University of Aberdeen

221/1059 Lust for Life: On the Unspecific Effects of Deprivational States
The present research challenges the idea that deprivational attunements of the cognitive apparatus are motive-specific. We therefore predicted and found in two experiments that hunger can make hungry for sex and that social exclusion can trigger a lust for food.
Michael Haefner
Professor of Psychology, Berlin University of the Arts, Berlin, Germany
Johannes Fortmann
Researcher, Berlin University of the Arts, Berlin, Germany
Max Wohlers
MA Student, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands

221/1576 Social Power and Affective Experiences
Three correlational and two experimental studies sampling both participants (n = 1060) and stimuli/contexts (neutral vs. negative vs. positive) indicate that having power increases, and lacking power reduces, both the desirability and variability of people’s affective experiences.
Stefan Leach
University of Kent
Mario Weick
University of Kent

221/1222 Comparing Boredom and Depletion: A Neurophysiological Investigation
We examined neural sensitivity to rewards following depletion and boredom. Bored participants were more responsive to rewards than the neutral condition, and reported greater fatigue than depleted participants. Depleted participants were not more sensitive to rewards than the neutral condition.
Marina Milyavskaya
Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada
Michael Inzlicht
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Toronto Scarborough, Toronto, Canada
Michael Larson
Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, USA

221/1662 When ‘Now’ is Boring: Can Mind-Wandering Boost Our Happiness During Boring Activities?
When bored, can we use the ability of our mind to travel through time and space to boost our happiness? Using lab studies and a smartphone study, we showed that positive mind-wandering is related to increased happiness during boring activities.
Maita Spronken
Psychologist. PhD candidate. Behavioural Science Institute. Radboud University, Nijmegen, the Netherlands
Rob Holland
Psychologist. Research Professor. Behavioural Science Institute. Radboud University, Nijmegen, the Netherlands
Bernd Figner
Psychologist. Associate professor. Behavioural Science Institute and Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour. Radboud University, Nijmegen, the Netherlands
Jonas Wachner
Psychologist. BSc. Behavioural Science Institute. Radboud University, Nijmegen, the Netherlands

Ap Dijksterhuis
Psychologist. Professor. Behavioural Science Institute. Radboud University, Nijmegen, the Netherlands.
Is There a 'Social Cure' for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder? Presenting a Social Psychological Model of Trauma

An online survey of participants with varying levels of traumatic symptoms. We propose a social psychological model of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The model documents the relationship between interpersonal traumatic events, attachment, group identification, social acknowledgement, support and trauma symptoms.

Sarah Woodhouse
University of Sussex

Methodological Considerations in Regard to Dissonance Affects Measurement

Three studies explored the sensitivity of explicit and implicit affect scales to cognitive dissonance. Results showed that the sensitivity of a scale could be due -if not to the scale itself- to the timing of assessments in dissonance studies.

Alexis Akinjemi
Ph.D Student. Université Paris-Nanterre. Nanterre. France

Daniel Priolo
Associate Professor. Université Nice Sophia Antipolis. Nice. France

Cécile Sénémeaud
Professor. Université de Caen Basse-Normandie. Caen. France

David Vaidis
Associate Professor. Université Paris Descartes. Paris. France

Fabien Girandola
Professor. Aix-Marseille Universités. Aix-en-Provence. France

Patrick Gosling
Professor. Université Paris-Nanterre. Nanterre. France

The Influence of Minimal and Maximal Goal Framing on Satisfaction After Performance Feedback

Goal-performance discrepancies influence satisfaction levels of individuals. While the value function of prospect theory has been suggested to be applicable in predicting the satisfaction function, the current research indicates that framing goals as minimal versus maximal changes the satisfaction function.

Steffen Giessner
Professor, Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University

Daan Stam
Associate Professor, Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University

Danny Verboom
Student, Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University

Ibrahim Salama
Consultant, Simon-Kucher & Partners

Ravi Chugh
Consultant, Santiago GmbH & Co. KG

Lonneke Kleinbussink
Trainee, Achmea

Emotional Engagement: The Uses of Humiliation in the Mobilisation Speeches of B.R. Ambedkar

This paper uses an analysis of Ambedkar’s speeches during two separate campaigns for Dalit dignity in order to show how emotion and categorisation work together in order to engage followers in different political projects.

Yashpal Jogdand
Psychologist, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, India

Attending to Both the Experimenter and the Learner in a VR Replication of Milgram’s Studies

In a Virtual Reality replication of Milgram’s studies, participants who identified with the ‘learner’ exhibited more helping behaviours while participants who identified with the study’s purpose reported lower levels of stress. This supports an ‘engaged followership’ model of obedience.

Megan Birney
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Chester at University Centre Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury, UK

ISIS and the Cycle of Violence: An Engaged Followership Analysis of Radicalisation

An analysis of the IS magazine Dabiq shows how the group creates a ‘cycle of violence’: terror is used to promote the social exclusion of Muslims in the West and exclusion is used to promote engaged followership with ISIS terrorism.

Stephen D. Reicher
Psychologist, School of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews. United Kingdom

The Power of ‘Us’: Leaders’ Confidence in ‘Us’ Inspires Team Members’ Team Confidence and Performance

Two experimental field studies showed that athlete leaders have the capacity to shape team confidence among team members (in both positive and negative ways) and affect their performance, by strengthening team members’ identification with their team.

Katrien Fransen
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Norbert Vanbeselaere
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Bert de Cuypere
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Filip Boen
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
221/5205 Experiments as a Site of Engaged Leadership and Engaged Followership
We argue that all experiments involve identity leadership whereby Experimenters motivate Participants to display engaged followership and behave as ‘good subjects’. This framework recognizes experimental outcomes as joint achievements of Experimenters and Participants and explains multiple instances of evidential variability.
S. Alexander Haslam
School of Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia.

221/52 Social Influences on the Regulation of Emotion
Machuca Room
Building on previous, individual-focused work on emotion regulation, recent research has examined the social influences on emotion-regulatory processes. This symposium proposes three different perspectives on such influences: intergroup- and interpersonal-level motivational influences, regulation of emotional influence, and unmotivated social influences.
Chair:
Ruthie Pliskin
Social Psychologist, Department of Psychology, New York University, New York, NY, USA.

221/5201 Right and Left of Emotion Regulation Choice: Disengaging from Harm to the Ingroup and Outgroup
Two studies examined content-dependent ideological differences in emotion generation and regulation in response to conflict-related stimuli. Leftists experienced harm to the outgroup more intensely than rightists, and were consequently more likely to disengage from this content when regulating their emotions.
Ruthie Pliskin
Department of Psychology, New York University, New York, NY, USA.
Eran Halperin
Ichker School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Herzliya, Israel.
Daniel Bar-Tal
School of Education, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Israel.
Gal Sheppes
School of Psychological Sciences, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Israel.

221/5202 Empathy is a Choice: People Spontaneously Avoid Empathy
Do people spontaneously choose to avoid empathy? I will discuss the Empathy Selection Task, which captures choices to select into or avoid empathy-elicitng situations. People exhibit a robust preference to avoid empathy, which associates with perceived psychological costs of empathy.
Christopher Cameron
Department of Psychology, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, USA.
Cendri Hutcherson
Department of Psychology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada.
Amanda M. Ferguson
Department of Psychology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada.
Julian A. Scheffer
Department of Psychology, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, USA.
Michael Inzlicht
Department of Psychology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada.

221/5203 Emotion Contagion: A Motivated Account
Five experiments demonstrate peoples’ resistance to emotional contagion. People were influenced less by other’s emotions if they clashed with their emotional goals. Group members corrected for others’ inadequate reactions by amplifying their own. A computational model supported these motivational behaviors.

221/5204 Interpersonal Effects of Regulated Emotions
This paper addresses interpersonal effects of actual and perceived emotion regulation. I focus on individual- and relationship-level factors affecting the extent to which participants misread or fail to correct for another person’s regulatory motives when responding to their emotion expression.
Brian Parkinson
Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK.

221/5205 The Role of Social Context in Regulating Humiliation
Humiliation is a complex emotion, containing both anger and shame tendencies. In the present research we show that the social context upregulates some emotions and down regulates other emotions, depending on people’s concerns in that particular context.
Agnete Fischer
Programme group Social Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
Liesbeth Mann
Programme group Social Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
Allard Feddes
Programme group Social Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
Bertjan Doosje
Programme group Social Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

221/67 Perceptions of Morality across Group Lines
Picasso Room
The current symposium examines perceptions of morality across group lines, providing novel insight as to how different outgroups are perceived in terms of their moral virtue, and potential downstream effects of such perceptions.
Chair:
Saulo Fernández Arregui
Assistant Professor, Department of Social and Organizational Psychology, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, UNED, Madrid, Spain.

221/6701 Justice Agents: Members of Discriminated Groups are Perceived to be Highly Committed to Social Justice
We demonstrated that a (seemingly) benign stereotype is directed at members of discriminated groups: they are viewed as being highly committed to social justice - more than members of non-discriminated groups and also more than the majority ingroup.
Tamar Saguy
Associate professor, Psychology Department, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya, Israel.
Saulo Fernández
Assistant Professor, Department of Social and Organizational Psychology, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, UNED, Madrid, Spain.
Aviv Shany
Graduate student, Department of Psychology, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.
Nyla Branscombe
Professor, Department of Psychology, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA.

221/6702 Naïve Moral Realism: A Source of Negative Moral Attributions and Intolerance Across Group Lines
This work points to the distinct adverse role of biased attributions of moral motives for intolerance across lines of disagreement, above and beyond that of cognitive ability, and especially in moral disagreements.
221/5602 Appeals to Nature in Marriage Equality Debates: A Content Analysis of Traditional and Social Media
This study explores the role played by ‘appeals to nature’ in real-world debate about same-sex marriage. Content analysis of media coverage of the Irish marriage equality referendum investigates the frequency, targets and rhetorical functions of appeals to nature.

Michal Reifen Tager
Assistant Professor. Psychology Department. Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya. Israel.

221/5603 The Decline of Homophobia in Europe and the US: Examining Possible Causes
Homophobia has recently declined in many countries. Our reanalysis of large-scale longitudinal survey data seeks to explain this trend. We found that the decline of homophobia cannot be reduced to broader social change, such as secularisation or economic growth.

221/5604 Biological Theory of Sexual Orientation, Gay People's Dehumanization and Sexual Prejudice
Three studies investigate whether initial attitudes towards homosexuality influence the way heterosexual people understand both perceived intergroup differences and biological explanations of sexual orientation, which then influences the extent to which they dehumanize gay men and lesbian women.

Juan M Falomir Pichastor
University of Geneva
Jacques Berent
University of Geneva

221/5605 The Role of Heteronormative Ideology in Supporting the Beliefs on Children Raised by Gay–Male Couples
In two studies we found that gender–role incongruent (vs. congruent) gay–male couples were thought to promote a female gender–identity development in children, and adequate development in female stereotypical domains (i.e., emotions). Normative–sexual orientation development was secured only through heterosexual

Andrea Carnaghi
University of Trieste
Joel Anderson
Australian Catholic University

221/49 Social Identity in a Globalizing World: Innovations in the Field of Dual and Multiple Identities
Dinner 2 Room
We will present innovative research on multiple identities: intersections of inherited and achieved identities, acceptance of minorities’ dual identity claims at school, dual identity and collective action motivation, dual identity groups as potential gateways, and a discussion by Marilyn Brewer.

Chair:
Aharon Levy
Understanding Action Tendencies to Approach and Avoid: A Default Explanation Versus an Affective Reencoding Account

Ample evidence suggests a default association between affective evaluations and specific actions. The affective reencoding account emphasizes, however, the link between affective evaluations and action labeling. I will show that affective reencoding can explain some but certainly not all results.

Mark Rotteveel
Professor of psychology, Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, University of Amsterdam

221/18202


This work underlies the importance of prototypical visual information in measuring approach/avoidance tendencies. Specifically, this information needs to be as close as possible to the perception associated to a forward-backward movement of the whole self in a first-person perspective.

Marine Rougier

Dominique Muller
Professor of psychology. Department of Psychology. Université Grenoble Alpes. France.

François Ric
Professor of psychology. Department of Psychology. Université de Bordeaux. France.

Theodore Alexopoulos
Assistant professor in psychology. Psychology Institute. Université Paris Descartes. France.

Benoîte Aubé

Cédric Batailler

Ingroups, Outgroups, and the Gateway-Groups Between: The Potential of Dual Identities to Improve Intergroup Relations.

In four studies we tested the potential of dual identity groups to act as gateways between the groups that represent the respective sources of the dual identity, and found that indeed the presence of such gateway groups improved intergroup orientations.

Aharon Levy

Tamar Saguy
Psychologist. The School of Psychology. The Interdisciplinary Center. Herzliya. Israel.

Martijn van Zomeren

Eran Halperin
Psychologist. The School of Psychology. The Interdisciplinary Center. Herzliya. Israel.

Approach/avoidance Compatibility Effect and Approach/avoidance Training: Underlying Mechanisms and Boundary Conditions.

Andalucía III Room

Previous work demonstrated approach/avoidance compatibility and training effects. We will present recent work testing the underlying mechanisms and boundary conditions of these effects. By presenting somewhat divergent results and accounts, our goal is to further our understanding of these effects.

Chair:
Dominique Müller
Professor of psychology. LIP/PC2S. Université Grenoble Alpes. France.

Approach-Avoidance Training of Drinks Consumption - Testing Determinants of the Effect

Four studies provide evidence against AAT effects on explicit/implicit attitudes and consumption measures. We show that our null effects are not due to style of AAT framing, manipulation weakness, lacking foreknowledge about target taste or measurement order effects.

Anand Krishna
Psychologist. Graduate student. Department of Psychology. Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg

Andreas Eder
Professor of psychology. Graduate student. Department of Psychology. Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg

Ample evidence suggests a default association between affective evaluations and specific actions. The affective reencoding account emphasizes, however, the link between affective evaluations and action labeling. I will show that affective reencoding can explain some but certainly not all results.

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Professor of psychology, Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, University of Amsterdam


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Professor of psychology. Department of Psychology. Université Grenoble Alpes. France.

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Cédric Batailler

Ingroups, Outgroups, and the Gateway-Groups Between: The Potential of Dual Identities to Improve Intergroup Relations.

In four studies we tested the potential of dual identity groups to act as gateways between the groups that represent the respective sources of the dual identity, and found that indeed the presence of such gateway groups improved intergroup orientations.

Aharon Levy

Tamar Saguy
Psychologist. The School of Psychology. The Interdisciplinary Center. Herzliya. Israel.

Martijn van Zomeren

Eran Halperin
Psychologist. The School of Psychology. The Interdisciplinary Center. Herzliya. Israel.

Approach/avoidance Compatibility Effect and Approach/avoidance Training: Underlying Mechanisms and Boundary Conditions.

Andalucía III Room

Previous work demonstrated approach/avoidance compatibility and training effects. We will present recent work testing the underlying mechanisms and boundary conditions of these effects. By presenting somewhat divergent results and accounts, our goal is to further our understanding of these effects.

Chair:
Dominique Müller
Professor of psychology. LIP/PC2S. Université Grenoble Alpes. France.
221/89
Stigma and Social Relationships from the Target’s Perspective
Andalucía II Room
Does stigma affect how we form, experience and maintain relationships? The aim of this symposium is to address this question and explore mechanisms by which stigma affects social relationships as well as individual and contextual factors that moderate these links.

Chair:
David Matthew Doyle

221/8901
What is Couple-Level Minority Stress and How Does it Impact the Health of Same-Sex Couples?
Same-sex couples are exposed to unique forms of stigma, representing risk to health above and beyond the risk associated with the stigma experienced as individuals. This presentation reports two dyadic studies demonstrating support for this theory of “Couple-Level Minority Stress.”

David Frost
Lecturer in Social and Health Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Surrey. Guildford. United Kingdom.

221/8902
How Exposure to Sexism Affects Women’s Relationships with Peers
We provide evidence from a field survey (N = 217 working women) and a laboratory experiment (N = 150 female university students) suggesting that women’s exposure to sexism affects their relationship with peers, at work and outside work.

Manuela Barreto

221/8903
Effect of Stigma and Concealment on Avoidant Friendship Orientation and Intimate Relational Behavior
In this research, we present two studies involving people coping with mental illness which provide support for a conceptual model that outlines pathways by which stigma limits intimate relational behavior through the activation of an avoidant regulatory orientation.

Lauren Richman

221/8904
Understanding Context in the Link Between Perceived Stigma and Social Health: Moderation by Structural Stigma
Three studies examined the moderating role of structural stigma in the association between perceived stigma and social health. Across a meta-analysis, online and community study, perceived stigma was more deleterious for sexual minorities who were exposed to greater structural stigma.

David Matthew Doyle

221/129
Trauma and Religious Belief
Andalucía I Room
“This symposium presents three studies—a cross-cultural survey, a longitudinal study, and an experiment—that provide some evidence for the hypothesis that religion is motivated by traumatic experiences.”

Chair:
Lisa Molix
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. Tulane University. New Orleans. United States.

221/130
Worldviews. What Are they? What Do We Know About them? Why Do They Matter?
Seminar Room
This symposium introduces the concept and latest empirical research on worldviews, and applies them to pressing social issues. It features philosophical insights and empirical studies, new worldview models and critical extensions of existing models, and proposes an integrated theoretical framework.

Chair:
Paul Bain
School of Psychology and Counselling. Queensland University of Technology (QUT). Brisbane. Australia.

221/13001
Beliefs About the World and Social Change: An Overview and Extension of Worldview Models
Recent advances in empirical approaches to worldviews are described, and a new type of worldview about how the world changes is proposed. Major worldview measures are shown to map out distinct conceptual space, and relationships with sustainability support are examined.

Paul Bain
School of Psychology, Queensland University of Technology (QUT), Brisbane, Australia.

221/13002
The Predictive Power of the Sub-Dimensions of Social Dominance Orientation in Explaining Environmental Apathy
Results of three studies show anti-egalitarianism to be the main sub-dimension of social dominance orientation (SDO) related to anti-environmentalism. Environmental apathy is motivated more by a desire to maintain inequality than to establish hierarchy.

Taciano L. Milfont
School of Psychology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Samantha K. Stanley
School of Psychology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Marc S. Wilson
School of Psychology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Chris G. Sibley
School of Psychology, University of Auckland, New Zealand

221/13003
“The Therapeutic Worldview” and its Discontents: Only a New Worldview Can Save Us Now?
I address an overlooked aspect of the critique by Rieff and Lasch of the wider consequences of psychology’s breakthrough (“the triumph of the therapeutic”), a failure to feel injustice for future generations and thus respond appropriately to the climate crisis.

Ole Jacob Madsen
Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

221/13004
Using the empirically validated Integrative Worldview Framework, I describe how these insights may stimulate reflexivity and understanding, thereby serving the communication, collaboration, and creative innovation that is urgently needed for addressing complex, social, global issues like climate change.

Annick de Witt
University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

221/129
Trauma and Religious Belief
Andalucía I Room
“This symposium presents three studies—a cross-cultural survey, a longitudinal study, and an experiment—that provide some evidence for the hypothesis that religion is motivated by traumatic experiences.”

Chair:
Lisa Molix
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. Tulane University. New Orleans. United States.
Can We Compare Religiosity Across Cultures in Traumatic Life-Event Studies at All? Participants in 12 countries who reported on religious supernatural beliefs did so in a cross-culturally comparable way. For the first time ever, an identical factor structure of religiosity sensu SBS-6 can be assessed across cultures.

Matthias Bluemke
GESIS Leibniz Institute of the Social Sciences, Mannheim, Germany
Jonathan Jong
Research Fellow, Coventry University, UK
Jamin Halberstadt
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

Traumatic Life Events and Religiosity in Eight Countries
Across Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, and nonreligious samples, traumatic life events predicted religiosity. This effect was moderated by religious upbringing and socioeconomic status. We also found some evidence that effect of trauma on emotional well-being is mediated by religiosity.

Jonathan Jong
Research Fellow, Coventry University, UK
Robert Ross
Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Royal Holloway University of London
Ryan McKay
Reader, Royal Holloway University of London
Jamin Halberstadt
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

Death Salience Moderates the Effect of Trauma on Religiosity
Participants were more likely to report “private” religious behaviour (e.g., prayer), but not “public” religious behaviour, if they had experienced a death-related trauma in the previous six years. Equally traumatic experiences that did not involve death did not predict religiosity.

Jamin Halberstadt
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand
Zoe Morris Trainor
Department of Psychology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand
Jonathan Jong
Research Fellow, Coventry University, UK

The Relationship Between Life Events and Religiosity: A Priming Study
We experimentally manipulated recall of negative life events then measured implicit religiosity. Consistent with a “Religious Comfort Hypothesis”, participants who recalled negative life events showed greater levels of implicit religiosity than those who recalled positive or neutral events.

Robert Ross
Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Royal Holloway University of London
Ryan McKay
Reader, Royal Holloway University of London
Jonathan Jong
Research Fellow, Coventry University, UK
Jamin Halberstadt
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

'Cross-Ethnic Friendship Self-Efficacy': A New Predictor of Cross-Ethnic Friendship and Attitudes Among Diverse Adolescents
Ethnically diverse adolescents (N = 101; 11-13 years) completed measures of cross-ethnic friendship self-efficacy (CEFSE), and cross-ethnic friendship. CEFSE was significantly positively related to motivation for new CE friendships, CE friendship persistence, outgroup attitudes, and CE friendships quality and quantity.

Rhiannon Turner
Professor, School of Behavioural Sciences, Queen’s University Belfast, UK
Lindsey Cameron
Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, University of Kent, UK
Sabahat Cigdem Bagci
Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Isik University, Turkey
Afiya Carby
School of Psychology, University of Kent, UK

Do They Want Contact?: Perceived Outgroup - And Ingroup- Desire for Contact and Positive Interactions
Three studies tested perceived ingroup and outgroup desire for intergroup contact as predictors of actual contact. Results showed that the perception regarding the outgroup’s (and not the ingroup’s) willingness to interact predicts positive contact, which then relates to improved attitudes.

Sofia Stathi
Senior Lecturer, Department of Psychology and Counselling, University of Greenwich, UK
Samantha Pendleton
Department of Psychology and Counselling, University of Greenwich, UK
Loris Vezzali
Associate Professor, Department of Education and Human Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy

Expectancies as Direct Predictors of Intergroup Contact and Indirect Predictors of Cultural Distance and Attitudes
We integrate the concept of cultural distance with Berry’s acculturation model (1997) in a sample of 397 Italians and 142 immigrants. Results revealed that expectancies predict contact, which in turn impacts on acculturation strategies via reduced cultural distance.

Dino Giovannini
Professor, Department of Education and Human Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy
Loris Vezzali
Associate Professor, Department of Education and Human Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy
Gian Antonio Di Bernardo
Postdoctoral researcher, Department of Education and Human Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy
Sofia Stathi
Senior Lecturer, Department of Psychology and Counselling, University of Greenwich, UK

How Injunctive and Descriptive Norms Predict Ethnic Minority and Majority Students’ Contact Intentions Over Time
This longitudinal research demonstrates how injunctive and descriptive norms predict changes in ethnic minority and majority youth’s contact intentions over time, enhancing those intentions among majority students. For minority students, however, school norms are the primary enhancers of contact intentions.
We investigated actively ‘chosen’ imagined contact in a setting defined by intergroup conflict – Cyprus. Over 2 studies Turkish Cypriots disproportionately leaned towards visualizing positive intergroup interactions which reflected both positive mood regulation and valenced confirmation biases.

Shenel Husnu
Psychologist. Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts & Science, Eastern Mediterranean University
In a Reverse Correlation study we found that representations of locals held by highly adapted sojourners were rated most positive and similar to themselves by non-locals, but not by locals, suggesting ingroup projection to locals as outcome of intercultural adaptation.

Sven Waldzus  
Associate Professor, Center for Social Research and Intervention (CIS-IUL), University Institute of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal

Kinga Bierwiczonik  
PhD Candidate, Center for Social Research and Intervention (CIS-IUL), University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL), Lisbon, Portugal

Karen van der Zee  
Full Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, Free University Amsterdam, the Netherlands

221/1606  
A New Era in the Study of Intergroup Nonverbal Behaviour: Studying Intergroup Dyadic Interactions "Online"

We examined predictors and consequences of intergroup nonverbal behaviour by relying on new technologies and new objective indices. In three studies, both in the laboratory and in the field with children, behaviour was a function of implicit prejudice.

Gian Antonio Di Bernardo  
Social Psychologist, Post-Doc Fellow. University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia, Italy

Loris Vezzali  
Social Psychologist. Associate Professor. University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia, Italy

Andrea Palazzi  
PhD Student in Computer Engineering. University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy

Simone Calderara  
Computer Engineer. Assistant Professor. University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy

Nicola Bicocchi  
Computer Engineer. Assistant Professor. University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy

Franco Zambonelli  
Computer Engineer. Full Professor. University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy

221/1020  
Subjective Low SES Makes Students Less Likely to Delay Gratification.

In two studies, we investigated whether subjective socioeconomic status contributes to the income-achievement gap by increasing individuals’ impulsivity. We found that subjective feelings of poverty led students to prioritize immediate rewards over long-term academic rewards, resulting in worse academic outcomes.

Heidi Vuletich  

Nechumi Yaffe  
Social psychologist School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC), Herzliya.

Eran Halperin  
Psychologist, School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC), Herzliya.

221/1635  
Accounting for Unequal Access to Higher Education: The Role of Social Identity Factors.

In this field study in secondary schools, we examine how perceptions of identity compatibility, social fit and individual ability influence social mobility among low status group members.

Marlon Nieuwenhuis  

Antony Manstead  
Social Psychologist. Professor. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. Wales. UK.

Matthew Easterbrook  
Social Psychologist. Dr. School of Psychology. University of Sussex. Brighton. UK.

221/1609  
Members of stigmatized groups are buffered from being socially undervalued if they deny that their group is discriminated against. After accounting for personal discrimination respondents have faced, denial of LGBTQ+ group discrimination is associated with greater subjective well-being and health.

Alexandra Suppes  

Jaime Napier  

Joanneke Van der Torn  

221/1177  
Envy, Pride, and the American Dream. How Work Ethics Beliefs Are Linked to Status-Related Emotions.

The status-related emotions envy and pride should hinge on personal beliefs about status attainment. We show that whereas the belief in Protestant work ethic predicts benign envy and authentic pride, fatalistic beliefs predict malicious envy and hubristic pride.

Lisa Blatz  
Social Cognition Center Cologne

Jens Lange  
Social Cognition Center

Jan Crusius  
Assistant Professor of Social Psychology, Social Cognition Center Cologne. University of Cologne. Germany.

221/1503  
Making Sense of Subjective and Objective Hierarchy: Agency Reflects Status and Competence Reflects Respect

Whereas Agency judgments reflect the objective position in social hierarchy [i.e. Status], Competence judgments are more related to subjective social regard [i.e. Respect] and allow taking into account perceived under- or overestimation of the target’s Status.

Antonin Carrier  
Postdoc, Faculty of psychology and educational sciences, Catholic University of Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.

221/1630  
Comfortably Numb: The Palliative Effects of System Justification on the Health and Happiness of Members of the LGBTQ+ Community

Economic inequality perception was manipulated by exposing participants to a fake article. According with our hypothesis social class criteria were used more in the high inequality condition in order to classify the pictures of people.

Erick Angulo  
11.10 - 12.50 h. Blitz: Presentations VI

Davide Melita
Rosa Rodríguez-Bailón
Guillermo B. Willis

221/1128 When Uncertainty Tears Groups Apart: Hierarchy Promotes Performance-Detracting Power Struggles When Groups Face Uncertainty

Opposing prevailing wisdom that hierarchy helps groups that face uncertainty, we show with a field-study of 161 organizational work groups that hierarchy hurts groups when there is uncertainty, as in these situations hierarchy ignites performance-detracting power struggles between members.

Lisanne van Bunderen
PhD student, Organisation and Personnel Management, Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands

221/1135 Dominance, Prestige, Leadership: Empirical Differentiation Between Three Components of Power/hierarchy Strivings with the DoPL Scales

Using factor analyses we developed the DoPL scales measuring three distinct desires to attain power/higher ranking in a hierarchy: dominance, prestige and leadership. These desires relate differently to self-reported dispositions, rank in organisations and behaviour in the dictator game.

Felix Suessenbach
Adam Moore
Steve Loughnan
Felix Schönbrodt
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Munich. Munich. Germany

221/1654 Five Things to Make Social Cognition (More) Social

The question of human cognition is still haunts us. The current social cognition is only limited to the metaphor of a lonely thinker and a cognitive miser. We need to take into account the symbolic, narrative and representational aspects of our cognition. Also we need new and improved research methods that incorporate all of our knowledge.

Péter Restás
Social Psychologist, Assistant lecturer, Psychology Department, University of Pécs, Hungary

221/1844 On the Necessity and Usefulness of Measures of Independent Variables to Social Psychology

Following Sigall and Mills (1998), we question the necessity of manipulation checks in view of recent methodological concerns. We argue that manipulation checks are neither necessary, nor useful and go further by claiming that their use can impede scientific progress.

Theodore Alexopoulos
Assistant Professor, Psychological Institute, University Paris Descartes, Paris, France
Marie-Pierre Fayant
Assistant Professor, Psychological Institute, University Paris Descartes, Paris, France
Aurore Lemonnier
PhD student, University Paris Descartes, Paris, France
Emilie Retsin
PhD student, University Paris Descartes, Paris, France
Harold Sigall
Professor Emeritus, University of Maryland, College Park, USA

12.50 - 14.30 h.
Lunch (Buffet)

221/1892 Justice for All? – Effects of Intergroup Similarity on Standards of Injustice, Judgments of Harm and Collective Guilt.

Three experiments show that perceived similarity of an outgroup leads to shifting standards regarding in-group injustices. Effects of perceived similarity on collective guilt were sequentially mediated by standards of injustice and judgments of harm.

Alison Benbow
Markus Barth

221/1455 The Irony of Harmony: The Case of Gender

Two studies examined whether heterosexual romantic relationships can lead women to view gender inequality as acceptable. The occurrence of optimal contact within the relationship was associated with women’s optimistic perceptions regarding gender equality, moderated by their level of sexism.

Danit Sobol
School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya, Israel
Noa Schori Eyal
School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya, Israel
Tamar Saguy
School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya, Israel

12.50 - 14.30 h.
Lunch (Buffet)

221/1445 Session 12 (Part II):
New Methodologies and Methodological Considerations
Machado Room
13.20 - 14.20 h.
Round Table Discussion: An introduction to the European Research Council and to the Starting, Consolidator and Advanced Grants calls
Manuel Falla Room
Discussant:
Ines Pio
Scientific Officer ERC
The European Research Council is the first pan-European funding body for frontier research, set up in 2007 to substantially strengthen and shape the European research system. The ERC funding schemes are open to top researchers of any nationality or age who wish to carry out their research in a public or private research organisation located in one of the 28 EU Member States or in associated countries. There are three core funding schemes:
-Starting Grants (grants up to €1.5 million for five years);
-Consolidator Grants (grants up to €2 million); and
-Advanced Grants (grants up to €2.5 million).
The presentation at the 18th General Meeting of the European Association of Social Psychology will introduce the European Research Council and explain, from a practical perspective, the characteristics of the Starting, Consolidator and Advanced Grants calls. The presentation will count with the advice and experiences from two ERC grantees - Thomas Webb from Sheffield University and Sonja Utz from Tuebingen University who will share with prospective applicants their experiences in applying and being funded by the ERC.

14.30 - 16.10 h.
Symposia: Simultaneous Sessions VII

221/7601 Changing Stereotypes/changing Values; Men Identify with Communion When Communion ≠ Female
Two studies investigated the relationship between implicit gender stereotypes and men’s relatively lower communal self-concept. Findings suggest that associating communal values with women constrains men’s self-association with these values, but that retraining communal = male can boost men’s communal self-associations.
Katharina Block
Toni Schmader

221/7602 Affirming Communal Manhood to Buffer Masculinity Threat and Increase Male Engagement in Communal Roles
This research examines the effect of reaffirming masculinity after threat on male engagement in communal roles. Findings suggest that broadening the definition of masculinity to include more communal aspects increases interest and intent to engage in these nontraditional gender roles.
Sanne Van Grootel
Colette van Laar
Loes Meeussen
Jenny Veldman

221/7603 Zero Sum Beliefs and Resistance to Gender Fair Workplace Policies
Endorsement of zero sum beliefs (ZSBs) negatively predicted men’s and women’s support for gender fair workplace policies, and exposure to a status threat decreased men’s (but not women’s) support for gender fair workplace policies, mediated by increases in their ZSBs.
Jennifer Bosson
Associate Professor. Department of psychology. University of South Florida. Tampa. USA.
Joseph Vandello
Professor. Department of psychology. University of South Florida. Tampa. USA.
Sophie Kuchynka
PhD Student. Department of psychology. University of South Florida. Tampa. USA.
Curtis Puryear
PhD Student. Department of psychology. University of South Florida. Tampa. USA.

221/7604 Structural Predictors of the Domestic Division of Labor: A Dyadic Approach
This study draws on work-family and gender research to examine how structural variables (e.g., salary and
employment) influence the domestic division of labor. Data were collected from 118 couples with young children and analyzed using API M dyadic analyses.

Leire Gartzia

Colette van Laar

Toni Schmader

221/19605 One Woman's Success Being Her Man's Loss: The Impact of Partner Dynamics on Relational Outcomes
We investigate partner dynamics of less-traditional, heterosexual couples (woman has higher status than her partner) and find that women risk a dominance penalty, whereas men risk a weakness penalty. This is further associated with lower reported relationship quality.

Melissa Vink

Belle Derks

Naomi Ellemers

Tanja van der Lippe

221/19606 Explicit Effects on Implicit Attitudes: New Perspectives on Mechanisms of Attitude Formation and Change
Machuca Room
Once considered impervious to explicit influences, mounting evidence suggests that implicit attitudes are strongly influenced by explicit factors. This symposium features new research on how explicit processes can influence implicit attitudes and highlights novel theoretical accounts to understand this interplay.

Chair:
David Amodio

221/19601 What Factors Contribute to the Effect of Choice Behavior on Attitude Formation?
The effect of co-occurrence with positive stimuli on liking a stimulus is smaller than the effect of actions (choosing versus avoiding the stimulus), which is smaller than the effect of semantic information (whether the stimulus should be protected or eliminated).

Yoav Bar-Anan

221/19602 Instrumental Learning of Attitudes and Traits: Neural Substrates and Implications for Choice
Three studies demonstrate the instrumental learning of reward and trait associations with novel individuals. Behavioral, fMRI, and computational modeling data reveal that while reward learning functions like an implicit attitude, explicit trait knowledge dominates in neural processing and choice behavior.

David Amodio

Leor Hackel
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Stanford University. Stanford, CA. USA.

221/19603 Change We Must Believe In: The Role of Believability in Updating Implicit First Impressions
In three studies, we show that the believability of counter-attitudial information influences the extent to which implicit impressions are revised in response to that information. Implications for theories of implicit attitude formation and change are discussed.

Jeremy Cone
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Williams College. Williamstown, MA. USA.

Melissa Ferguson
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Cornell University. Ithaca, MA. USA.

221/19604 Implicit Attitudes Can Shift Propositionally
Evaluative statements (ES) produce stronger implicit attitude shifts than repeated evaluative pairings (REP). REP do not add value to ES and learning via REP asymptotes within a few trials, suggesting that both learning modalities create propositions about the attitude object.

Benedek Kurdi
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Harvard University. Cambridge, MA. USA.

Mahzarin Banaji
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Harvard University. Cambridge, MA. USA.

221/19605 The Impact of Ambivalence on Attitude Acquisition and Change Via Evaluative Conditioning
Neutral and ambivalent stimuli may differ in their potential for attitude acquisition and change as well as the mechanisms underlying these effects. The present research investigates the effects of ambivalent conditioned stimuli in an evaluative conditioning paradigm.

Katharina Theresa Berger
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Tübingen. Germany.

Mandy Hütter
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Tübingen. Germany.

221/201 Predictors of and Responses to Violent Radicalisation
Picasso Room
“This symposium examines the dynamics of violent radicalisation and co-radicalisation. Five talks discuss 1) why individuals support radical groups and 2) responses to violent acts that may undermine harmonious intergroup relations and enforce outgroup members’ violent radicalisation.”

Chairs:
Sandy Schumann

Stephen D. Reicher

221/20101 Do Radical Groups Attract People with Specific Psychological Needs? An Empirical Exploration
Two studies examined whether we can distinguish between people with different needs (sensation seekers, identity seekers, justice seekers and significance seekers), and how these needs, in combination with other determinants, are related to attraction to radical groups.

Bertjan Doosje

Jaap van der Veen

Alex Macdougall
University of Manchester. Manchester. United Kingdom.

Allard Feddes

Lars Nickolson
University of Amsterdam. Amsterdam. The Netherlands.
221/20102 The Process of Reactive Co-Radicalisation: How Perceived Threat Facilitates Support for Radical Groups

We examined the process of reactive co-radicalisation in a longitudinal survey study in Germany (N = 1053). Results showed that perceived threat by fundamentalist Islam encouraged citizens to endorse radical leaders, which promoted support for the anti-Muslim movement Pegida.

Sandy Schumann
University of Oxford
Katja Hanke
Senior Researcher. GESIS - Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences. Mannheim, Germany.
Diana Boer
Professor, University of Koblenz-Landau, Koblenz, Germany
James Liu
Professor, Massey University, Auckland, New Zealand

221/20103 Je Suis... Affected? How Islamophobia and Emotional Reactions to Terrorist Attacks Shape Sociopolitical Attitudes

We examined the interplay of islamophobia, emotional reactions to terrorist attacks and support for restrictive governmental policies based on data collected in the wake of recent attacks [Charlie Hebdo, Paris, Nice] in different populations (Belgium, France, Germany).

Felicitas Flade
Djouaria Ghilani
Doctoral student. Université Libre de Bruxelles. Brussels, Belgium.
Pia Lamberty
Doctoral student. University of Mainz. Mainz, Germany.

221/20104 Mobilisation? What Mobilisation? How Did the French Society Respond to the Terrorist Attacks in January 2015: A Mobilisation Nexus Studied Online

We highlight and discuss the difference in the French civil society’s collective response to the Charlie Hebdo and to the anti-Semitic HyperCacher terrorist attacks in Paris [January 2015] based on data collected online in their immediate aftermath (Facebook N=840000; N=1,38M tweets).

Andrea Ernst-Vintila
Associate Professor. Laboratoire Parisien de Psychologie Sociale. Université Paris Ouest. Paris, France.
Pierre Ratinaud
Nikos Smyrnaios
Laurent Licata
Professor. Centre de recherche en psychologie sociale et interculturelle. Université Libre de Bruxelles. Brussels, Belgium.
Irina Macovei
University of Iasi. Iasi, Romania.

221/20105 Intergroup Kali Morality in a Violent Intergroup Conflict: Explicit and Implicit Double Moral Standards

“Kali’s Morality,” a double standard moral judgment where outgroup’s misdeeds are perceived as reprehensible whereas the same ingroup’s acts are viewed as acceptable, perpetuates intergroup conflicts. Jewish and Palestinian participants explicitly endorsed moral symmetry but implicitly practiced moral asymmetry.

Yechezkl Klar
Professor. Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv, Israel.
Ital Sevitt
Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv, Israel.
Noa Schori-Eyal
Post-doctoral researcher. Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya. Herzliya, Israel.

221/180 The Body Politic: Visceral Reactions to Mistreatment

Dinner 1 Room

A variety of methods are used to examine how mistreatment produces various visceral reactions in body (neuroendocrine, EEG/ERP, cardiovascular), mind (attention, affect, emotion, action tendencies), and action (aggression, persistence, help, confrontation, protest).

Chair:
Daan Scheepers
Associate Professor of Social Psychology. Department of Social and Organizational Psychology. Leiden University. Leiden, The Netherlands.

221/18001 The Hormonal Impact of Differing Degrees of Social Exclusion

People can be social excluded due to a mild social slight or due to extreme violence and human atrocities. We explore the hormonal underpinnings of each as they relate to subsequent pro and anti-social behaviour.

Lasana Harris
University College London, London, UK
Korrina Duffy
Duke University
Steve Stanton
Oakland University
Tanya Chartrand
Duke University
Mike Niconchuk
University College London
Ana Guinote
University College London

221/18002 Police Violence and Black Protest: Attention, Relevance, Visceral Reactions

Four experiments used a multi-system view of appraisal to examine visceral reactions to known and novel images of police violence and Black protest against it (e.g., Black Lives Matter). Black and White participants evidenced differential attention, emotion, and motivation.

Colin W. Leach
University of Connecticut
Mora Reinka
University of Connecticut

221/18003 Physiological Responses to Social Identity Threat

We addressed social identity threat using physiological indicators of challenge and threat. Negative group feedback (social identity threat) was as threatening as negative personal feedback. However, group identification buffered against social identity threat, and even turned it into challenge.

Daan Scheepers
Leiden University, Leiden, The Netherlands

221/18004 Managing Emotions in the Face of Discrimination: Implications for Individual and Group Outcomes

Individuals benefit affectively when they reflect on past negative experiences from a distanced, rather than immersed, perspective. This presentation considers the implications of these emotion-regulation strategies in the face of past discrimination experiences for individuals’ affective outcomes and collective-action tendencies.

Jennifer Richeson
Yale University
Doraine Levy
Indiana University
Galen Bodenhausen
Northwestern University
Maureen Craig
New York University

221/164 The Psychology of Living Abroad and Coming Home: Identity, Interpersonal Relations, and Socio-Cultural Adaptation

Dinner 2 Room

This symposium illuminates the psychological experience of living abroad and then returning home. The talks demonstrate how living abroad can alter the self-concept and change the dynamics of our interpersonal relationships, which often make returning home a stressful experience.
Is Self Stability Related to the Experience of Living Abroad? A 10-Year Longitudinal Study

In this longitudinal study, we found that the experience of living abroad was related to a curvilinear pattern, with an initial decrease followed by an increase, of identity profile stability and rank-order stability of self-concept clarity.

Elisabetta Crocetti
Senior Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Alma Mater Studiorum University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy
Monica Rubini
Alma Mater Studiorum University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy
Wim Meeus
Utrecht University, The Netherlands; Tilburg University, The Netherlands
Susan Branje
Utrecht University, The Netherlands;

Host Nation Identification as the Foundation for Nourishing Host-National Relationships Among International Students

Two studies show that international students who identified with the host nation formed more and stronger relationships with host nationals, and thus had lower stress. This suggests that contextually relevant identities are the foundation for forming relationships whilst abroad.

Matthew Easterbrook
Lecturer in Psychology, School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton, UK
Nicolas Geeraert
Senior Lecturer, Department of Psychology, University of Essex, Colchester, UK

A Dyad Approach on Immigrant Mothers’ and Adolescents’ Socio-Cultural Adaptation

This mother-adolescent-dyad study tested adolescents’ and mothers’ mutual effects on their socio-cultural adaptation difficulties. Results indicated that immigrant adolescents have an effect on their mothers, particularly when they reported many family obligations. No effect from mothers to adolescents was found.

Peter Titzmann
Professor of Developmental Psychology, Department of Psychology, Leibniz University Hanover, Germany
Burkhard Gniewosz
University of Utrecht, The Netherlands; Tilburg University, The Netherlands;

Culture Shock and Reverse Culture Shock: A Longitudinal Analysis of Stress Trajectories During and Post

How do sojourners deal with returning home after a year abroad? We present sojourners’ (N = 1684) levels of acculturative stress at 3, 12, and 31 weeks post-arrival, analyse antecedents of stress, and examine stress trajectories during and post sojourn.

Nicolas Geeraert
Senior Lecturer, Department of Psychology, University of Essex, Colchester, UK
Kali Demes
University of Essex, Colchester, UK

Coming Back, Coming Home? Cross-Cultural Re-Entry Problems Indicate a Shift in Cultural Identity

This research shows that re-entry problems upon a sojourn abroad indicate reconsideration of home cultural commitment (Study 1; N = 510) as well as disengagement from the home culture and identification with the host culture (Study 2; N = 484).

Dirk Kranz
Departmental Psychology, Universitäet Trier, Germany
Alexandra Schlack
Departmental Psychology, Universitäet Trier, Germany
Arne Smaczny
Departmental Psychology, Universitäet Trier, Germany
221/18304 Transferring the Self Referencing Effect Across Stimuli via Intersecting Regularities
We exploited the intersecting regularities principle to test a self-referencing effect towards different classes of target objects, either directly or indirectly related to the self. Across four studies, direct and indirect self-referencing effect showed reliably on both implicit and explicit
Simone Mattavelli
PhD Student. Department of Psychology. University of Milan-Bicocca. Milan. Italy
Juliette Richetin
Psychologist. Dr. Department of Psychology. University of Milan-Bicocca. Milan. Italy
Marco Perugini
Psychologyst. Prof. Department of Psychology. University of Milan-Bicocca. Milan. Italy

221/18305 Generalization Gradient as a Function of Psychological Distance
We used a predictive learning paradigm to examine how psychological distance, manipulated as the probability of the outcome appearance following a cue, influence generalization gradient. Results from both experiments showed that although learning was not affected by distance, generalization was.
Hadar Ram
Psychologist. PhD Student. School of Psychological Science. Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv. Israel
Nira Luberman
Psychologist. Prof. School of P Psychological Science. Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv. Israel
Dieter Struyf
Bram Vervliet

221/146 Forging a Close Other in High Risky Situations
Andalucía II Room
This symposium examines the positive and negative consequences of forgiveness depending on the risky situations in which it occurs. Forgiveness has a protective role in divorce, workplace offences, and infidelity. However, in a domestic violence context, forgiveness has negative consequences.
Chair:
Inmaculada Valor-Segura
Associate Professor. Department of Social Psychology. University of Granada. Spain

221/14601 The Role of Partner Forgiveness in Intimate Partner Violence
The aim of the current longitudinal study is to explore the role of partner forgiveness on re-victimisation and women well-being. We expect that: 1) forgiveness mediated by the intention to return with the partner, predicts women re-victimisation at time two; 2) unforgiveness is negatively associated to women well-being over time.
Camilo Regalia
Full Professor. Department of Psychology. Catholic University of Sacred Heart. Milan. Italy
Eleonora Crapolicchio
PhD student. Department of Psychology. Catholic University of Sacred Heart. Milan. Italy
Anna Costanza Baldry
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology Second University of Naples- Federico II. Italy
Vincenza Cinquegrana
PhD student. Department of Psychology Second University of Naples- Federico II. Italy

221/14602 The Protective Effect of Forgiveness Following Parental Divorce
Many children have to cope with the divorce of their parents. In this study, we found that forgiveness may be a protective factor that can help to prevent the negative consequences of divorce on children’s psychological well-being.
Reine van der Wal
Assistant Professor. Department of Social and Organizational Psychology. Utrecht University. Utrecht, Netherlands
Catin Finkenaauer
Professor. Department of Interdisciplinary Social Science. Utrecht University. Utrecht. Netherlands

221/14603 Pathways from Forgiveness to Well-Being at the Workplace: Does Gender and Hierarchical Status Matter?
The present study provided evidence that: a) forgiveness for workplace offences is related to personal well-being through the mediation of victim-offender relationship quality and job satisfaction; b) these meditational paths are moderated by victim gender and relative hierarchical status.
Giorgia Paleari
Assistant Professor. Department of Human and Social Sciences. University of Bergamo. Italy
Maria Brambilla
Assistant Professor. Catholic University of Milan. Milan. Italy
Frank Fincham
Professor. Family Institute. Tallahassee, Florida State University. United States

221/14604 (Un) Forgiveness in Romantic Relationships Experiencing Infidelity: Dependency and Negative Affect as Predictors
Infidelity is one of the principal causes of conjugal conflict and divorce. Two studies provided evidence that sexual infidelity is especially difficult to forgive. Also, results showed that dependency increases negative affect, which in turn decreases forgiveness.
Inmaculada Valor-Segura
Associate Professor. Department of Social Psychology. University of Granada. Spain
Ana Beltrán Morillas
PhD student. Department of Social Psychology. University of Granada. Spain
Francisca Expósito
Professor. Department of Social Psychology. University of Granada. Spain

221/14605 Forgiving a Close Other in High Risky Situations.
This symposium examines the positive and negative consequences of forgiveness, depending on the risky situations in which it occurs. Forgiveness has a protective role in divorce, workplace offences, and infidelity. However, in a domestic violence context, forgiveness has negative consequences.
Ximena Arriaga
Professor. Department of Psychological Sciences. Purdue University. West Lafayette, IN, USA

221/188 New Sampling Approaches to Social Cognition
Seminar Room
The symposium highlights how environmental sampling processes offer novel explanations for social-cognitive phenomena. These phenomena include the in-group heterogeneity effect, illusory correlations, the false consensus effect and the “lure” of small samples.
Chair:
Florian Kutzner
Assistant Professor. Psychologisches Institut. Universität Heidelberg. Heidelberg. Germany.

221/18801 Selective Information Sampling and the Ingroup Heterogeneity Effect
Adaptive sampling is defined as a tendency to re-sample what is pleasant and to avoid what is unpleasant. By means of computer simulations we show that this tendency can account for the in-group heterogeneity effect under realistic assumptions.
GENERAL INFORMATION

221/13602 Illusory Correlations Caused by Adaptive Sampling – An Empirical Test
We empirically test the idea by Denrell and Le Mens (2011) whether a hedonically driven sampling strategy produces illusory correlation. Two unrelated variables will be correlated in the sample if positive outcomes are conditional on the combination of both variables. Sascha Kuhn

221/18803 Do Small Information Samples Increase Likeability? Boundaries of the “Less is More”-Effect
In the current study we presented samples of attributes of virtual persons to participants and asked them to rate likeability. Our findings help to disentangle the boundary conditions of the divergent results obtained in previous research. Johannes Prager

221/18804 Choosing the Devil You Don’t Know: Evidence for Limited Sensitivity to Sample Size-Based Uncertainty
When performance targets must be met, option uncertainty must also be considered to optimize choices. In three experiments we found people to be sensitive to sample size-based uncertainty only when differences in observed performance were negligible. Florian Kutzner

221/13601 Work and Freedom? Working Self-Objectification and Belief in Personal Free Will
Three experiments (N=254) consistently showed that performing a manual (Study 1 and 2) or a computer (Study 3) objectifying task (vs. non-objectifying and vs. baseline condition) increases participants’ self-objectification, and, in turn, decreases their belief in having personal free will. Cristina Baldisserri

221/13603 Money and Relationships: When and Why Thinking About Money Leads People to Approach Other
Monetary reminders have been shown to discourage people from affiliating with others. We proposed such an effect can be reversed when others are instrumental to people’s goals. Results from four experiments converged to support our proposition. Xiaojing Wang

221/13604 Money Cues Increase Agency and Decrease Prosociality Among Children: Early Signs of Market Mode Behaviors
In a series of six studies, money—the market-mode cue—was presented to children ages 3-6. Handling money (compared with other objects) increased laborious effort, behavior consistent with market mode, and reduced helpfulness and generosity, behaviors consistent with communal mode. Agata Gasiorowska

221/18805 Origins of False Consensus Effect in Win Expectations for the U.S. Presidential Election 2016
False consensus in win expectations can be partially explained by people’s reliance on information sampled from their own social circles. Wandi Bruine de Bruin

221/13602 Motivational Effects of Money on Mind and Emotion Perception
Whilst the negative impact of money on interpersonal harmony has been well documented, the social cognitive processes that underlie them are relatively unknown. I will show that the motivation for money leads to mind deprivation and further undesirable behaviors. Xijing Wang

221/18801 Work and Freedom? Working Self-Objectification
Luca Andrighetto

221/18802 Economic Objectification

221/18804 Money Cues Increase Agency and Decrease Prosociality Among Children: Early Signs of Market Mode Behaviors

Granada July 5-8, 2017
Supporting Inequality? Dehumanization of Low Socio-economic Status Groups Contributes to Justify Income Inequality

Differences in humanity between low and middle socioeconomic-status groups explained differences in the perception in the economic administration of both groups. Low socioeconomic-status groups were perceived as animals unable to administrate their economy. Therefore, participants rejected helping them through welfare.

Mario Sainz
PhD student, Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Rocio Martinez
Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Miguel Moya
Full Professor, Dept of Social Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Rosa Rodríguez-Baión
Dept of Social Psychology, University of Granada, Granada

Steve Loughnan
Lecturer, School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences, Edinburgh, Scotland, UK

Benchmarking Oral Approach-Avoidance: How Little is Necessary to Evoke In-Out Effects?

Approach and avoidance tendencies can be induced via the oral system through inward versus outward wandering kinematics during articulation. This effect occurs even when only two single letters are being presented or when stimulus words were presented auditory.

Ira Theresa Maschmann
Department of Psychology, University of Cologne

Lea Boecker
Department of Psychology, University of Cologne

Sascha Topolinski
Department of Psychology, University of Cologne

Word Articulation Effects in Person Perception: Gains in Trustworthiness for Sellers with Inward Directed Usernames

Four experiments extend word articulation effects to the person perception and consumer attitudes fields, showing that in the context of online markets the mere use of an inward-directed [vs. outward-directed] username increases perceptions of seller trustworthiness.

Rita Rocha da Silva
Department of Psychology, University of Cologne

In and Out of Economic Interactions

We investigate whether pro-social decisions in Trust and Ultimatum Games tend to be more intuitive than self-interested decisions by subtly activating behavioral tendencies as precursors of intuitive responses via the “in-out” effect.

Michael Zürn
Department of Psychology, University of Cologne

Regulatory Focus and Endowment Effects: When Promotion Shift Spreads Price Variance.

We zoomed into the relation of regulatory focus and endowment effects. While we used a dynamic manipulation compared to a mere state manipulation, we obtained not only price over-estimations by promotion focus, but also a reinforced willingness to negotiate by promotion shift.

Peter-Samuel Arslan
Psychologist, MSc, Institute of Psychology, Social Cognition Department, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

€14,875 for Your Car?! Why Precise Anchors Distinctly Affect Anchor Recipients and Senders

Precise anchors (€14,875)—those featuring fewer trailing zeros—are more potent than round anchors (€15,000). The present studies extend the precision literature by establishing opposing effects for anchor recipients and anchor senders and by contrasting theoretically competing mechanisms.

David Loschelder
Professor, Institute of Psychology, Leuphana University, Lüneburg, Germany

Malte Friese
Professor, Department of Social Psychology, Saarland University, Saarbrücken, Germany

Roman Trötschel
Professor, Institute of Psychology, Leuphana University, Lüneburg, Germany

What or Whom Do You See?: Dehumanization and Anthropomorphism in Advertisement
Building on the anthropomorphism and dehumanization literature, we empirically tested if they can co-occur when a non-human (product/brand) and a human entity (model) are presented together (in an advertisement). Results suggest that objectification of the model obstructs the occurrence of anthropomorphism.

Iskra Herak
PhD Student, Louvain School of Management Research Institute, Université catholique de Louvain, Louvain la Neuve, Belgium

221/1192 Oversatiation Negatively Affects Evaluation of Goal-Relevant (But Not Goal-Irrelevant) Advertised Brands
This research provides one of the first attempts to explore whether and how over-satiation may affect consumer responses to advertising. We showed that a state of over-satiation negatively affected evaluations and buying intentions of advertised brands of the over-consumed product.

Christophe Vermeulen
Johan Karremans
Associate Professor Behavioural Science Institute. Radboud University. Nijmegen. The Netherlands.
Mathieu Kacha
Associate Professor. CEREFIGE. University of Lorraine.Metz. France
Jean-Luc Herrmann
Professor. CEREFIGE. University of Lorraine.Metz. France
Olivier Corneille
Professor. Psychological Sciences Research Institute. Catholic University of Louvain-la-Neuve (UCL). Louvain-la-Neuve. Belgium

221/1192 The Carnism Inventory - Measuring the Ideology of Eating Animals
The ideology of eating animals has been described as carnism. The present research showed that carnistic beliefs are positively associated with the eating and killing of animals, SDQ, RWA and negatively related with attributed mind and moral status of animals.

Tamara Pfeifer
Christopher Monteiro
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Cornell University. Ithaca. US.

221/1210 The Influence of Cognitive Load on Taste Perception and Consumption Preferences. Behavioral and Neuroimaging Findings
With two neuroimaging studies, we demonstrate the concept of hedonic compensation. Under high compared to low cognitive load, participants display reduced responsibility in neural networks processing taste and reward, leading them to taste less but prefer sweeter drinks.

Inga Rösler
PhD Candidate, Department of Social, Health and Organizational Psychology. Utrecht University. Utrecht. Netherlands.
Henk van Steenbergen
Assistant Professor, Leiden Institute for Brain and Cognition, Leiden University. Leiden. Netherlands
lotte van dillen
Assistant Professor, Social and Organisational. Psychology/Leiden Institute for Brain and Cognition, Leiden University. Leiden. Netherlands

221/1127 Mind your Meat: The Effect of Religious Beliefs on Perceptions of Animals and Meat Eaters
We explored people’s evaluations of sacred animals, and social others who consumed such animals. Whilst sacred animals were granted human minds, religious transgressors were likened to animals, demonstrating the key role of mind perception in explaining religious beliefs regarding animals.

Kunalan Manokara
PhD Candidate, School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Australia
Eva Krumhuber
Lecturer, Department of Experimental Psychology. University College London, United Kingdom
Albert Lee
Assistant Professor, Division of Psychology, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

If you are a mother with children, you should not incorporate variety in your consumer choices
The results showed that the consumer who incorporates variety - seeking was evaluated as more interesting. However, the female consumer who preferred variety and has family was evaluated as less responsible that single female consumer who preferred variety.
Paulina Śliwińska
Psychologist. PhD Student. Institute of Psychology. Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. Lublin. Poland.
Katarzyna Bochysińska
Psychologist. PhD Student. Institute of Psychology. Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. Lublin. Poland.
Katarzyna Stasiuk
Psychologist. PhD Institute of Psychology. Maria Curie-Sklodowska University. Lublin. Poland.

Session 14: Social identity
Machado Room
Chair:
Shelley McKeown Jones

221/13801 Subgroup Identification, Threat and Prejudice in Complex Ethnic Relations: Beyond the Binary In-group-Outgroup Paradigm.
Through a study of Turkish Cypriots and a representative sample survey from both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot community it is shown that Ingroup Identification predicts more prejudice towards ‘mainland’ outgroups through increased threat from the primary outgroup.
Charis Psaltis
Associate Professor of Psychology. Department of Psychology. University of Cyprus. Cyprus
Huseyin Cakal
Lecturer in Psychology. School of Psychology. Keele University. United Kingdom.

221/13802 Youth Social Identification and Participation in Sec- tarian and Civic Behaviour in Northern Ireland
In this study we examine social identity amongst youth in Northern Ireland and demonstrate that strong identification is associated with increased civic participation for Catholics [relative to Protestants], and increased sectarian behaviours for Protestants [relative to Catholics].
Shelley McKeown Jones
Lecturer in psychology. Graduate School of Education. University of Bristol. Bristol. United Kingdom.
Laura K. Taylor
Lecturer in psychology. School of Psychology. Queen’s University Belfast. Belfast. United Kingdom.

221/13803 Bridging Majority and Minority Perspectives of So- ciety – The Role of Social Identity Complexity/inclusiveness
On a sample of 767 youth in four Balkan countries, we discovered social identity complexity and inclusiveness predict lower social dominance, more support for affirmative action and lower trust in institutions; they were more predictive for minority’s than majority’s attitudes.
Marija Brankovic
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Singidunum University. Belgrade. Serbia
Edona Maloku Bërdyna,
Lecturer in psychology. American University. Kosovo
Building Identity in Post-War Kosovo: Superordinate Categorization Versus Identity Complexity Among Albanians and Serbs
Studies with segregated ethnic groups in Kosovo (NAlbanians=221, NSerbs=110) reveal that superordinate categorization at national level predicts negative in-group effects for Albanian majority. For Serb minority, it predicts positive ones but is currently low. More complex identities benefit Albanians.

Edona Maloku Bërdyna
Psychologist. School of Psychology. Leiden University. Leiden, Netherlands

Belle Derks
Professor of Psychology. Department of Social and Organisational Psychology. Utrecht University. Utrecht. Netherlands

Colette van Laar
Professor of Psychology. Centre for Social and Cultural Psychology. University of Leuven. Belgium

Naomi Ellemers

Rejection Identification Model: The Case of Middle Eastern Refugees in Germany
We conducted a series of 5 studies cross populations [Palestinians, Mexicans, and Syrian refugees]. In contrast to RIM Propositions, in contexts of long-standing prejudice against minority groups, social identification didn’t counteract the negative effects of pervasive prejudice on psychological well-being.

Wala’ Maaitah
Department of Social Psychology. Friedrich Schiller University. Germany

Nicole Harth
Thomas Kessler

Recognition, Identity, and Attitudes Towards Participation of Minorities in Chilean Students
The paper analyzed the relationship among recognition, common identity, and attitudes toward social participation of these minorities in a sample of Chilean pupils. Results showed differences in the forms of recognition, and the presence of moderation for some minorities.

David Sirlópú
Investigador Docente. Facultad de Psicología. Universidad del Desarrollo. Concepción, Chile

Claudia Paz Pérez-Salas
Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Concepción. Concepción, Chile

Verónica Villarroel
Directora del Centro de Investigación y Mejoramiento de la Educación [CIMEL. Facultad de Psicología. Universidad del Desarrollo. Concepción, Chile

Catalina García
Docente. Facultad de Psicología. Universidad del Desarrollo. Concepción, Chile

José Luis Saiz
Psychologist. Departamento de Psicología. Universidad de La Frontera. Temuco, Chile

The Importance of Selecting the Best Prejudice-Reduction Strategy: Direct and Indirect Intergroup Contact Interventions
We conducted interventions in educational contexts showing that (a) during direct contact, categorization should precede categorization, and (b) outcomes of a direct contact intervention can be spread to a larger number of individuals though vicarious contact techniques.

Loris Vezzali
Department of Education and Human Sciences. University of Modena and Reggio Emilia. Italy

Gian Antonio Di Bernardo
Post-Doc. Department of Psychology. University of Modena and Reggio Emilia. Modena, Italy

Miles Hewstone

Sofia Statki

Who is My Identity Keeper? Negotiating Complex Identities of Youth in Ethnically Mixed Settings
Twenty-five focus groups with majority and minority youth (N=160) in Croatia revealed how youth understood and defined their ethnic identity and in-group belonging in multi-tietmotic context and how they navigate family and school influences in building and maintaining their ethnicity.

Dinka Ćorakalo Biruški
Professor. Department of Psychology. Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. University of Zagreb. Zagreb, Croatia

Lana Pehar
PhD student. Department of Psychology. Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. University of Zagreb. Zagreb, Croatia

Margareta Jelčić
Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. University of Zagreb. Zagreb, Croatia

Tea Pavin Ivanec
Professor. Faculty of Teacher Education. University of Zagreb. Zagreb, Croatia

Jasmina Tomašić Humet
Assistant Professor. Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. University of Osijek. Osijek, Croatia

Does Violence Beget Violence? Family Ethnic Socialization and Youth Intergroup Bias in Northern Ireland
Analyses found that the link between exposure to sectarian violence and youth participating in such acts in Northern Ireland is mediated by family ethnic socialization and intergroup bias, highlighting the importance of understanding how family processes affect intergroup relations.

Laura K. Taylor
Assistant Professor. School of Psychology. Queen’s University Belfast. Belfast, UK

Shelley McKeown Jones
Assistant Professor. Graduate School of Education. University of Bristol. Bristol, UK

When Identity Slows You Down: High Group Identification When You Are No Longer a Member of the Group
High group identity has negative and long lasting effects on the individual after the person stops being a member of the group.

Roberto Gutierrez
Psychologist. University of Hertfordshire. Hatfield, United Kingdom

Alison Waddie
Psychologist. University of Hertfordshire. Hatfield, United Kingdom

Paul Hutchison
Psychologist. London Metropolitan University. London. United Kingdom

When Religious Orientation Moderates the Consequences of Integration Policies on Threat and Identity Processes
Our studies investigate the role of religious orientations facing integration policies (in terms of emotions and identity processes). Furthermore they examine the moderating role of religious orientations on the consequences of integration policies (assimilationism, multiculturalism) on emotions and identity processes.

Nada Negraoui
PhD, PErSEUs. EA 7312. Lorraine University. Metz, France

David Bourguignon
Lecturer, PErSEUs. EA 7312. Lorraine University. Metz, France

Valérie Fontait
Professor. PErSEUs. EA 7312. Lorraine University. Metz, France

16.30 - 16.40 h.
Coffee Break
16.40 - 18.20 h. Symposia: Simultaneous Sessions VIII

221/100
Recent developments in top-down influences on social categorization processes
Manuel Falla Room

The four presentations in this symposium demonstrate the role of a range of top-down effects such as expectancies, motivations, prejudice, and prior knowledge in determining early visual processing of cross-race faces and representations of social categories.

Chair:
Kerry Kawakami

221/10001 A Dynamic Approach to Social Categorization: Behavioral and Neural Evidence
A dynamic approach to social categorization will be discussed, which predicts that stereotypes and conceptual knowledge may shape the visual perception of social categories. Evidence for such 'visual bias' from behavioral techniques (mouse-tracking), brain-imaging, and computational modeling will be presented.

Jonathan Freeman
Psychologist, New York University, New York, USA
Ryan M. Stolier
Graduate Student, Department of Psychology, New York University, New York, USA
Kristin Pauker
Psychologist, University of Maastricht, The Netherlands
Diana T. Sanchez
Psychologist, Rutgers University, Piscataway, USA

221/10002 Same-same but different: The impact of similarity and race on face perception
Three experiments demonstrated a linear trend of interpersonal similarity between the participant and target on face perception, not qualified by target race. We found that as similarity increased, attention to the eyes and recognition of Black and White targets increased.

Kerry Kawakami
Psychologist, York University, Toronto, Canada
Amanda Williams
Psychologist, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom
Justin Friesen
Psychologist, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Canada
Larissa Vinglis-Jaremko
Psychologist, York University, Toronto, Canada
David Sidhu
Graduate Student, Psychology Department, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada
Rosa Rodriguez-Bailon
Psychologist, University of Granada, Granada, Spain
Elena Cañadas
Psychologist, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

221/10003 Economic Scarcity Alters Social Perception to Promote Racial Discrimination: Evidence from the Brain and Behavior
When the economy declines, racial discrimination increases. We found that scarcity alters social perception of Black faces at multiple levels (categorization, representation, and neural encoding) to increase anti-Black discrimination, suggesting new mechanisms through which racial disparities proliferate during economic duress.

Amy Krosch
Psychologist, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA
David M. Amodio
Psychologist, New York University, New York, USA

221/10004 Visualizing the Development of Social Categories
I use a reverse correlation procedure to visualize the development of racial categorization in White American children and adults. Results suggest that children’s perceptions of racial outgroups are infused with negative affect and are highly divergent from those of adults.

Yarrow Dunham
Psychologist, Yale University, New Haven, USA

221/60
The Social Psychology of (Dis-)belief in Science
Machuca Room

Attitudes towards science appear to be increasingly polarized. This symposium brings together recent research endeavors aimed at understanding how people evaluate science and scientific evidence. Together, the contributions show that science is often misconstrued due to ideological and motivational factors.

Chair:
Bastiaan Rutjens

221/6001 Exploring the Ideological Antecedents of Science Skepticism: Conservatism, Morality, and Religiosity
Two studies explore the ideological antecedents of science acceptance. Political ideology best predicts skepticism about anthropogenic climate change, while religious belief and moral purity concerns best predict skepticism about vaccines as well as a general disbelief in science.

Bastiaan Rutjens
Robbie Sutton
Professor of Social Psychology. Department of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury. UK

221/6002 Attitude Roots: Understanding and Overcoming the Motivated Rejection of Science
We introduce the notion of attitude roots: underlying fears, ideologies, and identity needs that sustain and motivate specific surface attitudes like climate skepticism and creationism. Evidence is drawn from meta-analyses of the predictors of climate skepticism and a 25-nation survey.

Matthew J. Hornsey
Kelly S. Fielding

221/6003 Explaining Moralized Opposition to Genetically Modified Food in the U.S. And Europe
In representative surveys, opposition to GM food is more moralized in Europe than in the U.S. Religiosity is a stronger predictor of opposition in the US. Connectedness to nature predicts opposition equally across countries, and connectedness is higher in Europe.

Sydney E. Scott
PhD Student. Psychology Department. University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. USA.
Yoel Inbar
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Toronto. Toronto. Canada
Paul Rozin
Professor. Psychology Department. University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. USA.

221/6004 Is DNA Destiny? How Essences Distort How We Think About the Genes
Genetic essentialism is the tendency for people to think of genes as similar to essences. This bias distorts how people understand the science of genes, and has broad implications that extend to how they think about sex, race, and crime.

Steven Heine
Professor. Department of Psychology. University of British Columbia. Vancouver, Canada.
Belief in Scientific-Technological Progress and Life Satisfaction: The Role of Personal Control

Belief in scientific-technological progress is a stronger predictor of life satisfaction than religious beliefs across 69 out of 72 countries. The effect is mediated by personal control and is stronger when it is widely held within a specific culture.

Olga Starova
Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. Tilburg University. Tilburg. The Netherlands

Daniel Ehlebracht
Junior Professor. Institut Für Soziologie Und Sozialpsychologie (ISS). University of Cologne. Cologne. Germany

Detlef Fetchenhauer

This symposium explores the effects of glorification (versus attachment) on a variety of group-based attitudes and behaviors in both intra- and intergroup contexts. We demonstrate that glorification discourages constructive, ingroup-critical behavior and exacerbates conflicts with outgroups.

Chair:
Mengyao Li
PhD candidate. Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences. University of Massachusetts Amherst. USA.

The Danger of Glorifying the Ingroup: Implications for Intragroup Behavior and Intergroup Relations

Picasso Room

This symposium explores the effects of glorification (versus attachment) on a variety of group-based attitudes and behaviors in both intra- and intergroup contexts. We demonstrate that glorification discourages constructive, ingroup-critical behavior and exacerbates conflicts with outgroups.

Chair:
Mengyao Li
PhD candidate. Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences. University of Massachusetts Amherst. USA.

The Differential Effect of Identification Modes on Voice Behavior in Organization

In a longitudinal research we studied the differential effects of glorification and attachment to the university on voice behavior of university professors. We hypothesized and found that attachment positively predicts whereas glorification negatively predicts engagement in voice behavior.

Sonia Roccas
Professor. Department of Education and Psychology. The Open University of Israel. Raanana. Israel

Andrey Elster
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Jerusalem. Israel

Lilach Sagiv
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Jerusalem. Israel.

The Relationship Between Ingroup Glorification and Victim Beliefs in Predicting Intergroup Attitudes and Conflict Opinions

Across three studies in the context of the conflicts in Cyprus, Northern Ireland, and Israel-Palestine, we examine the role of ingroup glorification and different victim beliefs in predicting conflict attitudes, as well as the relationship between these two constructs.

Johanna Volhard
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. Clark University. Worcester. USA.

Michelle Twali
Department of Psychology. Clark University. Worcester. USA.

Christopher Cohrs
Professor of Psychology. Jacobs University Bremen. Bremen. Germany

Andrew McNeill
Northumbria University. Newcastle upon Tyne. UK

Eliana Hadjiantoneou
Department of Psychology. Clark University. Worcester. USA.

“A Very Moral Group”, towards Whom? Group Glorification and Responses to Aggression Against Civilians

Group glorification was associated with moral asymmetry – judging and punishing ingroup transgressions against the outgroup less severely than identical transgressions by outgroup members against ingroup members. This effect was mediated by biased interpretation and recollection of the information provided.

Yechiel Klar
Professor. The School of Psychological Sciences. Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv. Israel.

Noa Schori Eyal

Bernhard Leidner
Assistant Professor. Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences. University of Massachusetts Amherst. Amherst. USA.

Silvia Fernandez-Campos
The New School for Social Research. New York City. USA.

How Subtle Social Psychological Mechanisms Reinforce Traditional Gender Roles and Inequality

Dinner 1 Room

Using various methodologies and examining diverse populations and outcomes (e.g., endorsement of prescriptive beauty norms, help seeking/offering behavior, cognitive performance, and self-objectification/self-sexualization), this symposium presents empirical research that demonstrates how subtle social psychological mechanisms reinforce the traditional gender roles.

Chair:
Nurit Shnabel
The School of Psychological Sciences. Tel-Aviv University. Tel-Aviv. Israel.

The Beauty Myth: Prescriptive Norms That Women Should Strive for Beauty Reflect Oppressive Motivations

This research, consisted of four studies, demonstrates how appearance demands for women increase when traditional gender roles and male dominance are threatened. These findings support feminist theorizing that oppressive motives generate social pressure on women to invest heavily in appearance.

Nurit Shnabel
The School of Psychological Sciences, Tel-Aviv University. Tel-Aviv. Israel.

Leeat Ramati-Tzibar
The School of Psychological Sciences, Tel-Aviv University. Tel-Aviv. Israel.

Peter Glick
Department of Psychology. Lawrence University. Appleton, Wisconsin. USA.

The Effects of Appearance Compliments on Women’s and Men’s Affect and Cognitive Performance

Two experiments examined the influence of receiving appearance compliments. While the effects on mood were mostly positive, such compliments consistently impaired cognitive performance. These findings suggest that even seemingly positive forms of objectification can have detrimental consequences, especially for women.

Rotem Kahalon
School of Psychological Sciences. Tel-Aviv University. Tel-Aviv. Israel.

Nurit Shnabel
School of Psychological Sciences. Tel-Aviv University. Tel-Aviv. Israel.

Benevolent Sexism Encourages Dependency-Oriented Cross-Gender Helping Relations

Four experiments demonstrated that benevolent sexism encourages men to offer women dependency-oriented...
help (i.e., direct assistance, rather than autonomy-orientated help), and women—to seek dependency-oriented help from men. As such, benevolent sexism promotes behaviors that perpetuate the traditional gender roles.

Orly Bareket
The School of Psychological Sciences, Tel-Aviv University. Tel-Aviv, Israel.

Nurit Shnabel
The School of Psychological Sciences, Tel-Aviv University. Tel-Aviv, Israel.

Yoav Bar-Anan
Psychology Department, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. Beer-Sheva, Israel.

Anna Kende

Yael Lazar

**Do Sexism and Sensitivity to Inequality Explain Cultural Differences in Self-Objectification?**

South-East Asian (Thai) women experience more body shame, but less body surveillance and self-sexualization, than Western and Russian women. This is explained by differences in benevolent sexism (higher in Thailand) and vertical individualism (lower in Thailand) respectively.

Robin Wollast
Unité de Psychologie Sociale, Université Libre de Bruxelles. Brussels, Belgium.

Olivier Klein
Free University of Bruxelles, Belgium.

Philippe Bernard
Unité de Psychologie Sociale, Université Libre de Bruxelles. Brussels, Belgium.

**Subtle Social Psychological Mechanisms That Reinforce Traditional Gender Roles: Theoretical Implications and Practical Applications**

Discussant
Olivier Klein
Free University of Bruxelles, Belgium.

**The Social Psychology of Punishing “Innocent” Targets: Recent Research on Collective/vicarious/displaced Punishment**

Dinner 2 Room

Five talks will address the question when and why observers, victims or their fellow group members (i.e., vicarious punishment) lash out against entire groups (i.e., collective punishment) or individuals who were personally uninvolved in an original offense (i.e., displaced punishment).

Chair:

Mario Gollwitzer
Professor of Psychology. Department of Psychology. Philipps University Marburg. Marburg. Germany.

**Morals, Black Sheep, and Their Victims: What Triggers Harsh Punishment of Unfair Behavior?**

Does punishment aim at protecting ingroup norms or victims? Four studies orthogonally crossed fairness, perpetrator, and victim group membership. Unfair behavior consistently triggered punishment. The influence of perpetrator and victim group membership differed according to study setting and intergroup relation.

Stefanie Hechler
PhD student in Psychology. Department of Psychology. Friedrich Schiller University of Jena. Jena, Germany.

Thomas Kessler
Professor of Psychology. Department of Psychology. Friedrich Schiller University of Jena. Jena, Germany.

**Characters of the Ingroup That Cause the Members to Retaliate Vicariously**

In two studies, I examined the effects of fairness on vicarious retaliation in intergroup conflict. Results indicated that group membership is not enough for vicarious retaliation; it might depend on the psychological reward offered to ingroup members by social fairness.

Tomohiro Kumagai
Professor of Psychology. Department of Communication and Culture. Otsuma Women’s University. Tokyo. Japan.

**Displaced Revenge Aims at Sending a Message to the Original Perpetrator**

In three studies, we examined the effect of entitativity on displaced revenge tendencies. Our findings suggest that sending a message to the original perpetrator is an important aspect of the psychological dynamics underlying displaced revenge.

Mario Gollwitzer
Professor of Psychology. Department of Psychology. Philipps University Marburg. Marburg. Germany.

Arne Sjöström
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Philipps University Marburg. Marburg. Germany.

Zoe Magraw-Mickelson
PhD student in Psychology. Department of Psychology. Philipps University Marburg. Marburg. Germany.

**Collective Punishment as a Function of Entitativity and Punishment Goals**

Group entitativity increases support for third-party collective punishment because members of highly entitative groups are perceived as more similar and interchangeable. These perceptions in turn increase the perceived likelihood of the effectiveness of collective punishments at deterring future wrongdoings.

Andrea Pereira

Jan-Willem van Prooijen
Professor of Psychology. Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology. VU University. Amsterdam. The Netherlands.

**When Justice Needs to Be Done, Collective Apologies Only Reduce Collective Punishment of Valued Groups**

We investigated collective apologies effects on one’s support for collective punishment. Two studies suggest collective apologies help a group of innocent people dissociate from the offenders (and avoid punishment) when justice must be done and the group is morally valued.

Jacques Berent

Juan M Falomir Pichastor
221/16202
Inference of Trust from Intuitive Moral Judgments
We provide empirical support for a partner choice account of moral intuitions whereby typically deontological judgments confer an adaptive function by increasing a person’s likelihood of being chosen as a cooperation partner.

Jim A.C. Everett
University of Oxford

David Pizarro
Cornell University

Molly Crockett
University of Oxford

221/16203
Asymmetrical Conformity Effects in Moral Cognition
People conform more with deontological than consequentialist others. We argue this asymmetrical conformity suggests that people intuitively refrain from making utilitarian judgments as these might arouse moral suspicion in others.

Dries H. Bostyn
Ghent University

Arne Roets
Ghent University

221/16204
The Social Implications of Dilemma Judgments
Rather than examining the processes driving judgments when causing harm maximizes outcomes, this work examines the social implications of such judgments: People intuit the dual-process model, strategically alter judgments to impress others, and asymmetrically express outrage regarding others’ judgments.

Paul Conway
Florida State University

221/15901
Concession Request Frames in Negotiations
Three studies examined the effects of framing concession requests that emphasize requestor-benefit versus conceder-cost. Findings show that requests around conceder-cost elicit more compliance and achieve better economic outcomes for requestors but leave negotiation counterparts less satisfied than requests emphasizing requestor-benefit.

Nazli Bhatia
CATÓLICA- LISBON School of Business & Economics

Rosalind Chow
Carnegie Mellon University

221/15905
Discussion: How You Present an Offer is Equally as Important as What You Offer.
The final discussion will integrate the findings from the four talks and highlight how each introduces and empirically tests key social psychological processes that shape negotiation outcomes and interpersonal perceptions at the bargaining table.

David Loschelder
Leuphana University Lüneburg

221/140
When the Online and Offline Worlds Collide: Exploring How Digital Technology Affects Collective Action
Seminar Room
In this digital age, people have opportunities to engage with the social world in new and different ways. This symposium presents a timely opportunity to unpack the relationships between technology and psychology, engagement and slacktivism, online and offline mobilization.

Laura Smith

221/14001
After Aylan Kurdi: Online Discussions About Threat and Harm Increase Solidarity with Refugees Over Time
We investigate the enduring psychological impact of images of Aylan Kurdi, a Syrian child refugee, on solidarity with refugees. We find that an increase in solidarity can occur to the extent that online discussions were about mortality, harm, and threat.

Laura Smith
Senior Lecturer in Social Psychology. Department of Psychology. University of Bath. Bath. UK.

Emma Thomas
School of Psychology. Flinders University. Adelaide. Australia.

Craig McGarty
Professor of Social and Political Psychology. School of Social Sciences and Psychology. University of Western Sydney. Sydney. Australia.

221/14002
Reconsidering Slacktivism: Online Collective Action, Perceived Efficacy and Activism Experience Combine to Affect Further Participation
In response to the slacktivism debate, an experiment examined whether online collective action facilitates or inhibits future engagement, measured at two time points. Results demonstrate both a facilitation and inhibition effect, dependent on time, participants’ efficacy perceptions and prior activism.

Denise Wilkins
PhD Candidate in Psychology. College of Life and Environmental Sciences. University of Exeter. Exeter. UK.

Andrew Livingstone

Mark Levine
Professor of Social Psychology. University of Exeter. UK.
221/14003 Activists’ Radicalization in the Context of Ingroup and Outgroup Visibility in Social Media and Offline
We conducted two experiments to test whether offline and online, ingroup and outgroup identifiability influence activists’ radical intentions. Our findings suggest that radicalization is affected by the site of discussion only in the presence of high perceived outgroup punishability.
Anna Kende
Sandy Schumann
Russell Spears

221/14004 Discussant
Russell Spears

221/62 Peer Influences on the Development of Aggressive Behavior in Childhood and Adolescence: Longitudinal Analyses
Andalucía I Room
“...the present symposium presents longitudinal and multi-level analyses examining the role of peer problems and peer socialization on the development of aggression in childhood and adolescence. All presentations are based on large data sets each including more than 1,000 participants.”
Chair:
Janis Jung

221/6201 The Socializing Effect of Classroom Aggression on the Development of Aggression and Social Rejection
The present study examined the moderating effect of classroom aggression on the development of individual aggression over time and on the path from individual aggression to social rejection in a sample of 1,284 elementary school children.
Helena Rohlf
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany
Barbara Krahé
Department of Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany
Robert Busching
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany

221/6202 Physical Attractiveness, Peer Problems, and Aggressive Behavior in Middle Childhood: A 3-Year Longitudinal Study
The link between low physical attractiveness and aggressive behavior, mediated by higher peer problems, is examined in a 3-year longitudinal study of 1,043 children. Results revealed a small but significant indirect effect.
Fabian Kirsch
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany
Barbara Krahé
Department of Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany
Robert Busching
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany

221/6203 External Control Beliefs as Mediator in the Link Between Peers’ Acceptance of Aggression and Aggression
This longitudinal study examined external control beliefs as mediator in the link between peers’ acceptance of aggression and the development of aggressive behavior in a sample of N = 1,466 male and female participants aged between 10 and 18 years.
Janis Jung
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany
Barbara Krahé
Department of Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany
Robert Busching
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany

221/6204 The Contagious Effect of Deviant Behavior in Adolescence: A Longitudinal Multi-Level Study
This study investigated the influence of the consistency of deviant behavior in the peer group on the development of individual deviant behavior in a sample of 16,891 adolescents assessed at two data waves one year separated.
Robert Busching
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany
Barbara Krahé
Department of Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany
221/1725 Right-Wing Authoritarianism, Societal Threat to Safety, and Strategies of Exposure to Information

In a quasi-experimental vignette study, authoritarians were less inclined to read general information and more inclined to read threatening information than non-authoritarians were, independently from the presence of societal threat. Exposure to threatening information, combined with societal threat, reinforced RWA.

Silvia Russo
Psychologist. Department of Psychology, Örebro University. Örebro, Sweden.

Michele Roccato
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Turin. Turin. Italy

221/1827 Right-Wing Authoritarianism is Negatively Associated with Counter-Conditioning

Little empirical evidence exists regarding the link between Right Wing Authoritarianism and attitude change - as a result of the exposition of counter attitudinal information. We conducted three studies using an evaluative counter-conditioning procedure in order to address this question.

Amélie Bret
PhD Student. LPNC, University Grenoble Alpes and IPSF, Université Catholique de Louvain

Adrien Mierop
PhD Student, IPSF, Université Catholique de Louvain

Martial Mermillod
Prof. LPNC, University Grenoble Alpes

Olivier Corneille
Prof. IPSF, Université Catholique de Louvain

221/1373 Are Liberals and Conservatives Equally Motivated to Feel Empathy Toward Others?

Across three cultural contexts, liberals and conservatives wanted to feel less empathy toward members of the opposing political group, compared to their own or a neutral group. Nonetheless, on average, liberals were more motivated than conservatives to experience empathy toward others.

Yossi Hasson
Psychology. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem and The Interdisciplinary Center, Herzliya. Israel

Maya Tamir
Psychology. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Israel.

Kea Brahms
Psychology. Jacobs University, Bremen. Germany

Christopher Cohrs
Psychology. Jacobs University, Bremen. Germany

Eran Halperin
Psychology. The Interdisciplinary Center. Herzliya. Israel.

221/1550 Victims, Vignettes and Video Tapes: A Meta-Analysis of Experimental Research on Victim Derogation from Lerner & Simmons (1966) to Present

Contemporary research on victim derogation has borne mixed results. A meta-analysis (K = 55) of experimental research from Lerner and Simmons onwards revealed a small derogation effect, and studies using more emotionally impactful stimuli (e.g., Lerner & Simmons paradigm) produced larger effects than those using less impactful stimuli (e.g., vignettes).

Rael Dawtry
attack in Paris. Searching for and finding meaning were examined using the social stage model of collective coping with disasters. Results showed participants’ responses temporal evolution.

Petra Pelletier
Paris Descartes University

221/1488 Reducing Dehumanisation Towards Extremely Negative Outgroups: The Role of Human Meaning and Multiple Categorisation.
Two studies tested whether multiple categorisation and salience of human identity reduce dehumanisation towards extremely negative outgroups. Results showed the relevant role of salience of a specific image of humanity and the accessibility of multiple versus simple categorisation.

Naira Delgado
Assistant Professor, University of La Laguna, Spain.
Paula Hernández-Reyes
PhD Student, University of La Laguna, Spain.
Laura Rodríguez-Gómez
PhD Student, University of La Laguna, Spain.
Ramón Rodríguez-Torres
Full Professor, University of La Laguna, Spain.

221/1531 A Worldwide Zeitgeist of Decline? The Psychometrics of Collective Societal Discontent Across 28 Countries
At present, many countries suffer from collective societal discontent. We developed an international Zeitgeist-measure to study this. Measurement invariance analyses showed our scale was reliable in 28 countries. We also examined relationships between Zeitgeist, inequality and (economic) quality of life.

Anne Marthe van der Bles
Psychologist, University of Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands.
Tom Postmes
Psychologist, Department of Social Psychology, University of Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands.
Rob R. Meijer
Psychometrician, Department of Psychometrics and Statistics, University of Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands.
Jolanda Jetten
University of Queensland, Australia

221/1707 Community Collectivism: How Fundamental Cultural Values Explain Societal Attitudes
In this talk we present a new conceptualization of culture, the Community Collectivism Scale, and discuss its ability to predict a wide range of outcomes, from individual attitudes (e.g., towards healthcare) to intergroup perceptions (sexism, authoritarianism) and behavior (e.g., voting behavior).

Birol Akkus
Hengelo Or
Katherine Stroebe
Social Psychologist, Associate Professor, Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands.
Tom Postmes
Social Psychologist, Full Professor, Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands.

Session 16 (Part I):
Evaluvative Conditioning and Attitude Formation

Machado Room

Chair: Adam Hahn

221/1005 Are Neutral or Ambiguous Targets More Vulnerable to Misattribution Than Valenced Targets?
What targets of judgment are the most susceptible to priming? Contrary to the predominant assumption, two experiments (Total N: 1,565) found that, in the Affect Misattribution Procedure, valenced targets are as susceptible to priming as ambiguous and neutral targets.

Yael Ecker
Graduate student in Psychology, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel.

221/1745 The Influence of Misinformation Manupulations on Evaluative Conditioning
Previous studies suggest that evaluative conditioning (IEC) is mediated by explicit memory. It might therefore be susceptible to manipulations known to influence memory. We tested and show that EC is susceptible to a misinformation manipulation regarding the previous stimulus pairings.

Taylor Benedict
Psychologist, Social Cognition Center Cologne, Department of Psychology, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany.
Anne Gast
Psychologist, Social Cognition Center Cologne, Department of Psychology, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany.

221/1387 Distributed Practice Can Boost Evaluative Conditioning by Increasing Memory for the Stimulus Pairs
Evaluative conditioning describes a change in liking of a stimulus by repeatedly pairing this stimulus with a positive or negative stimulus. We show that this effect can be increased by distributed compared to contiguous repetitions of the pairings.

Jasmin Richter
Psychologist, PhD Student, Social Cognition Center Cologne, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Human Sciences, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany.
Anne Gast
Psychologist, Social Cognition Center Cologne, Department of Psychology, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany.

221/1847 The effect of brightness on person perception
With two studies we test the effect of picture brightness on the perception of others. Our data show that the associations between the relative differences between brightness and darkness and the conceptual differences between calmness and aggression, spill over to perception of others.

Anne Schietecat
PhD candidate, Eindhoven University of Technology, Human Technology Interaction department
Daniel Lakens
Assistant Professor, Eindhoven University of Technology, Human Technology Interaction Department.
Yvonne de Kort
Professor, Eindhoven University of Technology, Human Technology Interaction Department

221/1239 Facing One’s Implicit Bias: Prediction of IAT Scores, but not IAT Completion, Leads to Acknowledgement of Intergroup Bias
Implicit bias testing has become widely publicly available and popular. Three studies show that predicting IAT scores, but not IAT completion alone, can lead to acknowledgement of more bias against minorities through adaptation of explicit evaluations to implicit evaluations.

Adam Hahn
Assistant Professor, Social and Economic Cognition I, Social Cognition Center Cologne, Department of Psychology, University of Cologne, Germany.

221/1877 Self-Construct and Affects Moderate Congruity Effects: The Influence of Higher Order Variables on Evaluative Priming
Much research challenge the automaticity of evaluative priming (EP). We suggest higher order variables moderate EP effects. In Experiment 1, an interdependent-self produced a congruity effect, whereas an independent-self eliminated it. In Experiment 2, we replicated and extended these findings.

Aurore Lemonnier
PhD Student, Social Psychology Laboratory, Institute of Psychology, University Paris Descartes, Boulanger-Billancourt, France.

Tal Moran
PhD candidate in Psychology, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel.
Yoav Bar-Anan
Psychologist, Doctor, Ben-Gurion University in the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel.
### Session 16 (Part II): Face Processing

**Machado Room**

**Chair:** Lasana Harris

#### 221/1230  
**Manipulated Valence Moderates the Happy Face Advantage**

After manipulating the valence of male Caucasian faces, a happy face advantage emerged in emotion categorization for positively, but not for negatively valenced faces. This supports the evaluative congruence account of the effects of social category cues on emotion categorization.

*Sofie Lindeberg*  
PhD student. School of Psychology and Speech Pathology. Faculty of Health Sciences. Curtin University. Perth. Australia.

*Ottmar Lipp*  
Professor. School of Psychology and Speech Pathology. Faculty of Health Sciences. Curtin University. Perth. Australia.

#### 221/19001  
**The Impact of High Versus Low-Level Processing on Facial Emotion Categorisation in Infants and Adults**

Adults categorise facial expressions of anger and disgust with high-level processing such as language, but rely on low-level processing such as visual differences when high-level processing is unavailable. Infants can also discriminate anger and disgust, using low-level visual discrimination.

*Lasana Harris*  

*Makeba Wilbourn*  

*Ashley Ruba*  

*Kristin Johnson*  

#### 221/19002  
**Configural Face Processing Shapes the Extent to Which Emotions Influence Mind Attribution**

The present research examined whether configural processes modulate the extent to which facial emotions shape perceived agency and moral ability. Furthermore, we investigated whether facial motion provides configural information that can overcome classic face inversion effects.

*Eva Krumhuber*  

*Mathilda Uusitalo Hultgren*  

*Yukun Lai*  
Senior Lecturer. School of Computer Science and Informatics. Cardiff University. Cardiff. United Kingdom.

*Paul Rosin*  
Professor. School of Computer Science and Informatics. Cardiff University. Cardiff. United Kingdom.

#### 221/19003  
**Social Categorisation as a Function of Feature-Specific Attention Allocation**

Feature-specific attention allocation impacts (a) automatic attitude activation, (b) the generalisation of newly acquired attitudes, and (c) amplitude variations of the P3a (an ERP marker of attention orienting) evoked by (unexpected) emotional and age-related facial features.
18.20 - 19.30 h.
Round Table Discussion: Building Support for Social Psychologists at Risk

Manuel Falla Room

Discussants:
Manuela Barreto
Chair and EASP President

Members of the Platform for Social Psychologists in Turkey
Fouad Bou Zeineddine
Katherine Reynolds
President of ISPP

Across the world, academics in general and social psychologists in particular are increasingly facing hard times. Some are having to flee from conflict and war. Some are facing religious, political and other forms of persecution. Others are the target of repression from authoritarian regimes. And yet others are caught up in travel bans and other exclusionary measures. EASP, in conjunction with ISPP, has already taken a number of measures in responses to specific crises, notably in Turkey. How should we and how can we go further? What are the most pressing needs of our colleagues at risk and how can we meet them? The aim of this session is to hear from such colleagues, to learn about current initiatives, and – most importantly – to generate ideas for new, effective forms of solidarity. All members are invited to come and contribute to this urgent discussion.
### Social Stereotyping: Contrasting Facilitation Versus Inhibition Hypothesis

In this paper, we approach the effects of presence of others in stereotyping. Our experiment contrasts Castelli and Tomelleri (2008) and Lambert et al. (2003) opposite results. Our procedure turned the experimental setting of these two experiments more similar by manipulating the presence of others as co-action vs isolation. Results did not fully replicate the two original experiments and performance on the two tasks were shown to be one of the sources of differences between the two studies.

**Pedro Figueira**
PhD Student. William James Research Center. ISPA-IU. Lisbon, Portugal.

**Teresa Garcia-Marques**
Psychologist Professor, Social and Organization Psychology Department, ISPA- Instituto Universitário, Lisboa, Portugal

### Width or Weight? Facial Adiposity Accounts for Width-to-Height Ratio’s Association with Trustworthiness but not Aggression

Facial width-to-height ratio (fWHR) has been associated both with trustworthiness and aggressiveness judgments. However, we found that when its close correlate facial adiposity (perceived weight) was controlled, fWHR no longer predicted trustworthiness, but still predicted aggressiveness.

**Erdem Ozan Meral**
MA Student. Department of Psychology. Bogazici University. Istanbul, Turkey.

**Ceren Su Abacioglu**

**Gül Gunaydın**
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. Bilikent University. Ankara, Turkey.

**Emre Selçuk**
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. Middle East Technical University. Ankara. Turkey.

### The Use of Transitive Verbs Elicits the Perception of Blame and Social Power

A series of experiments revealed that interrogations using transitive rather than intransitive verbs led to enhanced perception of blame as well as stronger social power on the side of the interrogator. Implications for forensic and education contexts are discussed.

**Minoru Karasawa**
Professor, Dept. of Psychology, Nagoya University. Nagoya, Japan

**Sayaka Suga**
Assistant Professor, Division of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Aichi Gakuen University. Nishitani, Japan

**Ami Sato**
Graduate Student, Dept. of Psychology, Nagoya University. Nagoya, Japan

### The Face Value. Morality and Competence Perceived from Faces Produce Gender Discrimination in Hiring Decisions.

The study investigates whether competence and morality perceived from faces affect the evaluation of male and female candidates for a job position. Findings show that women are judged both for their competence and morality, whereas men for their morality only.

**Sara Pireddu**
PhD Student. Department of Psychology. Alma Mater Studiorum University of Bologna. Bologna. Italy.

**Michela Menegatti**

**Silvia Moscatelli**

### Can Smartphone Use Influence Our Decision-Making Process?

This research aims to explore whether different technological devices can impact on judgment and decision making processes. A series of studies indicates that use of smartphones enhances more intuitive and heuristic judgments as compared with using PCs or laptops.

**Shir Etgar**
Social Psychologist. Doctor. The Research Center for Internet Psychology. Sammy Ofer School of Communication, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya DO

**Yair Amichai-Hamburger**
Social Psychologist. Professor. The Research Center for Internet Psychology. Sammy Ofer School of Communication, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya

### Exploring the Structure of Morality with a New Moral Image Database

We present a moral image database comprising 2,900 images normed by over 2,600 participants. A subset of these images was normed on Haidt’s moral foundations and Janoff-Bulman’s moral motives, providing an integrative summary of two descriptions of the moral domain.

**Damien Crone**

**Stefan Bode**

**Carsten Murawski**

**Simon Laham**

### The Influence of Visual Context on the Categorization of Facial Trustworthiness

Two studies investigated the influence of visual context on the categorization of facial trustworthiness by using mouse-tracking techniques. Results showed that threatening visual contexts influence the categorization of facial trustworthiness and its time dynamics over and beyond the mere effect of valence.

**Marco Biella**
PhD Student. Department of Psychology. University of Milano - Bicocca. Milano, Italy

**Marco Brambilla**
Researcher. Department of Psychology. University of Milano - Bicocca. Milano, Italy

**Jonathan Freeman**
Research Professor. Department of Psychology. New York University. New York. United States

### Harmfulness/Impurity versus Violations of Relational Model Principles: What explains moral perception across Turkey & US?

This paper adopts Relational Model Theory, hypothesizing that relationship violation constitutes moral wrongness; two cultures US and Turkey were addressed. Relational component made the case moral and RMT
principles emerged as better predictors to understand moral wrongness in both cultures.

Beyza Tepe
Istanbul
Arzu Ayduni Karakulak
Phd. Psychology Department. Bahçeşehir University. Istanbul. Turkey

221/1530
E-Autobiography: Understanding One’s [Professional] Life through Automated Analysis of One’s E-Mail Inbox
E-mails can serve as a rich source of information for understanding oneself in social interaction. The author downloaded his email inbox and applied statistical techniques to describe clusters of inbox contributors, topics associated with each cluster, and sentiments for cluster.

Mark Dechesne
Leiden University - Faculty of Governance and Global Affairs. The Hague. The Netherlands

221/1536
What is the Implicit Gender-Science Stereotype? Exploring Correlations between the Gender-Science IAT and Self-Report Measures
Implicit measures of the gender-science stereotype usually predict relevant outcomes better than explicit measures. This finding could reflect discrepancies between implicit and explicit stereotypes, but maybe the implicit measure is sensitive to personal attraction whereas the explicit stereotype does not.

Hila Zitelny
Michal Shalom
Yoav Bar-Anan

221/1542
The Anger Superiority Effect vs. The Happy Face Advantage
In a dot-probe task, participants were slower to disengage attention from angry faces than from reward smiles, with dominant and affiliative smiles falling in between. Our findings shed light on the anger superiority effect and the processing of happy faces.

Job van der Schalk
School of Psychology, Cardiff University
Magdalena Rychłowska
School of Psychology, Cardiff University
Ross Vanderwart
School of Psychology, Cardiff University
Tsvetina Ivanova
School of Psychology, Cardiff University

221/1543
The Role of SES in the Development of Social Preferences Among Polish Four-Year-Olds
The aim of this study was to find out whether the Social-Economic Status might be a factor related to the development of social preferences of Polish four-year-olds toward the members of more and less wealthy groups.

Paulina Szydłowska
Psychologist. PhD student at the Institute of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy of the Jagiellonian University in Cracow. Cracow. Poland.
Marta Białecka-Pikul
Psychologist. Professor. Institute of Psychology. Faculty of Philosophy of the Jagiellonian University in Cracow. Cracow. Poland.

221/1557
Verbal and Auditory Hindsight Bias in Childhood
The current research assesses the presence of verbal and auditory hindsight bias in schoolchildren. Results show the presence of auditory hindsight bias and a positive correlation between the two tasks but only in one condition.

Cristina Gordo Gordo

Sergio Moreno-Ríos

221/1595
Does Sex Sell Everything and to Everyone? Effects of Sexualization in Advertising.
Men showed higher purchasing intentions after viewing female-sexualized than neutral advertising whereas women showed the opposite pattern. Moreover, sexualized ads increased male beliefs that women enjoy being sexualized. Finally sexist attitudes moderated preference for sexualized ads regardless of gender.

Sarah Gramazio
PhD Student. Department of Developmental Psychology and Socialization. University of Padova. Padova. Italy
Mara Cadinu

221/1625
Stereotype-Target Congruence Appraisals Contributed to the Intercultural Flexibility of Individuals High on Cultural Metacognition
We examined social judgements among individuals high versus low on cultural metacognition. Three studies using a minimal group procedure tested whether individuals high [vs. low] on cultural metacognition attend more to stereotype-target congruence.

Shira Mor
Israel

221/1626
Spontaneous Inferences of Domain Expertise
Expertise awareness is an important facet of knowledge exchange. In the tradition of spontaneous inferences research, we showed that people spontaneously infer others’ expertise from short social media updates. Subsequent experiments will examine the scope and boundaries of the effect.

Ana Leverdaska
PhD candidate. Leibniz-Institut fuer Wissensmedien. Tuebingen. Germany.
Sonja Utz
Full Professor. University of Tübingen / Leibniz-Institut fuer Wissensmedien. Tuebingen. Germany.

221/1683
The Role of Unsuccessful Guessing on Learning in Elementary School Children
Unsuccessful testing seems to improve learning compared to study but this has yet to be explored in children. We found unsuccessful guessing, followed by feedback, to be a better learning method than both incorrect and correct study tasks.

Ana Lapa
PhD student in Psychology. Faculty of Psychology. University of Lisbon. Lisbon. Portugal.
Paula Carneiro
Researcher in Psychology. Faculty of Psychology. University of Lisbon. Lisbon. Portugal.

221/1687
Perception of Expert’s Agency and Communion – Active Advice Effect
The study focus on the people perception of expert’s agency and communion. It’s results confirmed active advice effect and showed that 1) active recommendation increases physician’s evaluation on both dimension; 2) is independent on the level of activity.

Renata Maksymiuk
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Faculty of Education and Psychology. Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. Lublin, Poland
Renata Maksymiuk
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Faculty of Education and Psychology. Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. Lublin, Poland
Katayzyna Stasiuk
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Faculty of Education and Psychology. Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. Lublin, Poland

221/1696
Effects of Objectifying Gaze on Female Cognitive Performance: The Role of Flow Experience
The present study [N = 107 female participants] contributes to the objectification framework by showing that under male vs. female gaze, higher internalization of beauty
approaches predicted lower flow experience, which in turn was responsible for disrupted attentional performance.

Francesca Guizzo
Research fellow. University of Padova, Department of Developmental Psychology and Socialization (DPSS)

Mara Cadinu
Associate Professor. University of Padova, Department of Developmental Psychology and Socialization (DPSS)

**Do You See Me the Way I See Myself? Are Narcissists More Egocentric Than Others?**
Since narcissists are highly self-centered, they are expected to develop biased metaperception (e.g., illusion of transparency). Three studies showed the opposite: the more individuals were narcissistic, the less they felt transparent. Narcissists’ metaperception was neither more egocentric nor biased.

Laetitia Renier

Claudia Toma
Professor. Centre Emile Bernheim. Solvay Brussels School of Economics and Management. Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium.

Olivier Corneille
Professor. Psychological Sciences Research Institute. Department of Psychology. Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium.

**Reverse Correlation 2.0 - Combining a face space approach with up-to-date computer graphics**
We present an updated version of reverse correlation combining a face space approach with up-to-date computer graphics. This technique enables not only to visualize people’s internal representations of stereotypes but also to create realistic looking stimuli for future studies.

Matthias David Keller

Leonie Reutner

Mirella Waiker

**The Effects of Approach and Avoidance States on Lie-Detection Accuracy**
Three experiments examined perceivers’ lie-detection performance under different self-regulatory states. Overall, participants in approach and avoidance states did not differ in their ability to discriminate between truthful and deceptive messages, but approach participants displayed impaired performance relative to controls.

Karl Ask
Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Rainer Greifeneder
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland.

Marc-André Reinhard
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Kassel, Kassel, Germany.

Simon Schindler
Research Associate, Department of Psychology, University of Kassel, Kassel, Germany.

**Do Changes in Prejudice Correspond to Changes in Outgroup Identification and Vice Versa?**
Three studies investigated the causal and bidirectional relationship between prejudice and outgroup identification. Changes in outgroup identification had direct and indirect effects on prejudice whereas changes in prejudice had an indirect effect on outgroup identification.

Curtis Phillips

Kerry Kawakami

Danielle Kruisemark
Psychologist. Florida State University. Tallahassee. Florida. USA.

**Moral Judgment and Moral Choice: The Effects of Personality Traits**
Big Five personality traits were investigated in relation to judgment and choice in moral dilemmas. Rejecting harmful actions in dilemmas may rely on either conscientiousness or agreeableness, depending on type of decision making perspective (judgment; choice), but not other traits.

Andrew Rivers
Psychologist. University of California Davis. Davis. CA. USA.

Jeffrey W. Sherman

**Who Would You Sacrifice, Doctor or a Telemarketer?**
The Role of Status in Moral Judgment
This study aims to disentangle the concept of acceptability and legitimacy in moral judgments particularly relat-
The community social identity is a good predictor of status related effects on sacrificial dilemmas. 

Patricia García-Leiva
University of Malaga

Juan Manuel Domínguez-Fuentes
University of Malaga

Maria Isabel Hombrados Mendieta
University of Malaga

Luis Gómez Jacinto
University of Malaga

Influence of Direct and Extended Contact on the Development of Acculturation Preferences Among Majority Members

This longitudinal research, combining the theoretical traditions of contact and acculturation, provides evidence that indirect contact leads to changes in perceived ingroup norms, which should positively affect acculturation preferences over time in the majority group.

Belén Álvarez-Werth
Psychologist. School of Psychology. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Santiago. Chile.

Daniel Valdenegro
Psychologist. School of Psychology. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Santiago. Chile.

Michelle Bernardino
Psychologist. School of Psychology. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Santiago. Chile.

Siugmin Lay
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Royal Holloway, University of London. United Kingdom.

Tabea Hässler

Carolina Rocha Santa María
Psychologist. School of Psychology. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Santiago. Chile.

Collective Gatherings, Processes and Emotional Role: The Celebration of The European Capital of Culture

A study (n=1086) evaluated the effects of collective participation on subjective wellbeing mediated by collective self-transcendence emotions, perceived emotional synchrony and shared flow. Collective emotional processes' and shared flow' effects are exposed with an emphasis on positive rituals.

José Pizarro

Dario Páez

Nekane Basabe

Silvia Da Costa

What Shall I Play with “Us” and the “Others”? Social Representations Through the Drawings of Children in Cyprus.

The current study examined the social representations that primary school children hold in Cyprus, through the activities they chose to imagine themselves within a room with a child from their own and the “other” community.

Eleni Kotziamani
PhD Candidate, Psychology Department. University of Cyprus, Cyprus

Justice and Forgiveness Following Symmetric and Asymmetric Communal Violence

The relationship between forgiveness and support for criminal prosecutions after wide scale conflict depends on whether the violence in one’s local community was asymmetric (i.e., disproportionately affected only one group) or symmetric (i.e., similarly affected members of adversary groups).

Sandra Penic

Collective Victim Beliefs in the Hungarian Context

In three survey studies we examined collective victim beliefs in the Hungarian context. Exclusive victim beliefs predicted negative intergroup attitudes, while inclusive victim beliefs predicted prosocial intergroup attitudes. All effects in all studies were significant after controlling for relevant variables.

Zsolt Péter Szabó

Johanna Vollhardt
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. Clark University. Worcester, USA.

Noemi Zsuzsanna Meszaros

Contact with Refugees and the Perceptions of Local vs. National Conflict: A Field Study

We examined the perceptions of refugees in a field study. People living close to a refugee shelter evaluated the intergroup relation as harmonious in contrast to those living further away. However, all participants perceived conflict on a national level.

Katja Albada

Stay Away or Stay Together? Social Contagion, Common Identity and Bystanders’ Interventions in Bullying Episodes

This study revealed that social contagion concerns are associated with less assertive interventions in homophobic bullying episodes, via increased masculinity/
Can You Trust Your New Leader? – Cues for Trust Development

There has been a significant lack of longitudinal research focusing on different phases of trust development. Our study (based on 3-wave longitudinal field study) shed light on the impact of the social context on employees’ trust following a merger.

Jukka Lipponen
Senior lecturer, University of Helsinki, Finland

Janne Kaltiainen
University of Helsinki

Niklas Steffens
School of Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia.

Economic Decision-Making and Trait Anxiety in Ultimatum Game

The present study tested how trait anxiety modulates choices in the Ultimatum Game task. High trait anxiety participants were more influenced by positive and negative personal descriptors presented before the offers than low anxiety trait participants.

Víctor Manuel Moreno Jiménez
Mind, Brain and Behavior Research Center, University of Granada, Spain

Álvaro Rodríguez
Canterbury

Eduardo Vásquez

Aleksandra Cichocka

Does Social Dominance Orientation Predict Moral Transgressions? A Mediation Model

Using vignettes in a general population survey, we found that SDO predicts the proclivity to commit moral transgressions. Moreover, this relationship was mediated by empathy. People high in SDO score low in empathy and are more likely to commit transgressions.

Héctor Carvacho
Assistant Professor, School of Psychology, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile

Jorge Manzi
Professor, School of Psychology, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile

White and Asian Americans’ Attitudes Toward White/Asian Interracial Couples

Asian men [but not Asian women] perceived White male/Asian female couples more negatively than Asian
221/1489 When Fear and Justification Meet: Fear of System Justification as a Driving Process Among Disadvantaged Groups

The present research offers that some members of the disadvantaged group may be afraid to justify the system and to contribute to making it seem normal, a process that can have various implications.

Yafa Krayem
M.A. student, Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya (IDC)

Eran Halperin
Baruch Ivcher School of Psychology

221/1510 Mindfulness-Based Intervention in Anxiety Regulation for Reducing Intergroup Bias in Children.

Anxiety regulation intervention aimed at reducing intergroup bias towards immigrants is conducted with children. The results show significant correlation between the follow-up of the program and the intergroup bias when the initial level of emotion regulation was controlled.

Mª Carmen Ramírez de la Fe

Carmen Martínez Martínez

221/1517 Nationhood in the Non-Western World: National Identity and Intergroup Relations in Mauritius

The common ethnic-civic distinction does not generalize to the context of Mauritius. In Mauritius national identity is understood in terms of ideological beliefs (multicultural tolerance), civic nationhood and cultural practices. These three types of content relate differently to intergroup attitudes.

Femke Van der Werf
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Maykel Verkuyten
European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations. Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences. Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands.

Borja Martinovic
European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations. Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences. Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands.

Caroline Ng Tseung-Wong
Department of Social Studies - Psychology Unit. Faculty of Social Studies and Humanities. University of Mauritius. Réduit. Mauritius.

221/1521 Meritocracy and Decisions Towards Low Status Groups in Moral Dilemmas

This research analyses the impact of meritocracy on socially critical decisions about low status groups. We present two experimental studies showing that when a meritocratic norm is made salient, participants see the sacrifice of low status victims as more acceptable.

Rui Costa-Lopes
Research Fellow, ICS - University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal

Wilson Moreira
Psychologist, FP - University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal.

221/1528 Masculinity Threats: Evaluations of Male and Female Targets Based on Masculinity and Sexuality

Masculinity threat among heterosexual men is associated with decreased positive evaluations and increased anticipated negative emotions towards feminine gay male targets. Self-affirmation eliminated the impact of masculinity threat and masculinity threat was not found to impact evaluations of female targets.

Eric Berru
Graduate Student, Department of Psychology. California State University - San Bernardino. San Bernardino, CA, USA

Sergio Iniguez
Associate Professor, University of Texas El Paso. El Paso, TX, USA
221/1537 Why are children poor?: development of causal attributions of child poverty in childhood

We examined the development of causal attributions of child poverty in childhood (N=108, 6-12 years-old) and found that social explanations and the complexity of the understanding of poverty increase with age. Moreover, school social-economic status influences attributions of child poverty.

Leonor Pereira da Costa
PhD Candidate, Center for Social Research and Intervention (CIS-IUL), ISCTE – University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal

Ricardo Borges Rodrigues
Invited Assistant Professor, Department of Social and Organizational Psychology, ISCTE – University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal

Sven Waldzus
Associated Professor, Department of Social and Organizational Psychology, ISCTE – University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal

221/1547 Can Imagined Contact with Deviant Outgroup Members Reduce Prejudice?

Present study showed that, imagined contact with a counternormative outgroup, but not a counternormative ingroup, member reduces prejudice relative to a control condition. These findings inform both practical and theoretical approaches to prejudice reduction.

Orkun Yetkili
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Dominic Abrams
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Giovanni Travaglini
Lecturer in Social and Organisational Psychology, School of Psychology, Keynes College, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NP, United Kingdom

Roger Giner-Sorolla
Professor, School of Psychology, Keynes College, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NP, United Kingdom

221/1573 Socially Critical Decisions Towards Low Status Groups

The impact of social status and the role of descriptive meritocracy in critical decision-making processes. 1/49 Participants made a decision about the allocation of organ transplant for a high status target and a low status target. Low status group are more likely to receive a lower level of priority.

Ana Filipa Albuquerque Madeira

221/1590 Ethnic Differences in the Role of Religion and Spirituality in Mediating the Effects of Racial Discrimination on Wellbeing of Black and White Americans and South Africans

Members of stigmatized groups often seek comfort in religion/spirituality. We proposed that religion/spirituality would mediate the adverse effects of racial discrimination on stigmatized groups’ wellbeing but not that of the dominant groups [e.g., White Americans/South Africans].

Kamiya Stewart
California State University, San Bernardino

221/1594 Identity Intersections: An Attempt to Integrate Theoretical Models of Impression Formation

Theoretical models of impression formation that may be applied to identity intersections will be integrated into one model based on the continuum model, the stereotype-content model, and the lack-of-fit model. Many hypothesized processes will be integrated into the model.

Melanie Steffens
demonstrated a three-factor solution: personal, procedural and technological barriers.

Nuria Gamero Vázquez
Psychologist, Assistant professor. Department of Social Psychology. University of Seville. Seville. Spain

Virginia Orengo
Psychologist. Professor. IDOCAL. University of Valencia. Valencia. Spain

Jesús Sánchez
Psychologist. Researcher. IDOCAL. University of Valencia. Valencia. Spain

Ana Zornoza
Psychologist. Professor. IDOCAL. University of Valencia. Valencia. Spain

Carolina Moliner
Psychologist. Professor. IDOCAL. University of Valencia. Valencia. Spain

Pin-Hsuan Ting
University of Lodz. Institute of Psychology. University of Lodz. Lodz. Poland.

221/1323
Liking, Respect, and the Social Induction of Affect
The research examines the role of liking and respect in the social induction of affect. We manipulated emotional expression and communal/agentic traits of the target. Our findings demonstrated that liking moderated, whereas respect did not influence the induction of affect.

Monika Wróbel
University of Lodz. Institute of Psychology. University of Lodz. Lodz. Poland.

221/1333
Marital Problems and Marital Satisfaction: The Moderating Effects of Suppression and Tolerance
This study examines the moderating effects of suppression and tolerance on the relationship between marital problem and marital satisfaction. The research findings indicate that suppression exacerbates the negative effect of marital problem on marital satisfaction, while tolerance eases the harmful influence of marital problem on marital satisfaction.

Pin-Hsuan Ting
Department of Child and Family Studies, Fu Jen Catholic University

Tsui-Shan Li
Professor of Fu-Jen Catholic University

221/1336
The Influence of Self-Conscious Emotions Compared to Basic Emotions on Children's Self-Regulation
We find that distinct positive emotions differently influence children’s self-regulation efforts. Children were worse in delaying gratification following when they experienced pride than joy. However, they were better in delaying gratification when they merely imagined experiencing pride than joy.

Einav Shimoni
Psychologist. Ben-Gurion University. Israel

Tal Eyal
Psychologist. Ben Gurion university. Israel

221/1353
The Model of Motivational Balance: Identifying Motivational Patterns at Individual, Dyadic, Group, and Inter-groups Level.
The Motivational Balance Model identifies interaction patterns among qualitative (intrinsic/extrinsic) and quantitative (valence, expectancy, agency) motivational forces at individual, dyadic, group and inter-groups levels. A formal motivational vector [strength and orientation] for qualitative [structural] and quantitative [infrastructural] forces is presented.

Catalin Mamali
Department of Social Sciences, Northeast Iowa Community College. Iowa, USA

221/1364
Why Are Young Adults Less Politically Involved? The Role of Political Value and Expectancy
We propose a motivational expectancy-value perspective to analyze the age-political participation relationship. Two studies with Israeli and U.S. samples showed that political value mediated the relationship between age and participation whereas political expectancy mediated this relationship only in the U.S.

Avner Caspi
Psychologist, Department of Psychology and Education, Open University of Israel, Israel

Ido Liviatan
Psychologist, Department of Psychology and Education, Open University of Israel, Israel

Eran Chajut
Psychologist, Department of Psychology and Education, Open University of Israel, Israel

Sonia Roccas
Psychologist, Department of Psychology and Education, Open University of Israel, Israel

Predicting Teachers’ Intention to Report Cases of Child Abuse
Teachers’ intention to report child abuse was predicted using TRA and TPB in a 2 (abuse severity) x 4 (abuse type) design. TRA was better for intention prediction of less severe cases, whereas TPB did better for severe cases.

Georgios Abakoumkin
Social Psychologist, Assistant Professor. Laboratory of Psychology. Department of Early Childhood Education. University of Thessaly. Volos, Greece.

Athenasia-Dimitra Christodoulou

Eleftheria Tseliou
Psychologist, Assistant Professor. Laboratory of Psychology. Department of Early Childhood Education. University of Thessaly. Volos. Greece.

Dissonance and Abstraction: Cognitive Conflict Leads to Higher Level of Construal
This study investigated the effects of cognitive conflict on abstraction. Results revealed that an abstract mindset was in fact activated when participants experienced regret compared to control condition.

Sebastian Cancino-Montecinos

Torun Lindholm
Professor. Department of Psychology. Stockholm University. Stockholm. Sweden

Predictors of Privacy Concerns on Facebook
This study was intended to discover whether personality traits, self-esteem and trust has an association with or predict individuals' concerns about the privacy of their personal information on Facebook and therefore extends the literature on information privacy concerns.

Zsuzsanna Dobrontei
Psychology PhD Student. Department of Psychology. Royal Holloway University of London. Egham. United Kingdom.

The Mediating Effect of Honor System Justification on the Relationship between Regulatory Focus and Honor-Related Violence
The purpose of the study was to examine the mediating effect of honor system justification on the relationship between promotion-prevention regulatory focus and at-
More Being Than Having; Distinguishing Between Two Existential Orientations

Results of this study (N = 96) show that more to-be goals than to-have goals were listed. Number of to-have goals correlated with both materialism and egoistic orientation of voluntary work, whereas number of to-be goals correlated with altruistic orientation.

Elke Rohmann
Psychologist. Dr. Ruhr-University Bochum. Faculty of Psychology. Bochum. Germany.

Jens Förster
Psychologist. Professor. Ruhr-University Bochum. Faculty of Psychology. Bochum. Germany.

The Role of Regulatory Focus in Expectations Concerning Consequences of Small Business Growth

This study investigated the role of regulatory focus in predicting differences in expected consequences of small business growth. It was found that promotion (prevention) focus can indeed positively (negatively) predict one's positive expected consequences of small business growth.

Bramesada Prasastyoga
PhD student. Social and Organizational Psychology Unit, Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Leiden University. Leiden, The Netherlands

Esther van Leeuwen
Assistant Professor. Social and Organizational Psychology Unit, Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of Leiden, Leiden, The Netherlands

Fieke Harinck
Assistant Professor. Social and Organizational Psychology Unit, Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of Leiden, Leiden, The Netherlands

Attitudes Toward Peace Process in Colombia. Knowledge and Emotions

The research aimed to know the attitudes of the population of a region in Colombia about peace process. The study examined five factors. It is concluded that the attitude towards the peace process was defined by emotions.

Nelson Molina-Velencia
Psychologist. Professor. Universidad del Valles, Psychology Institute.

Adolfo Alvarez
Social Worker. Universidad del Valles

Javier Cadavid
Political Scientist. Universidad del Valles. Political Studies Program

Johanna Ceballos
Psychologist. Universidad del Valles. Psychology Institute

The Paradoxical Pursuit of Happiness

Modern society’s emphasis on happiness may lead to the experience of a happiness norm, and by some even to a felt pressure to be happy. We show that a happiness norm increases happiness, whereas happiness pressure decreases it.

Asteria Devy Kumalasari

Johan C. Karremans

William M. van der Veld

Ap Dijkstra

Does Culture Moderate Use of the Hunchback Heuristic in Status-Based Anger Attributions? A Multi-National Test.

Perceivers often associate low status groups with anger more than high status groups. However, researchers contend that this hunchback stereotype is apparent only in individualist (not collectivist) cultures. We examined this cultural moderation hypothesis and found no evidence for it.

Maas Misha’ari Weerabangsa
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Chuma Owwaalam
Assistant Professor. School of Psychology. University of Nottingham (Malaysia Campus), Semenyih, Malaysia

Matia Okubo
Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Senshu. Tokyo, Japan

Shanu Shukla
Research Scholar. Department of Psychology. Indian Institute of Technology. Indore, India

Differences between Nuclear-related Employees and Undergraduates in Acceptance of Nuclear Power after the Fukushima Disaster

We compared risk perception, benefit perception, trusts and acceptances of nuclear-power generation between Japanese nuclear facility employees and undergraduates majored in humanities and social sciences or natural sciences and technologies after the Fukushima disaster.

Yasunari Okabe
Psychologist. Specially Appointed Associate Professor. Schools of Agriculture and Animal Science. Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine. Obihiro, Japan

Jimmin Wang
Psychologist. Professor. Faculty of Risk and Crisis Management. Chiba Institute of Science. Choshi, Japan

Masahide Saito
Psychologist. Associate Professor. Faculty of Sport Science. Nippon Sport Science University. Setagaya, Japan

Yoshie Ito
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. College of Science and Technology. Nihon University. Funabashi, Japan

The Effect of Culture-Specific Religious Priming on Prosocial Behavior in Japan

We examined the effect of culture-specific religious priming in a Japanese sample (n = 102) in a dictator game. The results showed the culture-specific religious priming did not increase the amount of money allocated compared to other conditions (control/secular justice).

Sanae Miyatake
PhD student. Department of Psychology. Graduate School of Human Sciences.

Masataka Hiuchi
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. Faculty of Human Sciences.

Perceptions of the Economy and Environmental Attitudes: An Empirical Study

This study tackles the lack of consensus in the literature regarding the relationship between the state of the economy and environmental attitudes. Key psychological processes are found to explain how beliefs are
formed about the economy, ultimately affecting environmental attitudes.

Stephanie Rizio
PhD Candidate. School of Psychological Sciences. The University of Melbourne. Melbourne. Australia.

221/1451 The Effect of Organizational Ethical Climate on Attitude to Organization Wrongdoing among Japanese Salaried Employees
This study examined the effect of ethical climate on attitude towards wrongdoing. The results of a survey of 1500 Japanese employees confirmed effects of factors of organizational climate on employees’ negative emotion, unethical judgment, and perceived seriousness about wrongdoing.

Jinmin Wang
Psychologist. Professor. Chiba Institute of Science, Choshi, Japan.

221/1453 Effect of Disability Cognitive Bias Modification Task on Attitudes Towards People with a Disability
We developed a cognitive bias modification task targeting the interpretation bias about people with a disability. Our experiment was successful, we found that our participants had more positive interpretations. We found no effect on our implicit or explicit attitude measures.

Vanja Van Aarsen
PhD student KU Leuven, Belgium

221/1457 The Effect of Self-Objectification and Perceived Physical Attractiveness On Thought-Reliance.
Two studies revealed that perceived physical attractiveness can influence the extent to which people rely on their mental constructs in guiding behavior, especially to the extent to which people see themselves as physical objects (self-objectification).

Joanna Mello
PhD Student. William James Center for Research, ISPA- Instituto Universitário. Lisbon, Portugal

Teresa García-Marques
Psychologist Professor. Social and Organisational Psychology Department, ISPA- Instituto Universitário. Lisboa, Portugal

Pablo Bríol
Full Professor. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Madrid, Spain

Ana Cancela
Assistant Professor. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Madrid, Spain

Richard E. Petty
Full Professor. Ohio State University. Ohio, USA

221/1461 Pride and prejudice? The influence of race on how people perceive a pride display
Due to negative stereotypes, we expected that Blacks displaying pride would be rated higher in hubristic and lower in authentic pride compared to Whites. Contrary to predictions, in three experiments Whites displaying pride were seen as more hubristic than Blacks.

Jason Martens
Lecturer. School of Social Sciences, Birmingham City University, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Toni Schmader
Professor. Psychology Department, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

Jason Lawrence
Associate Professor. Psychology Department, University of Massachusetts, Lowell, United States

221/1467 Societal fear and online hate after November 2015 Paris attacks
Societal fear might be shaped by social media discussions. This comparative study showed that the exposure to online hate was associated with perception of societal fear after November 2015 Paris attacks. Online hate may escalate societal fear and uncertainty.

Atte Oksanen
Professor. University of Tampere. Finland

Markus Kaakinen
Researcher. University of Tampere. Finland

221/1499 Social Power and Dimensions of Self-Control: Does Power Benefit Initiatory Self-Control but Impair Inhibitory Self-Control?
In contrast to prior studies, the successful manipulation of social power had no effect on performance in established self-control tasks that require either start self-control (needed for initiating and maintaining goal-directed behavior) or stop self-control (needed for suppressing behavior).

Sonja Heller
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Social Psychology University of Zurich. Zurich, Switzerland

221/1507 Dissociating Approach and Avoidance from Good and Bad
The present study shows that approach and avoidance change attitudes only when it is explicitly related to good versus bad. However, when good and bad are experimentally dissociated from approach and avoidance, the effect vanishes.

Asi Schupak
PhD Student. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem and The Open University of Israel

Ronan Grad
PhD student. Psychology. Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv, Israel

Daniel Algom
Psychologist. Professor. Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv, Israel

Eran Chajut
Psychologist. Professor. The Open University of Israel, Tel Aviv, Israel

221/1519 The Effects of Moral Disengagement and Empathy on the Attitudes Toward Male Violence
The roles of moral disengagement and empathy on attitudes toward male violence were investigated. Moral disengagement has a moderator effect between remorse and identification with women. Participants in cheating condition evaluated male violence more fair than participants in other conditions.

Ahmet Yasir Şençürt
Psychologist. Lecturer. Abant Izzet Baysal University. Bolu, Turkey

Meral Gezici Yalçın
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Abant Izzet Baysal University. Bolu, Turkey

Bedirhan Gültepe
Psychologist. Research Assistant. Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Abant Izzet Baysal University. Bolu, Turkey

Hamit Coskun
Psychologist. Professor. Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Abant Izzet Baysal University. Bolu, Turkey

221/1535 The Role of Culture Related Individual Differences Constructs on Motivation and Intentions
The role of independence and interdependence as moderators of the effect of autonomous motivation on physical activity intentions and behaviour was examined. Data analysis in a structured questionnaire study revealed that participants holding interdependent self-constructs were more likely to form intentions and manifest behaviour on the basis of subjective norms than those holding an independent self who were more likely to form intentions based on perceived behavioural control.

Panagiotis Rentzelas
Birmingham

221/1548 Collectively Angry? Emotional Content in Wikipedia Articles on Negative Man-Made and Nature-Made Events
Negative events such as terrorist attacks elicit strong emotions (i.e., anger). We investigated whether such angry reactions get into supposedly neutral Wikipedia articles. In three studies, articles on terrorist attacks contained more angry-related content than articles on other negative events.

Hannah Greving
Psychologist. Leibniz-Institut für Wissensmedien, Tübingen, Germany.
Troubles with Bayesianism: An Introduction to the Psychological Immune System
Bayesianism is well-suited to explaining mental processes that exemplify our irrationality, such as belief updating; however, people don’t update information in a Bayesian way. Instead of approximating a Bayesian process, belief updating functions to maintain a Psychological Immune System.

Eric Mandelbaum
Philosophy Professor, Graduate Center, City University of New York

Aristocratic Versus Democratic Moral Commitments in the Socio-Economic Context. Legitimization and Possibilities of Resistance
Our findings show how social positioning defines economic explanations, and this relationship is mediated by perception of threat and the moral commitments. Descriptive results show the lack of democratic commitment concerning authority and basic conditions of human development in Hungary.

Ildiko Bokretas
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. University of Pécs Pécs, Hungary
Bálint Takács
Sara Bigazzi
Sara Serdült

The Role of Mortality Salience and Reason of Conflict in Victim Blaming
The present study examined the role of mortality salience and reason of conflict in victim blaming. Participants who contemplated about their own death expressed more tolerance toward victim in the honor-based conflict condition than in the financial conflict condition.

Nuray Sakalli-Uğurlu
Middle East Technical University
Suzan Ceylan
Middle East Technical University
Canay Dogulu
Middle East Technical University
Gulcin Akbas
Middle East Technical University

Perceptual and Processing Fluency in Intuitive Judgments.
According to results of two experimental studies we conclude that, to the extent affective responses moderate the accuracy of coherence judgments and participants’ confidence in them, intuitive responding depends on the fluency related to both perception and processing.

Joanna Sweklej
Psychologist. Faculty of Psychology. SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities. Warsaw. Poland
221/18501  Interpersonal Emotion Regulation: The Effect of Support Goals on Emotion Sharing
We share our emotions with others, but how do we obtain the type of support we seek? We present a study investigating the dynamics of interpersonal emotion regulation. Specifically, we show how support goals affect people's emotional expressions towards others.

Lisanne Pauw

Disa Sauter
Assistant Professor. Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences. University of Amsterdam. Amsterdam. Netherlands.

Gerben A. van Kleef

Agnete Fischer

221/18502  Emotive Virtual Confederates in Negotiation.
Artificial agents with human-like qualities (“virtual confederates”) are useful in empirical studies. Are these virtual characters capable of eliciting emotional responses similar to those elicited by humans? We present a platform for their design and data to support their use.

Johnathan Mell
Doctoral Candidate. Institute for Creative Technologies. University of Southern California. Los Angeles. USA.

Jonathan Gratch
Professor. Institute for Creative Technologies. University of Southern California. Los Angeles. USA.

221/18503  Steal and Smile: Emotion Expressions and Trust in Intergroup Resource Dilemmas
People’s decisions in intergroup resource dilemmas are influenced by others’ emotional displays. Our experiments show that emotions expressed by one outgroup member following unfair behaviors affect the trust individuals have in other members of the same outgroup.

Magdalena Rychlowska
Postdoctoral Research Associate. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. UK.

Job van der Schalk
Lecturer. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. UK.

Johnathan Gratch
Professor. Institute for Creative Technologies. University of Southern California. Los Angeles. USA.

Paula M Niedenthal
Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Wisconsin–Madison. Madison. USA.

Antony Manstead
Professor. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. UK.

221/18504  The Effects of Emotion on Collective Guilt and Reparation in Intergroup Trust Games.
Extant research documents the importance of guilt as a relationship-repairing emotion. Our two experiments focused on guilt in intergroup settings. We show that feelings of guilt after an ingroup member’s transgression reliably predict reparative behavior towards the outgroup.

Danielle Shore

Brian Parkinson

221/18505  The Paradox of Intergroup Apology.
We report two studies examining an as-yet untested model of intergroup reconciliation, the ‘Staircase Model’. Applying the model to two historical conflicts, we found that its steps enhanced forgiveness, improved evaluations of the outgroup, and reduced anger, fear, and disgust.

Sam Nunney
Doctoral Candidate. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. UK.

Antony Manstead
Professor. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. UK.

221/1326  The Effects of Group Leaders’ Flexibility on Members’ Emotional State and Protest Behaviour
In one study participants played the “Dictator Game”. We manipulated leader’s flexibility and presence of social support. Social support predicted individuals’ motivations to protest or not, whereas leader’s flexibility determined the type of protest/reaction towards the leader (legitimation vs repression).

Carina Sofia Dias
PhD Student. Faculty of Psychology and Education Science of the University of Porto. Porto. Portugal

Isabel Pinto

José M. Marques

Tiago O. Paiva
PhD Student. Faculty of Psychology and Education Science of the University of Porto. Porto. Portugal.

221/1327  Commitment for Collective Action Among Unemployed and Temporary Workers in Italy: A Matter of Perceived Injustice, Collective Efficacy or Social Identity?
Two studies investigate the role of meritocracy, perceived injustice, collective efficacy and identity concerns as predictors of collective action among unemployed people and temporary workers. Results extend prior literature, by integrating ideological explanations to an identity-based approach on collective action.

Emanuele Politi
Social Psychologist. Ph.D. Student. Social Psychology Lab, Department of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

221/1331  Narratives of Empowerment: Participation in Solidarity Movements
Participation in collective action includes a distinct course of action and an enactment of a specific social identity. The present research explores the implications for participants understanding of self and others through an analysis of their experience in solidarity initiatives.

Spyridon Logothetis
Psychologist, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Department of Psychology. The Open University

221/1342  Valuing Group Values: How Group Values Can Motivate Pro-Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours.
We investigate how individual and perceived group values interact and predict pro-environmental attitudes and behaviours. Participants generally perceived fellow group members to endorse biospheric values less than themselves. Strengthening biospheric group values can motivate individuals’ pro-environmental attitudes and behaviours.

Thijs Bouman

221/1378  How Personal Experiences with Gender Discrimination Affect Queen Bee Behaviour
Complementing past research showing that discriminatory environments can elicit Queen Bee behaviours, we present a study suggesting that recalling personal experiences with gender discrimination is associated with lower endorsement of Queen Bee behaviour.
221/1379 Measurement of Subjective Political Openness: Validation and Configuration as a Bilateral Model in Two Contexts. A scale to assess the perceived levels of acceptance of protests in a political context (SPO) was developed and validated cross-culturally. SPO is a multidimensional construct which measures perceptions of government attitudes and police behaviour in relation to protests.

Lúcia Ferreira Ph.D. student. Centro de Investigação e Intervenção Social. - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (CIS/ISCTE-IUL). Lisbon, Portugal.

221/1470 Bad But Unblameable? The Effect of Stigma Controllability on Evaluations of Transgressive Leaders. This study examined the effect of stigma controllability on the evaluations of transgressive leaders. Leaders with uncontrollable stigma received more positive evaluations. This effect was mediated by lower levels of perceived prototypically and higher levels of guilt.

Joanna Kapantai Canterbury.
Dominic Abrams Prof. of Psychology at the University of Kent

221/1444 Narcissus in the Workplace: Is Narcissism Related to Dysfunctional Team Behaviour and Poor Organisational Outcomes? Due to high levels of narcissistic rivalry, narcissists are likely to disrupt cohesion and increase conflict within teams. We examined how adaptive and maladaptive narcissists are likely to differ on team behaviours, and how these influence organisational outcomes.


221/1494 Understanding Psychosocial Factors Improves Efficiency and Psychological Outcomes During Mass Decontamination. The effect of three different responder communication strategies on public experiences and behaviour during a mass decontamination field experiment was examined. Providing health-focused explanations about decontamination alongside practical information reduced non-compliance and confusion and resulted in the greatest decontamination efficiency.

John Drury University of Sussex, UK
Richard Amlot Public Health England
G. James Rubin Kings College London, UK
Richard Williams University of South Wales, UK

221/1460 Do I Really Feel Your Pain? Comparing the Effects of Observed and Personal Ostracism. In two studies we showed that observed ostracism induces slightly less need threat than personal ostracism, but they do not differ regarding mood. Comparably, observed (vs. personal) inclusion induces less need satisfaction, but both have the same effect on mood.

Anna Giesen Psychologist, Institute of Psychology, University of Münster, Germany
Gerald Echterhoff Psychologist, Institute of Psychology, University of Münster, Germany

221/1465 Leaders as Attachment Figures in Groups and Organizations. The aim of this research is to develop a scale to assess the strength of attachment bonds between subordinates and leaders. We found evidence of reliability and validity for the scale.

Fernando Molero Psychologist. Assistant Professor. School of Psychology. UNED. Madrid, España
Juan Antonio Moriano Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia. Madrid, Spain
Phillip R. Shaver Psychologist. Professor. University of California-Davis, USA
Mario Mikulincer Psychologist. Professor. IDC Herzliya, Israel

221/1495 The Influence of Groups and Alcohol Consumption on Risky Behaviour. The study examined the influence of group versus isolated contexts, and 0.5-6g/kg alcohol versus placebo on individual risky behaviour. Group contexts, but not alcohol, increased individual risky behaviour, suggesting that groups have a stronger influence than alcohol on risk-taking.

Marianne Erskine-Shaw PhD Student. Department of Psychology. Edge Hill University. Ormskirk, UK
Derek Heim Professor. Department of Psychology. Edge Hill University. Ormskirk, UK
Rebecca Monk Senior Lecturer. Department of Psychology. Edge Hill University. Ormskirk, UK
Adam Qureshi Senior Lecturer. Department of Psychology. Edge Hill University. Ormskirk, UK

221/1500 Social Class Measurements: SES, Self-categorization, and Identity. This paper will present two quantitative questionnaire-based studies that test the comparability and combinability of the different social class measurement methods, particularly of the importance of subjective and social class identity assessments.

Lucas M. Horstmeier Psychologist. School of Psychology. Queen’s University Belfast. Belfast, Northern Ireland. United Kingdom.
Laura K. Taylor Psychologist. Lecturer. School of Psychology. Queen’s University Belfast. Belfast, Northern Ireland. United Kingdom.

221/1476 All That I Am: Self Categorisation as Homeless and the Consequences for Aspirations, Self-Stereotyping, and Well-Being in Homeless Service Users. The current study experimentally investigated the effects of having to self-categorise as homeless on future life aspirations, and self-stereotyping and the process through which category salience becomes consequential for well-being.

Zoe Walter Psychologist. Institute for Social Science Research. University of Queensland
Jolanda Jetten University of Queensland, Australia
Genevieve Dingle Senior Lecturer. School of Psychology. University of Queensland.
221/1541 The Role of Close Relationships in the Development of Women Empowerment
Offering microfinance services to women aims to strengthen the position of women. However, its effectiveness is questioned. We present two studies combining qualitative and quantitative research suggesting that relational dynamics may hinder women empowerment and discuss theoretical and practical implications.

Christopher Raymond
Political Scientist. School of History, Anthropology, Philosophy and Politics. Queen’s University Belfast. Northern Ireland. United Kingdom.

221/1545 Perceived Humanness of Syrians by Host Society Groups in Turkey
In this research, perceived humanness of Syrians by the disadvantaged (Kurds) and advantaged (Turks) host society groups in Turkey was investigated. Turks compared to Kurds attributed less positive characteristics to Syrians on both human nature and human uniqueness dimensions.

Meral Gezici Yalçın
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Abant Izzet Baysal University. Bolu. Turkey

221/1554 Revisiting the Effects of Leaders’ Gender Identity in Organisations: A Surface Analysis Approach and Mediating Mechanisms.
The relationship between leader’s identification with agentic and communal traits and subordinates’ organisational citizenship behaviour is analysed revealing the mediating effect of servant leadership behaviours. Response surface methodology is used as an innovative approach for studying androgyny and its effects.

Alejandro Amillano
Galdakao
Leire Garzia

Josune Baniandrés

Christian Tröster
Associate Professor of Leadership and Organizational Behavior. Kühne Logistics University – The KLU. Hamburg. Germany.

221/1557 Group Members’ Evaluations of Cheaters Depend on Prior Prototypicality and Identification
Two studies investigated evaluations of group cheaters. In study 1 (N=99) group members evaluated cheaters less harshly when they had high group prototypicality. Study 2 (N=227) found similar results when comparing one vs. many time cheaters.

Jeffrey Ramdass
PhD Student. Department of Psychology. Claremont Graduate University. Claremont. California

221/1587 Terrorism is Skin Deep: How Crime Shapes Perceived Appearance of White and Arab Suspects
White participants read about a White or Arab suspect found with marijuana or explosives. The crime committed affected participants’ memory of the suspects’ appearance. White suspects were remembered as having a stereotypically Arab appearance when accused of terrorism.

Christopher Raymond
Political Scientist. School of History, Anthropology, Philosophy and Politics. Queen’s University Belfast. Northern Ireland. United Kingdom.

221/1603 Beyond Reconciliation: The Nostalgia of Combatant Identity in the Reintegration Process in Colombia.
Psychosocial factors that hinder re-identification with the civilian community for demobilized combatants in Colombia are explored (N=201). Results highlight the loss of status and social rejection that increase nostalgia for the armed group and risk of recidivism.

Odile Cuénoud González
Professor, Economics, Econometrics and Finance. University of Groningen. Groningen, The Netherlands

Alain Clémence
Professor. Institute of Psychology. University of Lausanne. Lausanne. Switzerland

221/1701 No Drought About it? The Influence of Personal Experience on Views of Climate Change
Californians (n = 77) were interviewed regarding their experience of the drought in late 2015. Largely, participants interpreted the drought according to their existing beliefs about climate change and did not say that the drought changed their mind.

Sarah Becker
PhD Student. Psychology. University of Sussex. UK

Paul Sparks
Senior Lecturer. Psychology. University of Sussex. UK
Interpersonal Relations

221/1346 **Relationship Satisfaction among Diverse Women: Importance of Communication and Equity**
This study investigated relationship satisfaction among partnered/married women. Results suggested more satisfaction if partners listened or women perceived little conflict in balancing employment/family life. Relationship satisfaction predicted health. Implications include health consequences in relationships perceived as unfair or lacking communication.

_Ekema Uzogara_
West Chester University of Pennsylvania

221/1358 **Do Outgroup Teachers Enhance or Diminish Academically Outcomes of Stereotyped Students Relative to Ingroup Teachers?**
A common assumption is that outgroup teachers would diminish academic outcomes of students from stereotyped backgrounds. Here we tested a novel way of subverting this negative trend by combining insights from the Stereotype Content Model and the Stereotype Inoculation Theory.

_Jaya Kumar Karunagaran_
PhD in Psychology Candidate, School of Psychology, University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus. Semenyih, Malaysia.

Chuma Ongwalamal
Assistant Professor, School of Psychology, University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus. Semenyih, Malaysia.

221/1383 **How Parents React to the Grandparents-Grandchild Relationship: Support or Resistance**
We interviewed 14 mothers and grandmothers in this study. Gate keeping and inter-generational solidarity theories were used as the theoretical framework. Both grandmothers and mothers view the grandparents-grandchild relationship as natural-born kinship, which does not need to be manipulated.

_Fu-Mei Chen_
Chair/ Associate professor, Department of Child and Family Studies, Fu-Jen University. Taipei, Taiwan

221/1398 **Interpersonal Dynamics Behind Authentic and Humdrastic Pride from the Perspective of Merited and Unmerited Success**
The Two-facet Model of pride and the Merited success/Unmerited Display Model can be merged if we consider subjective social status. Results from 552 participants showed that being respected by others determines status maintenance strategies and related facets of pride.

_Henrietta Bolló_
Psychologist, Doctoral School of Psychology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary

221/2215705 **Postgraduate Led Academic Skills Project: Evaluating a Normative Intervention for Learning Approach and Discipline Identity**
We use a quasi-experimental evaluation of a postgraduate-led academic skills program to examine a peer-norm intervention to increase deep learning, and engagement with an academic discipline. The workshops significantly impacted on perceptions of peer norms, and reported deep learning.

_Kenneth Mavor_
School of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of St Andrews, Scotland, United Kingdom

_Eilidh Harris_
Centre for Academic, Professional and Organisational Development, University of St Andrews, Scotland, United Kingdom

_Catriona Wilson_
Centre for Academic, Professional and Organisational Development, University of St Andrews, Scotland, United Kingdom

_Lillian Smyth_
ANU Medical School, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

221/2214099 **Inaccurate Estimates of Positive Outcomes in Principal-Agent Relationships**
How do principals react to different outcome estimates by agents when probabilities are known or not known? We investigated this question in three vignette studies, which demonstrated that agents who were trusted most, did not automatically receive high choice ratings.

_Hitmar Brohmer_
PhD student, Institute of Psychology, University of Graz, Graz, Austria

_Anthony M. Evans_
Department of Social Psychology, Tilburg University, Tilburg, The Netherlands

221/2214199 **Couple Conflict is Cultural: Emotional Behaviors During Conflict Situations in Romantic Couples from Belgium and Japan**
In an interaction study with 137 romantic couples from Belgium and Japan, we found that the patterns of emotional behaviors during conflict differed systematically across cultures as a function of the prevalent concerns in social relationships (autonomy vs relatedness).

_Alexander Kirchner_

_Michael Boiger_

_Yukiko Uchida_
Associate Professor. Kokoro Research Center. Kyoto University. Kyoto, Japan.

_Batja Mesquita_
Professor. Center for Social and Cultural Psychology, University of Leuven. Leuven, Belgium.

221/2214233 **On the Link Between Benevolent Sexism and Orgasm Frequency in Heterosexual Women**
We hypothesized that women’s endorsement of a benevolently sexist worldview would be negatively associated with orgasm frequency. We found support for our model across two studies. We did not, however, find a direct effect of benevolent sexism on orgasm frequency.

_Emilie Harris_
Psychologist. PhD Student. School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Australia.

_Fiona Kate Barlow_
Psychologist. Dr. School of Psychology. University of Queensland. Australia.

_Matthew Hornsey_

221/2214277 **Buffering Against the Aversive Effects of Exclusion with Situational Social Acceptance: A One Way Avenue**
We sought to verify whether excluded individuals could benefit from taking part in an experience of social inclusion before or after the exclusion happened, using the standard Cyberball paradigm and a Uberball condition.

_Vanessa Simard_
Graduate student. University of Quebec in Montreal. Quebec. Canada

_Stephanie Dandeneau_
Researcher. Professor. University of Quebec in Montreal. Quebec. Canada

221/2214409 **Mate Choice Copying in Humans**
Mate choice copying involves using another’s relationship status as basis for one’s own choices. This study
found that ratings of men’s perceived attractiveness were influenced by their relationship status - detected through differences in facial features.

Maureen Erber
Professor of Psychology, Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago, Illinois, USA

Ralph Erber
Professor of Psychology, DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois, USA

**Masculine Norms, Domestic Violence Attitudes, and the Role of Objectification**
Previous research connects masculine norms to domestic violence attitudes. Objectification is proposed as a mediator. In two studies, we demonstrate the mediating effect of objectification between masculine norms and attitudes supporting domestic violence.

Michelle Strattemeyer
Melbourne School of Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Australia

Nick Haslam
Melbourne School of Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Australia

**Consensual Sexual Nonmonogamy, Extradyadic Sex, and Relationship Satisfaction**
We examined whether consensual sexually non-monogamous relationships moderate the association between sociosexuality and relationship satisfaction in a sample of heterosexuals using a dating website. Results showed a negative association between sociosexuality and satisfaction, yet moderated by sexual agreement: while monogamous relationships showed this negative association, it was positive for non-monogamous relationships.

Diniz Lopes
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. ISCTE-IUL. Lisbon, Portugal.

David Rodrigues

Marco Pereira
Psychologist. Researcher. Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra. Lisbon, Portugal

**Does Hunger Make People Selfish and Distrustful?**
Two experiments were conducted, using experimental manipulations of hunger and tasks from behavioral economics. As a consistent pattern of results over both studies and over different tasks, hunger does not make people generally more selfish and distrustful.

Jan Häusser
Psychologist. Professor. Jutus-Liebig-University Giessen. Germany

Nadira Faber
University of Oxford. United Kingdom.

Andreas Mojsisch
University of Hildesheim. Germany.

Johannes Leder
University of Bamberg. Germany.

Paul Van Lange
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. The Netherlands.

**On Being Forgotten: The Consequences of Memory and Forgetting Depend on Relationship Closeness**
Being forgotten by other people is common and has important interpersonal consequences. The present work shows that who does the forgetting matters. The outcomes of memory and forgetting are determined by relationship closeness.

Andrei Iulian Pintea
Psychology PhD student. School of Psychology. University of Aberdeen. Aberdeen. United Kingdom

Devin Ray
Lecturer. School of Psychology. University of Aberdeen. Aberdeen. United Kingdom

Sarah Gomillion
Visiting scholar. Department of Psychology. The University of Texas at Austin. Austin, Texas, USA

**Manipulation of Obedience with Non-invasive Brain Stimulation**
Employing non-invasive brain stimulation, we show that the right lateral prefrontal cortex is causally linked to adapting social behaviour, enabling to transcend ‘mindless’ rule obedience when necessary and, thus, unveil a neurobiological basis of civil disobedience.

Franziska Emmerling

Jörg Gross

Alexander T. Sack

**Promoting Interpersonal Trust Among Strangers Through a Feeling of Protection Enhanced by Trustworthy Institutions**
Convergent across a survey (Study 1) and an experiment (Study 2), results supported the hypothesis that when institutions are perceived as trustworthy, they serve a self-protective motive, which in turn allows individuals to accept vulnerability and, thus, trust others.

Giuliana Spadaro
PhD student. University of Turin. Turin, Italy

Katharina Gangl
Mag. Dr. Zeppelin University. Friedrichshafen. Germany

Cristina Onesta Mosso
Psychologist. Professor. University of Turin. Turin, Italy

**Magical Bonds Keep Us Close: The Effect of Loneliness on Magical Thinking About Inanimate Objects Associated with One’s Romantic Partner**
Sympathetic magic (SM) describes perception of inanimate objects associated with a partner containing some of his/her qualities. However, prior studies showed that SM regulated perceived closeness to a partner, there is a noticeable lack of research on whether separation from a loved one increases SM. This research provides the evidence that forced separation from a partner that was either imagined (Study 1) or measured as a real-life situation (Study 2) increased SM in perception of inanimate objects associated with a partner.

Aleksandra Niemijksa
Psychologist. SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

**Seeing Beyond Political Affiliations: The Importance of Moral Foundations**
Participants rated the favorability and moral foundations of a Facebook profile that shared a political article (conservative, democrat, pro-Trump, or pro-Clinton). Targets were rated more favorably when they were seen as sharing moral foundations with participants, not just political leanings.

Kathryn Bruchmann
Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. Santa Clara University. Santa Clara, CA, USA

Birgit Koopmann-Holm
Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. Santa Clara University. Santa Clara, CA, USA

Makeda Adisu
Undergraduate Student. Department of Psychology. Santa Clara University. Santa Clara, CA, USA

Kimberly Garcia
Undergraduate Student. Department of Psychology. Santa Clara University. Santa Clara, CA, USA

Aaron Scherer
Associate of Internal Medicine. Division of General Internal Medicine. University of Iowa. Iowa City, IA, USA

Self and Identity

**The Real Me in Real-Time: The Structure and Momentary Correlates of State Authenticity**
Present research examined the structure and the key psychological correlates of state authenticity (mood,
ideal self, self-esteem, self-consciousness, need satisfaction, the motivation to be "real," and flow using the day reconstruction method and a smartphone app that collected live data.

Letitia Slaba
Senior Lecturer. Department of Psychology. Middlesex University. London. UK

Alison Lenton
Visiting Research Fellow. Center for Research on Self and Identity. Department of Psychology. University of Southampton. Southampton. UK

Constantine Sedikides
Center for Research on Self and Identity. Department of Psychology. University of Southampton. Southampton. UK

Do Narcissists use Social Support as a Coping Strategy in Times of Stress?
Due to their high agency and low communion, narcissists challenge the link between social support and coping with stress. We examined whether and why adaptive and maladaptive narcissists seek support and if source of stress is important.

Karlien Paas
Ph.D.-Student, Centre for Research on Self and Identity. University of Southampton. Southampton. United Kingdom

Claire Hart
Lecturer. Centre for Research on Self and Identity. University of Southampton. Southampton. United Kingdom

Erica Hepper
Lecturer. School of Psychology. University of Surrey. Guildford. United Kingdom

Constantine Sedikides
Professor. Centre for Research on Self and Identity. University of Southampton. Southampton. United Kingdom

Attachment Style as an Organizing Construct of Self-Definition and Closeness: The Role of Emotional Affiliative Cues.
Starting from the fact that avoidant individuals are more motivated to keep distance from partner, we test the hypothesis that Avoidant attachment has an indirect effect on closeness through self-constructual. which is moderated by levels of affiliative cues.

Silvia Mazzuca

Fabio Presaghi
Ph.D. Dept. Social Psychology. Sapienza University of Rome. Italy.

Konstantinos Kafetsios
Associate Prof. Dept. of Psychology. University of Crete. Rethymno. Greece.

Relationships Between Abstract Style of Thinking, Cross-Situational Consistency in Self-Concept and Self-Control Abstract
Two Studies (N=725 and N=244) supported the relationship between abstractness and cross-situational consistency and showed that both dimensions correlated with dispositional self-control: a higher abstractness, higher consistency and higher self-control.

Itziar Fernandez
Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia. UNED

Amparo Caballero
Universidad Autonoma de Madrid. Espana

Dolores Munoz
Universidad Autonoma de Madrid. España

Pilar Carrera
Universidad Autonoma de Madrid. España

Discussing and Displaying NSSI Online: Maintaining ‘Authentic’ Self-Injuring Identities Online
This study examines how contributors to an online NSSI site maintain authentic self-injuring identities, while deviating from a core aspect of such identities by publicically displaying their ‘secret’ behaviour. Findings indicate that online anonymity is key to this process.

Jeff Gavin
Senior Lecturer. Department of Psychology. University of Bath. UK

Karen Rodham
Professor. School of Psychology. Sport and Exercise. Staffordshire University. UK

Stephen Lewis

Peter Bandalli
PhD Graduate. Department of Psychology. University of Bath. Bath. UK

Jill St Denis

Home is Where You Hang Your Hat: Current Town Identity, But Not Hometown Identity, Protects Against Stress-Related Mental Health Symptoms
We assess whether social identification mitigates against the effects of financial stress. The mediated effect of financial stress on mental health symptoms via self-esteem was attenuated by social identification. This was limited to identification with one’s current place of residence.

Anam Elahi

Jason McIntyre

Sitko Kasia

Hannah Bodycote

Charlotte Hampson

Richard Bentall

The Moderating Role Self-Compassion in Associations Between Self-Criticism and Psychological Well-Being
This research examined the potential moderating role of self-compassion in associations between self-criticism and depression and self-esteem. It was found that greater self-criticism was associated with greater depression and lower self-esteem only for those individuals low in self-compassion.

Daniel Weidler

Alyssa Billington

Leader Group Prototypicity and Leadership Effectiveness in the Context of Political Parties in Turkey: Examining The Moderating Roles of Right-Wing Authoritarianism and Social Dominance Orientation
This study which included 581 participants of university students indicates that RWA and SDO may have moderating effects on the relationship between political party leaders’ group prototypicity and their perceived leadership effectiveness. Political party preferences, however, seem to have an important role for these effects.

Medihra Ormur

Multicultural Identity Configurations and Wellbeing: Implications from Normative Cultural Conflict Resolution Strategies and Academic Stage.
Two studies show that normative cultural conflict resolution strategies (active vs. agreeable) mediate the relationships between multicultural identity configurations (identity integration, compartmentalization) and wellbeing. Study 2 reveals that identity integration and wellbeing’s relationship is also moderated by academic development stage.

Melisa Arias-Valenzuela
221/1445 When Do Social Identities Enhance Vitality and Self-Esteem?: Political and Religious Identity Change and Stability

Analyses of Americans’ sustained versus changing political affiliations (N=228) and religious faiths (N=225) revealed: 1) changes were relatively common; 2) converts had greater group-directed negative emotions and disidentification; but also 3) political converts had greater personal self-esteem and vitality.

Winnifred Louis
Associate Professor, School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Australia

Gi Chonu
PhD candidate, School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Australia

S. Alexander Haslam
School of Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia.

221/1458 Overeating May Influence Movie Choice: Restoring Gender Identity When Threatened by Food Consumption

The present study showed that an overeating experience is perceived by women as a negative and threatening experience, which leads them to restore their gender identity by engaging in a stereotypically feminine activity, such as watching a romance movie.

Anna Rita Graziani
Psychologist. Assistant professor. Department of Communication and Economics. University of Modena and Reggio Emilia. Reggio Emilia. Italy

Nicoletta Cavazza
Associate Professor. Department of Communication and Economics. University of Modena and Reggio Emilia. Reggio Emilia. Italy

Margherita Guidetti

221/1471 "Make Your Choice, I’ll Tell Your Social Class": Social-Class Specific Models of Agency

By successfully replicating results from Stephens, Markus and Townsend [2007] in another western culture (France), this study provides additional support for the existence of social class-based models of self and agency that guide our everyday thoughts, feelings and actions.

Medhi Marot

Jean-Claude Croizet
University of Poitiers, France

221/1477 Materialism as a Means of Narcissistic Self-Regulation

Materialistic tendencies and their effect on well-being in grandiose and vulnerable narcissists were studied. Both types of narcissism were positively associated with materialism. Low avoidance motivation partially mediated the positive correlation between grandiose narcissism and materialism, whereas high self-doubt partially mediated the positive correlation with vulnerable narcissism.

Stephanie Hanke

221/1558 Self-Constructs and Their Association with Affective Functioning and Wellbeing

Correlational and regression analyses of frequencies and rank order of micro- and macro-categories coding participants’ [N=531] “Who am I?” responses showed that several Reflexive and Social self categories were significantly associated with, and predicted, affective functioning and wellbeing.

Vanda Zammuner
Professor, Department of Development and Socialization (DPSS), University of Padova

Chiara Verzelletti
Grant holder, DPSS, University of Padova

Silvia Vighi
Graduate Student, DPSS, University of Padova

221/1567 The Thin Line between Self and Others: Interpersonal Multisensory Stimulation may change self-identity and self-other perception

The present studies show that Interpersonal Multisensory Stimulation may induce self-other merging by changing the neural representation of the self [to include the synchronously stimulated other], depending on how participants define the self as interdependent from others [self construal].

Ilaria Bufalari
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology of Developmental and Socialization Processes. Sapienza University of Rome. Rome. Italy

Giuseppina Porciello

Lucia Mannetti
Full Professor. Department of Developmental and Socialization Processes. Sapienza University of Rome. Rome. Italy.

221/1574 Social Identity Salience and the Narrative Organization of Group History

The aim of our research was to uncover the connection between the level of national identification and the narrative structure of group history. It has been found that the more identified the person is, the more complex narrative is provided.

Tibor Polya
19.30 – 20.30 h. Horizon Talk. Inequality: The Enemy Between Us?

García Lorca Room

Speaker: Richard Wilkinson
Professor Emeritus of Social Epidemiology at the University of Nottingham Medical School, Honorary Professor at University College London and Visiting Professor at the University of York.

Richard Wilkinson will start by summarising the evidence that most of the health and social problems which occur more frequently lower down the social ladder become more common in most income groups in countries with larger income differences between rich and poor. He will then discuss the causal processes which centre on our human sensitivity to social status differentiation and its effects on social relations. Particularly important here is the recent evidence on the higher prevalence of psychopathologies involving the dominance behavioural system in more unequal societies.

20.30 – 21.30 h. Football Match

21.30 – 23.30 h. Guided night visit to the oldest part of the city including the Muslim quarter
DETAILED PROGRAMME
FRIDAY 7 JULY
9.00 - 10.40 h.
Symposia: Simultaneous Sessions IX

221/40
Social Psychology and Refugees
Manuel Falla Room
Issues arising from current mass migrations of refugees demand our attention as social psychologists. This symposium offers a snap-shot of European social-psychological research on refugees, featuring work in four different contexts with a variety of methods.
Chair: Rupert Brown

221/4001
European Research on Immigration
A survey of existing psychological work related to understanding and delivering support in the current migration of refugees outlines substantial contributions. However, it also points to open theoretical and practical problems which urgently need to be solved.
Uli Wagner
Social Psychologist. Psychology; Marburg University; Marburg; Germany
Simon Greipl
Psychologist; Marburg University; Marburg; Germany

221/4002
Psychosocial Support Among Syrian Refugees in Jordan: An Ethnographic Exploration of the Role of Social Identity
Our ethnographic study found that Syrian refugees in Jordan struggle from secondary stressors more than stressors directly related to war. We found examples of psychosocial support among the refugees, some of which were based on shared social identity.
Khalifah Alfadthi
Social Psychologist; Psychology; Sussex University; Brighton; UK
John Drury
Social Psychologist; Psychology; Sussex University; Brighton; UK

221/4003
Intergroup Contact and Well-Being Among Refugees in the UK
A study of resettled refugees in the UK found significant longitudinal associations between intergroup contact with the majority and refugee well-being. Self-rated English language competence was also longitudinally related to intergroup contact. The reverse associations were not reliable.
Rupert Brown
Social Psychologist; Psychology; Sussex University; Brighton; UK
Linda Tip
Social Psychologist; Global Studies; Sussex University; Brighton; UK.

221/4004
Should We Help or Not? Moral Inclinations, Helping and the Refugee Crisis
We developed a simple measure of principle and consequence-based moral judgments. In the context of the refugee crisis, we show that those who moralize principles are more welcoming to refugees whereas those who moralize consequences perceive greater societal threats.
Maja Kutlaca
Social Psychologist; Psychology; Groningen University; Groningen; Netherlands
Toon Kuppens
Social Psychologist; Psychology; Groningen University; Groningen; Netherlands

221/4005
When Contact Doesn’t Work: Intergroup Contact and Attitudes Towards Asylum Seekers and Initial Reception Centres in the Neighbourhood
We report empirical findings of a three-wave longitudinal field study on contact and attitudinal outcomes related to asylum seekers of German-born residents living in the neighbourhood of two initial reception centres in Hesse, Germany.
Patrick F. Kotzur
University of Marburg. Germany
Ulrich Wagner
University of Marburg. Germany

221/200
Causes and Consequences of Being Moved: Three Models
Machuca Room
Being moved is a positive emotional state marked by weeping, goosebumps, and sensations in the chest, and motivating prosociality. The symposium assembles recent work on three different (and competing) approaches to understand the causes of this state.
Chair: Thomas Schubert

221/20001
On the Causes and Consequences of “Being Moved”
Two experiments illustrate a common cause of being moved, namely experiencing positive core values (e.g., love) emerging in unfavorable circumstances (e.g., war). Two follow-up experiments show beneficial consequences of being moved, namely increased hope, motivation, and task performance.
Madelijn Strick
Assistant Professor. Department of Social, Health & Organisational Psychology. Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands
Janine van Soolingen
Department of Social, Health & Organisational Psychology. Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands

221/20002
Being Moved by Virtue, Success and Music: The Role of Surpassing Internal Standards
An examination of being moved by virtue, success and music suggests that these feelings are not limited to pro-social situations. They are elicited by appraisals of exceeding internal standards and predicted by a match between individual and situational values.
Helen Landmann
Researcher. Institute for Psychology. University of Hagen. Germany
Florian Cova
Ursula Hess
Professor. Department of Psychology. Humboldt University. Berlin. Germany

221/20003
Interpersonal Closeness and Morality Predict Feelings of Being Moved
We studied recalled and observed emotional events. Appraisals of increased interpersonal closeness (communal sharing) and morality elicited a positive emotion labeled ‘being moved’, characterized by tears, goosebumps, an sensations of warmth.
Beate Seibt
221/7902 The Effects of Ethnic Minority Adolescents’ Ethnic Self-Identification on Friendship Selection
We show with longitudinal social network analysis that ethnic minority adolescents’ ethnic self-identification affects their own friendship choices as well as those of their native peers. Our findings show that subjective belonging can trump supposedly bright ethnic boundaries.
Lars Leszczensky
Sociologist, Mannheim Centre for European Social Research, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany
Philipp Jugert
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany
Sebastian Pink
Sociologist, Mannheim Centre for European Social Research, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany

221/7903 Studying Positive and Negative Direct and Extended Contact: Complementing Self-Reports with Social Network Analysis
In this presentation, we introduce new ways to measure intergroup contact that were generated with the help of social network data. Across three studies, we can demonstrate that positive and negative direct and extended contact all uniquely predict intergroup relations.
Ralf Woelfer
Psychologist, New College, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

221/7904 A Social Network Approach to Understanding the Extended Contact Hypothesis
A social network approach shows in two studies that extended contact only reduces prejudice when there is a direct friendship with an ingroup friend’s outgroup friend. This challenges the traditional interpretation of the extended contact hypothesis.
Tobias Stark
Sociologist, European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations, University of Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands
Marcel T. A. Coenders
Sociologist, European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations, University of Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands

221/7905 Discussant
Miles Hewstone
Psychologist, New College, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

221/79 Truly Relational: A Social Network Approach to Intergroup Relations
Picasso Room
This symposium showcases work that illustrates why social network analysis is useful to study intergroup relations. Across four presentations findings challenge traditional assumptions on direct and extended intergroup contact.

Chair:
Philipp Jugert
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

221/7901 Who Becomes and Who Stays Friends? Ethnic Segregation and Creation and Maintenance Homophily of Friendships
We studied interethnic friendship creation and maintenance in a large sample of classrooms while taking into account group differences of reciprocity and ethnic classroom composition. Findings demonstrate the importance of taking groupwise reciprocity into account when investigating ethnic friendship segregation.
Robert Hellpap
Sociologist, Nuffield College, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom
Jan O. Jonsson
Sociologist, Nuffield College, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom
Isabel Raabe
Sociologist, Nuffield College, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

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Philipp Jugert
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany
Sebastian Pink
Sociologist, Mannheim Centre for European Social Research, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany
we present evidence of a double-edged sword effect—namely messages and beliefs about the fixed, relative to changeable, nature of weight indirectly predict stigma via opposing mechanisms.

Crystal Hoyt
Jepson School of Leadership Studies and Department of Psychology, University of Richmond, USA

Jeni L. Burnette
Department of Psychology, North Carolina State University, USA

Aspirational Targets as a Diversity Management Tool: Diversity Outcomes and Implications for Inclusion.

This study’s analysis of interview data collected from 64 senior leaders tasked with implementing a diversity quota provides insight into the complex interplay between diversity management strategies, the discourses that surround them and the implications for diversity and inclusion outcomes.

Anne O’Brien
The Business School, University of Exeter, UK

Kim Peters
School of Psychology, University of Queensland, Australia

Tim Kurz
Department of Psychology, University of Bath, UK

Trapped Between a Rock and a Hard Place? Family-Friendly Policies and the Evaluation of Mothers

How are women who decide to take or not take maternity leave evaluated? We found that both decisions had negative consequences for working mothers, albeit in different domains, and that perceptions of commitment mediated these effects.

Thekla Morgenroth
University of Exeter, UK

Madeline Heilman
New York University, USA

Honor and Group Processes

Dinner 2 Room

“This symposium presents research on the multiple ways in which honor is central to a variety of group processes (e.g., intergroup attitudes; in-group morality; emotions; protection of social image; collective action) across diverse sociopolitical and cultural contexts.”

Chair:
Patricia M. Rodriguez Mosquera
Psychologist. Professor. Psychology Department. Wesleyan University. Middletown, USA.

When Honor Amplifies Intergroup Emotions: Culture, Identity, and Emotional Reactions to Intergroup Insults

Three studies investigating Arab, British, and American participants showed that people from honor cultures respond more strongly to insults to social identities than do people from dignity cultures, but only when those identities are associated with honor concerns.

Angela Maitner
Psychologist. Professor. Department of International Studies, American University of Sharjah, Sharjah, UAE

Diane M. Mackie
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA

Janet V. T. Pauketat
Psychologist. Graduate student. Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA

Eliot R. Smith
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Indiana University, Bloomington, USA

Personal Values and Intergroup Outcomes of Concern for Group Honor

Random samples of Lebanese and Syrians showed that the importance of group honor was positively predicted by conservation and self-transcendence values, and positively predicted support for violence against Americans through perceptions that Americans disrespect, mistreat, and want to humiliate Arabs.

Shana Levin
Psychologist. Professor. Psychology Department. Claremont McKenna College, Claremont, USA

Sonia Rocca
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Education and Psychology. The Open University of Israel, Raanana, Israel

Jim Sidanius
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychology. Harvard University, Cambridge, USA

Felicia Pratto
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychological Sciences. University of Connecticut, Storrs, USA

Honor and Social Change: Dual Routes from Social Identity to Collective Action against Organised Crime

This research investigated collective opposition against Italian criminal organizations. A large survey demonstrated a contrasting dual route from social identity to collective opposition via social change beliefs and masculine honor ideology. Results are discussed in terms of intracultural appropriation theory.

Giovanni Travaglino
Psychologist. Professor. School of Psychology, University of Kent, Kent, UK

Morbidity-based Honor, Social Image Concerns, and Emotions in Group Context

Two experimental studies examined emotions and social image concerns about academic honor code violations. Results showed that honor code violations elicit intense feelings of self-reproach (shame, anger at self) and social image concerns.

Patricia M. Rodriguez Mosquera
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychology. Wesleyan University. Middletown, USA

Implicit Misattribution Procedures: Current perspectives and controversies

Andalucía III Room

The affect misattribution task and its variants are very promising indirect measures to assess people’s automatic reactions. However, many questions regarding the underlying processes or potential boundaries are still unanswered. The symposium focuses on recent developments and new approaches.

Chair:
Michaela Rohr
Psychologist. Postdoctoral Research Fellow. Psychology Department. Saarland University. Saarbruecken, Germany.

What Cognitive Mechanisms Support the Self-Regulation of Spontaneously Activated Stereotypes?

The current investigation seeks to understand how people self-regulate behavior in the face of stereotypic information. We test three mechanisms that may support such self-regulation. Results consistently indicate that people correct against stereotypic information, even when stereotypes are most accessible.

Andrew Rivers
Psychologist. Graduate Student. Psychology Department. University of California-Davis. Davis, USA

Heather R. Rees
Psychologist. Graduate Student. Psychology Department. University of California-Davis. Davis, USA

Jeffrey W. Sherman
Psychologist. Professor. Psychology Department. University of California-Davis. Davis, USA

Regina Reichard

The Affect Misattribution Procedure: In search of effects of prejudice
In several experiments, including a pre-registered, high-powered study (N = 216), we found only little evidence for the AMP’s ability to reflect evaluations in socially sensitive domains.

Sarah Teige-Mocigemba

Manuel Becker

Jeffrey W. Sherman
Psychologist. Professor. Psychology Department. University of California-Davis. Davis, USA.

Regina Reichardt

Karl Christoph Klauser

221/21503 More Than One Dimension: Examining the Role of Task Instruction in the AMP
We conducted a series of experiments with primes varying on two evaluative dimensions (i.e., in/out-group, emotional expression) to examine whether both or only one evaluative dimension is mirrored in AMP effects. Results show that – depending on instruction – only
Andrea Paulus
Psychologist. Postdoctoral Research Fellow. Psychology Department. Technical University of Munich. Munich, Germany

Michaela Rohr
Psychologist. Postdoctoral Research Fellow. Psychology Department. Saarland University. Saarbrücken, Germany.

221/21504 The Emotion Misattribution Procedure: Adapting the AMP to the Misattribution of Specific Emotion Aspects
We developed an emotion-specific misattribution procedure. Employing masked and unmasked presentation conditions (Study 1) and assessing facial muscle responses (Study 2), the measure sheds light on the processes underlying misattribution of emotional information (i.e., affective/semantic; intentional/unintentional).

Dirk Wentura
Psychologist. Professor. Psychology Department. Saarland University. Saarbrücken, Germany.

Michaela Rohr
Psychologist. Postdoctoral Research Fellow. Psychology Department. Saarland University. Saarbrücken, Germany.

Timea Folyi
Psychologist. Postdoctoral Research Fellow. Psychology Department. Saarland University. Saarbrücken, Germany.

Juliane Degner

221/21505 Discussion
Bertram Gawronski
Psychologist. Professor. Psychology Department. University of Texas. Austin, USA.

221/125 Deep Impact: How Social Exclusion Affects Experience and Behavior
Andalucía II Room
To promote a differentiated overview of the impact of social exclusion, the symposium examines hitherto unknown consequences of social exclusion and meaningful conditions under which being excluded is followed by more or less negative outcomes.

Chair:
Michaela Pfundmair
Psychologist. Professor. LMU Munich. Munich, Germany.

221/12501 How Ostracism Leads to Extreme Moral Attitudes and Radical Behavior
When ostracized, people try to restore their belonging. Three studies revealed that people high in need to be-long increase their adherence to moral beliefs of their group following ostracism. This can drive a willingness to engage in extreme aggressive behavior.

Michaela Pfundmair
Psychologist. Professor. LMU Munich. Munich, Germany.

Geoffrey Wetherell
Psychologist. Professor. Valparaiso University. Valparaiso, Indiana, USA.

221/12502 An Ironic Response to Ostracism: Solitude Seeking
Ostracism induces both prosocial behaviors (moving toward) and antisocial behaviors (moving against). We hypothesized and found that solitude-seeking (a moving-away response) is another viable option as well (Studies 1-4), especially among introverts (Study 5).

Dongning Ren

Kipling D. Williams
Psychologist. Professor. Purdue University. West Lafayette, Indiana, USA.

221/12503 Embodied Exclusion: Facial Expression and Heart Rate in Response to Social Exclusion Manipulations
Facial expression of emotion and heart rate was examined in response to social exclusion in two studies, comparing participants of different culturally determined self-constructual. Self-report, facial expression and heart rate were impacted less for those of more collectivistic background/more interdependent

Thomas Nguyen
Psychologist. DePaul University. Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Nathaniel Young
Psychologist. DePaul University. Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Verena Graupmann
Psychologist. Professor. DePaul University. Chicago, Illinois, USA.

221/12504 When Rejection is Ignored: Social Anxiety and Rejection by (Relative) Strangers or Friends
This study found that high socially anxious individuals were less likely to signal rejection (by strangers or acquaintances in particular) than low socially anxious individuals, and were less likely to be negatively affected by it as a result of this.

Juliette Schaafsma

221/12505 Safety in Beauty? Social Exclusion and the Desire to Reconnect with Physically Attractive People
Three experiments revealed that physical attractiveness of the excluder moderates aggressive versus prosocial outcomes after social exclusion. Exclusion by a highly attractive source caused less aggressive and more prosocial responses in participants than did social exclusion by a less attractive

Nilüfer Aydin
Psychologist. Professor. Alpen-Adria-University. Klagenfurt, Austria.

Maria Agthe
Psychologist. Professor. LMU Munich. Munich, Germany.

Michaela Pfundmair
Psychologist. Professor. LMU Munich. Munich, Germany.

Dieter Frey
Psychologist. Professor. LMU Munich. Munich, Germany.

C. Nathan DeWall
Psychologist. Professor. University of Kentucky. Lexington, Kentucky, USA.

221/172 Effortful Cognition
Seminar Room
The symposium brings together recent studies concerned with effortful cognition. It will include new empirical work as well as two meta-analyses. The role of need for cognitive closure,
dysphoria and behavioral restraint in determining effort will be discussed.

Chair:
Ewa Szumowska

**221/17201**
Open the Closed Mind: Motivation Towards Closure and Effortful Cognition
Past research has proposed that need for closure leads to closed-minded processing mode. We however propose that it may lead to either open or closed-minded processing mode, independently on participants sense of certainty. Meta-analysis of 14 studies supported these claims.
Malgorzata Kossowska
Piotr Dragon
Ewa Szumowska

**221/17202**
Multifaceted Effects of Need for Closure on Effort: A Cardiovascular Response Study
In an experiment framed in terms of Motivational Intensity Theory we show that Need for Closure (NFC) is related to increased or decreased effort investment depending on instrumentality of effort for achieving closure. The results integrate contradictory findings on NFC.
Ewa Szumowska
Paulina Swied
Malgorzata Kossowska
Rex A. Wright
Psychologist. Professor. University of North Texas. USA.

**221/17203**
Not Motivated Despite Rewards or Punishments? Evidence from Effort-Related Cardiovascular Reactivity of Dysphoric Individuals
We present five studies demonstrating reduced cardiovascular response by subclinically depressed individuals during the anticipatory phase of incentive processing. Results show that dysphorics mobilize less effort for obtaining a reward or for avoiding a punishment—be it monetary or non-monetary.
Kerstin Brinkmann
Jessica Franzen

**221/17204**
Cardiovascular Correlates of Motivated Effort: A Meta-Analysis of 91 Studies on Motivational Intensity Theory
A meta-analysis of 91 empirical studies that examined motivational intensity theory’s effort-related predictions using cardiovascular measures found small to moderate effects for the predicted impact of task demand and success importance on effort-related cardiovascular response.
Michael Richter
Kerstin Brinkmann
Ivan Carbajal
Psychologist. University of North Texas. USA.

**221/17205**
Babies and Bathwater: Clarifying the Role of Resource Depletion in Determining Inhibitory Control
I will discuss research concerned with determinants of behavioral restraint. Findings support a model that clarifies the role resource depletion should play in determining inhibitory control. An implication is that earlier understandings of ego-depletion influence had merit, but were incomplete.
Rex A. Wright
Psychologist. Professor. University of North Texas. USA.

**221/124**
Intergroup Leadership: Bridging the Divide
Andalucía I Room
Successful leaders create a shared social identity. Importantly, when leading multiple subgroups or across intergroup divides, leaders must also protect subgroup identities. This symposium explores how leaders can evoke different social identities to improve organizational effectiveness and intergroup collaboration.
Chair:
David Rast III

**221/12401** Imagined Interactions with Leaders Elevates Organizational Identification
This paper describes a new approach to fostering organizational identification based on principles of mental simulation. In six experiments imagining positive contact with an organizational leader increased identification with the organization, and enhanced intentions to engage in organizational citizenship behaviors.
Richard Crisp
Rose Meleady
Social Psychologist. Lecturer. School of Psychology. University of East Anglia. Norwich. UK.

**221/12402** The Intergroup Dynamics of Leadership Potential
Intergroup threat in subgroup relations pose several challenges for ingroup and outgroup leaders. Three studies demonstrate that if group members believe their leaders possess potential, they are more supportive of their leaders and less likely to feel threatened by subgroup.
Fátima Tresh
Georgina Randsley de Moura
Social Psychologist. Senior Lecturer. School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury. UK.

**221/12403** Inefficiencies in Humanitarian Aid Field Offices: A Case for Intergroup Leadership
Anecdotes suggest that humanitarian aid is often inefficient because of conflicts between local and expatriate field office workers. Intergroup leadership is found to be particularly suitable for that type of environment as it fosters cooperation and thus ultimately effective operations.
Niels Van Quaquebeke
Mojtaba Salem
Louisa Meyer
Maria Besiou

**221/12404** Describing “Us” in Times of Uncertainty: Leaders’ Strategic Use of Social Identity Rhetoric
Intergroup leadership often requires leaders to gain support among multiple competing group factions. This work explores how political leaders can gain support across factions by managing group identity through strategic uses of social identity rhetoric.
Amber Gaffney
Social Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. Humboldt State University. Arcata. USA.
David Rast III
Michael Hogg
Social Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychology. Claremont Graduate University. Claremont. USA.
Richard Crisp

9.00 - 10.40 h. Blitz: Presentations IX

Session 17 [Part I]:
Political Psychology and Social Identity
Albéniz Room
Chair: Antónios Sapountzis

221/12001 Brexit and Everyday Political Reasoning: A Qualitative Analysis of Focus Groups on the EU Referendum
A qualitative analysis of ten focus groups with participants in England shows that ‘common-sensical’ representations about ‘the economy’ and about ‘politics’ are key for understanding how lay British citizens constructed arguments for or against the EU prior to the referendum.

Eleni Andreouli
Psychologist. Lecturer. School of Psychology. Open University. Milton Keynes. UK

The study explores how representatives of the United Kingdom Independence Party constructed immigration during the 2015 UK General Election campaign. Findings show how immigration was individualised in order to deny the relevance of ethnic or national group membership.

Stephen Gibson
Psychologist. Associate Professor. School of Psychological and Social Sciences. York St John University. York. UK.

221/12003 Spaces for Citizenship? Young People, Identities and Participation in Public Space.
In this paper we focus on the spatial dimension of citizenship through an analysis of focus group discussions with young people. We examine experiences of micro-geographical spaces, the conflictual nature of public spaces, and shared socio-spatial histories.

Debra Gray

This paper discusses analytic insights from public deliberation discourses on a new citizenship law in Greece. The analysis indicated that commentators mobilise ‘law’ and ‘nature’ in contradictory ways in negotiating citizenship, in support of arguments against the rights of immigrants.

Maria Xenitidou

Irini Kadianaki

Antonis Sapountzis
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Education Sciences in Early Childhood. Democritus University of Thrace, Alexandroupoli, Greece.

Eleni Andreouli
Psychologist. Lecturer. School of Psychology. Open University. Milton Keynes. UK

Lia Figgou
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. Thessaloniki. Greece.
Two Countries in Crisis: Economics Inequality in the EU and Disidentification with the European Identity.

Perception of Economic Inequality in Europe positively predicts disidentification as European over and above subjective status and perception of country’s status in Spain and Greece. Fear of losing national sovereignty and fear of Europe losing fundamental values mediated this relationship.

Katerina Petkanopoulou
Psychologist, Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain.

Ángel Sánchez Rodríguez
Psychologist, Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain.

Guillermo B Willis
Psychologist, Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain.

Xenia Chryssochoou
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Athens, Greece.

Rosa Rodríguez Balión
Psychologist, Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain.

Sharing Wealth and Political Decision in the EU: Identity and Legitimacy

Using survey data we look at the relationship between European identification, the political legitimacy of EU institutions (authority acceptance), the economic legitimacy of wealth-sharing across the EU (normative solidarity), and support for more or less European integration.

Denis Sindic
Research Fellow, Centre for Investigation and Social Intervention, ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon, Portugal

Susan Condon
Professor of Social Psychology, Department of Social Sciences, University of Loughborough, Loughborough, UK

Xenia Xenia Chryssochoou
Professor of Social and Political Psychology, Department of Psychology, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Athens, Greece

Tomás Palma
Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal

Marilene Justo
Research Assistant, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal

From Islamophobia to Communitarianism: The Role of Identification Processes

This presentation aims to investigate the phenomenon of communitarianism in light of different models (Rejection-Identification Model, Rejection-Disidentification Model and National [Dis]identification Model). Results support the Rejection-Identification Model. Muslim identification serves as a buffer to cope with perceived Islamophobia and protect wellbeing.

Azzouzi Layla
UCL (Université Catholic of Louvain, Louvain-La-Neuve) FOPES

David Bourguignon
Université de Lorraine Metz

Pascal Tisserant
Université de Lorraine Metz

The Decentering Component of Mindfulness Reduces Undesired Negative Affective Reactivity and Craving

In mindfulness, adopting the insight that experiences are impermanent is considered key in reducing both negative affect and craving. In four experiments, this prevented unpleasant autobiographic memories from inducing negative affect, and prevented tempting foods from inducing craving and salivation.

Mike Keesman
PhD candidate, Department of Psychology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands

Henk Aarts
Professor, Department of Psychology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, the Netherlands

Michael Häfner
Professor, Communication Psychology, Berlin University of the Arts, Berlin, Germany

Esther Papiès
Senior Lecturer, Institute of Neuroscience and Psychology, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, the United Kingdom

Mindfulness Meditation Impairs Task Motivation but Not Performance

Four experiments and two meta-analyses, which included file drawer studies, found that state mindful-
### GENERAL INFORMATION

**WEDNESDAY**

**221/1211 Mindfulness and Belief in Conspiracy Theories**

Examining tools to address conspiracy theories is timely. In a preliminary study (N = 100), results demonstrated that those with higher trait mindfulness indicated a lower belief in conspiracy theories. Implications will be discussed; mindfulness may be an intervention tool.

**Daniel Jolley**

Social Psychologist. School of Psychology, Sport and Exercise. Staffordshire University. Stoke-on-Trent. United Kingdom.

**Lynsey Mahmood**


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### Session 18 (Part I):

**Social Comparison**

**Machado Room**

**Chair:** Katja Corcoran

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session 221/17601</th>
<th>The Influence of Social Comparison on Breast Cancer Patients’ Well-Being</th>
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<td>Breast cancer patients are confronted with an either well or poorly-adjusted women. They react with positive comparison strategies, which moderates their affective re-action (depression and anxiety). Especially patients with low self-esteem are influenced by such comparisons.</td>
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| **Katja Corcoran**
  Professor of Social Psychology, Institute of Psychology, University of Graz, Graz, Austria |

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<tr>
<th>Session 221/17602</th>
<th>Motivational Influences on the Selection of Comparison Standards in the Context of Health Behavior</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the context of fitness behavior, people with chronically active goals of becoming physically fit (i.e., dieters) assimilate towards moderately fit comparison standards. Mediation analyses show that this assimilation translates into higher self-control intentions with regard to fitness behaviors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Katharina Köster**
  Psychologist, Social Cognition Center Cologne, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany |
| **Wilhelm Hofmann**
  Psychologist, Professor of Social and Economic Cognition, Social Cognition Center Cologne, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany |

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Session 221/17603</th>
<th>Comparing Ourselves Online: Effects of Downward, Upward, and Selective Social Comparisons on Social Networking Sites</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social media augment social comparison opportunities. An experiment illustrates that downward social comparisons produce increased happiness among those high on self-esteem or Facebook usage intensity. However, self-selection tends to produce patterns of upward social comparisons on social networking sites.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Benjamin K. Johnson**
  Assistant Professor of Communication Science, Communication Science, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands |
| **Dian A. de Vries**
  Assistant Professor of Youth and Family, Department of Education and Pedagogy, Utrecht, The Netherlands |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session 221/17605</th>
<th>Social Comparisons and Well-Being: The Role of Social Comparison Orientation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On the basis of a series of studies in a large variety of contexts it is outlined that the way in which social comparision processes may affect well-being, depends to an important extent on individual differences in social comparison orientation.</td>
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### Session 18 (Part II):

**Cultural Processes**

**Machado Room**

**Chair:** Silvia Mari

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session 221/1402</th>
<th>Examining Culture through Interpersonal Relations: Honor Culture, Lying and Evil Eye in Turkey</th>
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<tr>
<td>The present research aims to examine the culture in Turkey through the topic of lying. The findings of two studies revealed culture-specific lies related with the honor culture (i.e., social image, female chastity and manhood) and “evil eye”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Vesel Elgin**
  Psychologist. Abant IZET Baysal University. Bolu, Turkey |
| **Meral Gezici Yalçın**
  Psychologist. Abant IZET Baysal University. Bolu, Turkey |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session 221/1508</th>
<th>The Role of Culture Exposure in School on Turkish Belgians’ Acculturating Self: A Longitudinal Investigation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current research followed up Turkish and Moroccan minority students’ self-construals with teachers over a year in Belgium. We found that minority self-construals are associated with mainstream cultural exposure and Dutch proficiency, suggesting dynamic construction of self in proximal acculturative contexts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Canan Coşkun**
  Social and Cultural Psychologist. Instructor (PhD). Istanbul Ke-)merburgaz University. Istanbul, Turkey |
| **Joëfien De Leersnyder**
| **Karen Phalet**
  Professor. Center for Social and Cultural Psychology. University of Leuven. Leuven, Belgium |

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Session 221/1285</th>
<th>Norms of Reciprocity Skew Memory in Culturally Variable Ways</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals from different cultures, relying on contrasting reciprocity norms, differ in their encoding of (Study</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1-2) and memory for Study 3-4 the same event. These results imply that norms involve an active-interpretive process rather than a passive process of conformity.

**Namrata Goyal**
Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Department of Psychology, The New School for Social Research, New York, United States of America

**Marian Adams**
Doctoral Candidate, Department of Psychology, The New School for Social Research, New York, United States of America

**Travis Cyr**
Doctoral Candidate, Department of Psychology, The New School for Social Research, New York, United States of America

**Anne Maass**
Professor, Department of Psychology, Universita degli studi di Padova, Padova, Italy

**Joan Miller**
Professor, Department of Psychology, The New School for Social Research, New York, United States of America

**221/1783**
**Relational and Group Collectivism and Culture-Specific Responses to Observed Victimization**

Cross-culture research looking at relational (shared personal connections) and group (shared group categorizations) collectivism in responses to observed victimization. Data collected in Germany, Japan, and the USA support the idea that collectivism has a different meaning in different cultures.

**Zoe Magraw-Mickelson**
Doctoral Candidate, Department of Psychology, Philipps University of Marburg, Germany.

**Mario Gollwitzer**
Professor, Department of Psychology, Philipps University of Marburg, Germany.

**221/1393**
**Conspiracy Theories and Decline in Institutional Trust: The Impact of Social Media Use in 11 Democracies**

In a cross-cultural study (N=11,917; 11 national online representative samples around the world), we investigated how different forms of social media use (e.g., political expression in online media) may moderate the link between conspiracy theories endorsement and decline in institutional trust.

**Silvia Mari**
Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy

**James H. Liu**
Professor, School of Psychology, Massey University, Auckland, New Zealand

**Homero Gil de Zúñiga**
Professor, Department of Communication, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

**Michal Bilewicz**
Associate Professor, Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

**Ahmet Suerdem**
Professor, Faculty of Business, Istanbul Bilgi Universitesi, Istanbul, Turkey

**Digital Influence Research Group**
Various affiliations

**221/1431**
**The More (Social Group Memberships), the Merrier: Is This the Case for Asians?**

The current research proposes that compared to Westerners, East-Asians may derive fewer well-being benefits from belonging to multiple groups. Findings from three studies and a review suggest that this is due, in part, to East-Asian norms about relationships and support seeking, making East-Asians more reluctant to enlist support due to concerns about burdening others.

**Melissa Xue-Ling Chang**
PhD Student, School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Australia.

**Jolanda Jetten**
University of Queensland, Australia

**Tegan Cruwys**
School of Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

**Catherine Haslam**
Professor, School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Australia.

**Nurul Praharso**
Provisional Psychologist, University of Sydney, Australia.
Identity Multiplicity and its Outcomes in Context: A European Comparative Perspective
Manuel Falla Room
This symposium contextualizes identity multiplicity among ethnic minorities in Europe, asking in which intergroup contexts multiple identities are more compatible (paper 1 & 2) and dual identifiers more likely to be high performers (study 3) and politically engaged (study 3).
Chair: Fenella Fleischmann
Associate Professor, Ercomer, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands.

Identity Multiplicity Among Minority Youth: Examining Conflict vs. Compatibility Between Ethnic, Religious and National Identity
Based on panel data of ethnic minority youth in Germany, we examine the associations between multidimensional measures of ethnic, religious and national identity, how they change over time and whether they are moderated by perceived discrimination.
Fenella Fleischmann
Associate Professor, Ercomer, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands
Lars Leszczensky
Postdoctoral researcher, MZES, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany
Sebastian Pink
PhD researcher, MZES, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany

Being a Muslim and a Citizen: Dual Identities of Minority Youth in Five European Countries
Comparing dual religious-national identities of Muslim youth across countries with different approaches of religious diversity, we find that identity conflict is not inherent in the nature of Islam, yet depends on the ways societies organize and minorities understand intergroup relations.
Karen Phalet
Professor, CSCP, University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
Fenella Fleischmann
Associate Professor, Ercomer, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands

Dual Identity Threat vs. Affirmation for Minority School Performance
Developing an approach from identity threat vs. affirmation, two field experiments document a downside of integration for minority performance in high-threat contexts whereas a third study introduces a new dual identity affirmation intervention whereby dual identity benefits the minority performance.
Gülseli Baysoy
Associate Professor, Kadir Has University, Istanbul, Turkey
Laura Celeste
PhD researcher, CSCP, University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Dual Identity and the Support for Minority Rights: The Moderating Role of Identity Acceptance
Identity acceptance is important for dual identifiers to support minority rights and political organizational. Dual identifiers who felt that their identity was accepted by the majority showed stronger support, but weaker minority acceptance was also associated with stronger support.
Maykel Verkuyten
Professor, Ercomer, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands

Context Sensitivity of Evaluative Conditioning: CS-US Contingencies Predict Evaluative Shifts
We show that the statistical contingency between CS occurrence and US valence influences evaluative conditioning effects. The more a stimulus is predictive of positive (negative) valence, the more positive (negative) is the evaluation shift.
Max Ihmels
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany
Mandy Hütter
Psychologist, Professor. University of Tübingen, Germany

The Role of Individual Differences in EC: Psychopathy, Need to Evaluate, and Right-Wing Authoritarianism
We present seven studies showing that individual differences (psychopathic meanness, need to evaluate and right-wing authoritarianism) may inhibit or facilitate attitude formation and attitude change through evaluative conditioning.
Adrien Mierop
Olivier Corneille

Investigating the Structure of Attribute Conditioning: How Do CSS Become Athletic, Musical, and Sexy?
People (CSs) acquire attributes such as being athletic, musical, or sexy by mere pairings with other people possessing these attributes (USs). The present research investigates whether these changes are due to CS-US links or to CS-attribute links.
Christian Unkelbach
221/171 Drivers of Seeking or Avoiding Intergroup Contact: From the Genetic, to Social and Multilevel Predictors
Picasso Room

For intergroup contact’s benefits to materialise, intergroup contact must first take place. Unfortunately, in the real world, groups often remain largely segregated. This symposium comprises cutting edge research on why people choose to engage in or avoid intergroup contact.

Chair: Fiona Kate Barlow
Social Psychologist, School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Queensland, Australia.

221/17101 Genetic Influences on Individuals’ Tendency to Engage in Inter-Group Contact

Using a classical twin design, we partition variance in out-group contact frequency, quality, positivity, negativity and anxiety into that caused by genetic and environmental causes. Preliminary analysis indicates the presence of both small genetic, and substantial shared environmental effects.

Fiona Kate Barlow
Social Psychologist, School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Queensland, Australia

James M. Sherlock
Evolutionary Psychologist, School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Queensland, Australia

Brendan P. Zietsch
Evolutionary Psychologist, School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Queensland, Australia

221/17102 Predicting Interest in Contact and Integration Attitudes: Positive and Negative Contact Among U.S.-Born and Immigrants

With representative samples of U.S.-born Whites and Blacks, and foreign-born Mexican and Indian immigrants in the U.S. (N = 2000), this paper examines how frequency of intergroup contact, mistreatment, and contact friendliness predict interest in contact and attitudes toward integration.

Linda Tropp
Social Psychologist, University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA

Dina Okamoto
Social Psychologist, University of Indiana, USA

Helen Marrow
Social Psychologist, Tufts University, USA

Michael Jones-Corrao
Social Psychologist, University of Pennsylvania, USA

221/17103 The Interaction of Positive and Negative Intergroup Contact on Outgroup Avoidance

We present two-wave longitudinal data in which positive intergroup contact was found to moderate (reduce) the effect of negative contact on avoidant outgroup action tendencies, providing support for previous work showing similar ‘buffering’ effects with different dependent variables.

Benjamin Fell
Social Psychologist, University of Oxford, UK

Miles Hewstone
Social Psychologist, University of Oxford, UK

221/17104 Approaching and Avoiding Diversity: A Multilevel Test of Non-Muslims Invited to a Muslim Hajj Stag

People need to seek intergroup contact to rip the benefits of diversity. Non-Muslim women invited to a Muslim event were profiled along intrapersonal, social, interaction, intergroup and environmental dimensions. Intergroup and interaction variables most distinguished contact approachers, avoiders, and indifferent.

Stefania Paolini
Social Psychologist, The University of Newcastle, Australia

Fatima Azam
Social Psychologist, The University of Newcastle, Australia

Jake Harwood
Social Psychologist, The University of Arizona, USA

Miles Hewstone
Social Psychologist, The University of Oxford, UK

221/17105 Breaking the Glass Ceiling: For One and for All?

In four studies, we demonstrate that gender salience leads people to generalize from the performance of a female leader to the evaluations of female candidates for leadership positions. Our results suggest that exposure to female leaders is not unequivocally positive.

Maria Francesca Manzi Cembrano
PhD student, Department of Psychology, New York University, New York City, USA

Madeline Heilman
Professor, Department of Psychology, New York University, New York City, USA
I’m Not Like Other Women: The Role of Categorization Threat in the Queen Bee Phenomenon

We present categorization threat as the mechanism underlying the Queen-Bee-phenomenon. In two studies we show that while highly identified women experience cardiovascular threat when group value is threatened, low gender identified women experience threat when being categorized as a woman.

Belle Derks

Daan Scheepers
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. Leiden University. Leiden. Netherlands

Colette van Laar

Naomi Ellemers

Why “Lean In”? Contextual Constraints to Women’s Decisions to Make Sacrifices for Their Careers

The Lean-In phenomenon advises women to take risks in their career and make sacrifices if they wish to achieve gender equality. Results demonstrate that women’s career choices are constrained by organisational contexts, including a lack of support and unmeritorious practices.

Michelle Ryan

Kim Peters

Beyond Bias: A Social Change Agenda for Gender Equality Research

A new research agenda is proposed that positions both men and women as agents of social change towards gender equality. Three experiments show that solidarity-based messages are more effective at mobilising both sexes, particularly when attributed to a male leader.

Emina Subasic

Nyla Branscombe
Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Kansas. Lawrence. USA.

Michelle Ryan

Katherine Reynolds
Professor. Department of Psychology. Australian National University. Canberra. Australia.

Stephanie Hardacre

Benjamin Elton
University of Newcastle. Newcastle. Australia.

Caring Leaders: The Impact of Parental Leave on the Perception of Transformational Leadership

This experimental study (N = 302) shows that taking parental leave – usually a career-barrier – may have beneficial effects for leaders: Male (and female) leaders were ascribed a stronger transformational leadership style than leaders taking no leave.

Jamie L. Gloor
Technical University of Munich. Munich. Germany.

Lisa Horvath

Susanne Braun

Claudia Peus
Professor. School of Management. Technical University of Munich. Munich. Germany.

The Socio-Ecological Perspective in Social Psychology: Current Directions and Future Prospects

“Social psychology is enriched by a socio-ecological perspective, which examines the interplay between psychological processes and the broader social, political, and economic context within which they occur. We show how socio-ecological research bridges multiple levels of analysis in social psychology.”

Chair:
Tim Wildschut

Economic Culture and Children’s Responses to Ostracism Situations

Across four studies, we investigated children’s responses to ostracism situations in farming and herding communities. We found that economic environment not only shapes how individuals perceive the pain of ostracism, but also how they judge the ostracism decisions of others.

Ayse Uskul
School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury. England, UK

Harriet Over

Examining Relational and Group Collectivism in Management Practices: Evidence from China

In a questionnaire-based study, we empirically identified two types of collectivism (relational versus group collectivism) across regions/provinces in China, and explored the differential connections between socio-economic factors (e.g., climatic demands, income level) and the two types of collectivism.

Hua Dong Yang
Management School, University of Liverpool. Liverpool. England, UK

Yongli Wang
Department of Business Administration. Sun-Yat Sen University. Guangzhou. China

Xiaopeng Ren
Institute of Psychology. Chinese Academy of Sciences. Beijing. China

George Michaelides
Department of Organizational Psychology. Birbeck, University of London. London. England, UK

Exploring the Cognitive Impact of Poor Socioeconomic Conditions: A Case of Deficit or Psychological Shift

First set of studies testing different components of a ‘psychological shift’ model of poverty and decision-making. Evidence presented implies the experience of resource scarcity and low relative socioeconomic status leads not to cognitive deficits, but to adaptive shifts in cognition.

Jennifer Sheehy-Skeffington
Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science. London School of Economics. London. England, UK

Michael Price

Philip Havmose
Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science. London School of Economics. London. England, UK

Testing the Discontinuity—nostalgia Hypothesis: Do Inhabitants of Socio-Economically Fragile States Express More Nostalgia on Facebook?

Consistent with the discontinuity—nostalgia hypothesis, which proposes that nostalgia is an emotional reaction to counteract discontinuity in a person’s life (self-discontinuity), individuals residing in unstable socioeconomic and political climates expressed more nostalgia in Facebook posts (“TBT,” “nostalgic”).
**221/118 Transcending the Present: How Temporal Perspectives Alter Emotion, Cognition, and Behavior**

Andalucía III Room

Temporal perspectives (e.g., temporal distance, past or future temporal focus, counterfactuals) affect emotion, cognition, and behaviour across contexts. This symposium demonstrates that emotions about the future and the past alter individual responses to the present in predictable and meaningful ways.

Chair: Annika Scholl
Psychologist. Social Processes Lab. IWM Tuebingen. Tuebingen, Germany.

**221/11801 Learning from Afar: How Temporal Distance Affects What We Learn**

Based on Construal Level Theory, we predicted that temporal distance would promote wider generalization of learned experience. Five studies on predictive learning, on learning from wisdom stories, and on preferences for near vs. distant information supported this prediction.

Nira Liberman
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychology. Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv. Israel.

Hadar Ram
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv. Israel.

**221/11802 This Too Shall Pass: Implications of Temporal Distancing for Emotion-Regulation**

Focusing on how one would feel about a stressor in the distant future (i.e., temporally distanced perspective) reduces distress by highlighting the impermanent aspects of one’s emotional reactions, suggesting that simple shifts in temporal focus have important implications for emotion-regulation.

Ozlem Ayduk

Emma Bruehltman-Senecal

Oliver John

**221/11803 Alternatives to the Past and in the Future: Their Impact on Motivation in the Present**

Thinking about alternatives to past behavior can affect future behavior by increasing general motivation. Similarly, mentally simulating various alternatives before an event actually occurs may impact motivation. Four studies show the broader motivational benefits of such counter- and prefacual thoughts.

Kai Epstude
Psychologist. Associate professor. Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences. University of Groningen. The Netherlands.

**221/11804 Sharing the Future: Temporal Focus Affects Prosociality**

Four experimental studies demonstrate that activating a future (as compared to past) temporal focus increases the likelihood of cooperative and helpful behaviour. The effect is mediated by abstractness of self-construal and moderated by content of ideal self.

Anna Scholl
Psychologist. Senior Lecturer. Department of Psychology. University of Exeter. UK.

Megan Birney
Psychologist. Lecturer. University Centre Shrewsbury. Chester, UK.

**221/11805 Time Will Tell: How a Long-Term Time Perspective Alters the Perception of Social Power**

Social power tempts people to be selfish and neglect others’ interests—at least in the short-run (e.g., working together just once). Four studies showed that power promoted felt responsibility for others when adopting a long-term, not a short-term, perspective.

Oliver John
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. University of California. Berkeley. USA

**221/101 Facing Threats of Social Exclusion: How to Cope with Ostracism and Rejection**

Andalucía II Room

Past research shows that social exclusion (e.g., ostracism and rejection) can cause a wide array of negative consequences. This symposium will provide the audience with the state-of-the-art knowledge on psychological research devoted to ways to cope with social exclusion.

Chair: Paolo Riva
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Milano-Bicocca. Milano. Italy.

**221/10101 Identification with All Humanity Helps People Cope with Social Exclusion**

We tested the hypothesis that increasing identification with all humanity would help people cope with the negative emotional reactions caused by social exclusion. Excluded people primed with identification with all humanity experienced the lowest levels of pain and negative emotions.

Paolo Riva
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Milano-Bicocca. Milano. Italy.

**221/10102 Cognitive Strategies that Help Improve Recovery from Short-Term Ostracism**

We present three experiments investigating differential impacts of distraction, prayer, and self-affirmation on recovery from ostracism. Our data suggest all three strategies facilitate recovery, likely involving different mechanisms. Each strategy may have important long-term implications for individuals and global society.

Eric Wesselmann
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. Illinois State University. Normal. USA.

Andrew H. Hales
Psychologist. Department of Psychological Sciences. Purdue University. West Lafayette. USA.
221/21103

Should We Help? The Important Role of Observers’ Moral Judgment About Victims of Ostracism

Whether observers will help ostracized persons or not depends on their moral judgment. Here we show that this moral judgment is determined both by knowledge about the situation and superficial cues (e.g., similarity between group members, facial characteristics).

Selma Rudert

Rainer Greifeneder

221/21104

Harnessing Social Pain to Reduce Retaliation and Increase Reconnection

Why do excluded people sometimes hurt others and fail to heal the broken social bond? The pain of exclusion was shown to motivate both post-exclusion aggression and reconnection.

David Chester
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. Virginia Commonwealth University. Richmond. USA.

Kipling Williams
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychological Sciences. Purdue University. West Lafayette. USA.

221/21105

Discussant

Kipling D. Williams will critically discuss the presented studies, integrating their empirical findings and identifying new research directions in the field.

Kipling Williams
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychological Sciences. Purdue University. West Lafayette. USA.

221/21106

The Consequences of Coping with Existential Threat for (Inter)Group Cognition and Judgment

Seminar Room

We examine how coping with existential threats changes the way ingroups and outgroups are construed. The diverse talks integrate findings by showing how different motives – for certainty and moral value – lead to divergent (inter)group judgments and blaming.

Chair:

Miroslaw Kofta

221/21107

The Role of Existential Motivation in Blaming Perpetrators and Victims

We integrate research from existential psychology on the motivational and situational antecedents of blame for negative events. Both perpetrator and victim blame, depending on situational constraints, appear to be viable methods of maintaining one’s control and positive moral identity.

Isaac Young
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Arizona. Tucson. USA.

Daniel Sullivan
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Arizona. Tucson. USA.

Roman Palitsky Palitsky
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Arizona. Tucson. USA.

221/21108

Social Nostalgia as a Means of Coping with Collective Existential Threats

These studies explored the role of nostalgia in coping with group threats. We find that social nostalgia is a response to, and a buffer against, collective guilt, and that social nostalgia predicts prejudice toward out-groups perceived as causing social change.

Matthew Baldwin

221/21109

Ingrou as a Shield: Existential Threat to the Ingroup Increases Accessibility of Group Agency-Related Traits

In two studies we found that collective existential threat results in increased accessibility of positive agency-related traits of the ingroupers. This supports the hypothesis that highly identified group members construe their ingroup as collective agent shielding them against existential threats.

Wiktor Soral

Miroslaw Kofta

221/21110

Threat to Self-Certainty, RWA, and Ingroup Identity as Determinants of Immigrant Blaming

We found that self-uncertainty treatment induced more negative attitudes toward immigrants among high RWA participants with low but not high national identification. Apparently, authoritarian ideology and ingroup identification might operate as alternative means of coping with self-certainty threat.

Miroslaw Kofta

Marek Blażewicz

221/21111

Radicalization under Terrorist Threat: Effects of Intolerance of Uncertainty on Attitudes Toward Immigrants

The aim of these studies was to show that among people with high dispositional level of intolerance of uncertainty terrorist threat activates latent authoritarian tendencies, which in turn lead to radical attitudes toward immigrants.

Aneta Czernatowicz-Kukuczką

Paulina Szwed

Malgorzata Kossowska

Maciej Sekerdęj

221/80

The Social Psychology of Intergroup Hostility

Andalucía I Room

Across the world there are numerous examples of intergroup hostility, including aggression towards migrant groups, violent action undertaken by oppressed groups, and support for militant groups (e.g., ISIS). In this symposium assesses what promotes these different types of intergroup hostility.

Chair:

Lee Shepherd
Senior Lecturer. Department of Psychology. Northumbria University. Newcastle upon Tyne. United Kingdom.

221/8001

Role of State Repression in Radicalising Collective Action: Survey Study from Russia and Hong Kong

Using survey data from Russia and Hong Kong, we examine the role of authority repression in spurring violent collective action through shaping politicalised
identification, perception of violent collective action as justified and successful, and contempt toward the police behaviour.

Arin H. Ayanian
PhD Candidate, School of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Scotland

Nicole Tausch
Reader, School of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Scotland

VerBon Cheung
Research Fellow, Psychology, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK

Yulia Lukyanova
PhD Candidate, School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland

221/8002
Social Psychological Predictors of Attitudes Toward ISIS Among Sunnis from Tripoli, Lebanon

We present the results of a survey conducted with a representative sample of Sunnis from Tripoli, Lebanon, in summer 2016, examining the role of various identities, grievances, pragmatic considerations alongside other social psychological factors in predicting attitudes toward ISIS.

Rim Saab
Assistant Professor of Psychology, Department of Psychology, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon

Charles Harb
Professor of Psychology, Assistant Professor of Psychology, Department of Psychology, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon

Alaa Hijazi
Assistant Professor of Psychology, Department of Psychology, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon

221/8003
The Role of Threat, Emotions, and Prejudice in Promoting Collective Action Against Immigrant Groups

We assessed whether threat, group-based emotions (angst, fear and anger) and prejudice promote collective action against helping immigrant groups. In two studies, we found a sequential mediation model. Threat predicted collective action indirectly via first the emotions and then prejudice.

Lee Shepherd
Senior Lecturer, Department of Psychology, Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK

Fabio Fasoli
Research Fellow, School of Psychology, University of Surrey, Guildford, UK

Andrea Pereira
Research Fellow, Psychology Department, New York University, New York, USA

Nyla Branscombe
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA

221/8004
Discussant
The discussant will bring together this research and provide a critique of research in this area.

Andrew Livingstone
Senior Lecturer, Psychology, University of Exeter, Exeter, UK

11.10 - 12.50 h.
Blitz: Presentations X

Session 19:
Collective Action and Collective Harm-Doing
Albéniz Room

Chair:
Winnifred Louis

221/21005
The Neuroscience of Harming Others

Three fMRI experiments were conducted to get a better understanding of the underlying neural processes involved in harming others. Harming others led to an increase in lateral orbitofrontal cortex activation but not when participants felt that the violence was justified.

Pascal Molenberghs
School of Psychological Sciences and Monash Institute of Cognitive and Clinical Neurosciences, Monash University

Jean Decety
Department of Psychology and Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, The University of Chicago.

221/11601
Collective Giving or Collective Action? Conceptually and Empirically Differentiating Benevolent and Activist Support

Collective action and collective giving represent interconnected ways of responding to inequality but the two literatures have evolved independently. We describe the conceptual and empirical differences between givers (‘benevolent supporters’) and actors (‘activist supporters’).

Emma Thomas
School of Psychology, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia

Craig McGarty
Professor, School of Social Sciences and Psychology, Western Sydney University, Sydney, Australia.

221/11602
Joint Collective Action: Acting Together with the Enemy.

Collective action by disadvantaged groups is extensively studied, but there is little known about when disadvantaged and advantaged groups act jointly. We investigate the interaction of motivations and barriers on support for joint action, from the low-power group’s perspective.

Sewar (Siwar) Asla (Astih)
Doctoral Student, Department of Social Psychology, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands.

Ruthie Pliskin
Postdoctoral Researcher, Department of Psychology, New York University, New York, USA.

Eric Shuman
Masters Student, School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Herzliya, Israel.

Tamar Saguy
Associate Professor, School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Herzliya, Israel.

Eran Halperin
Dean, School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Herzliya, Israel.

Martijn van Zomeren
Associate Professor, Department of Social Psychology, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands.

221/11603
What Kinds of Collective Are Effective? Examining Effects of Collective Action on High-Power Group Members

While there is much research on psychological motivations of collective action, there is little research on what effects this action has. We investigate the effectiveness of three types of action in increasing for support conciliatory policies in the high-power group.

Eric Shuman
Masters Student, School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Herzliya, Israel.

Tamar Saguy
Associate Professor, School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Herzliya, Israel.
"Everyday I'm Capuling": Identity and Collective Action Through Social Network Sites in the Gezi Park Protests in Turkey

This study examines the 2013 Gezi Park protests in Turkey by drawing on the social identity model of collective action (SIMCA) and the slacktivism versus facilitation debate in the literature on digitally enabled collective action.

Özen Odag
Psychologist. Psychology Department. Touro College. Berlin. Germany

Ozden Melis Ulug
Psychologist. Post-doctoral researcher. Psychology and Brain Sciences Department. University of Massachusetts Amherst. Amherst. USA

Nevin Solak

Justifying the Use of Violence for Social Change: The Roles of Perceived Procedural Justice and Identity in Shaping Attitudes Towards Violence Among Mapuche People

We apply procedural justice theory to study attitudes towards violence for social change among mapuche people in Chile. We find that mapuche respondents who perceive unfair treatment from the police are more likely to justify violence to regain land.

Monica Gerber
PhD in Social Research Methods. Associate Professor. School of Sociology. Universidad Diego Portales

Robert Gonzalez
PhD in Social Psychology. Full professor. School of Psychology. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Héctor Carvacho
PhD in Social Psychology. Assistant Professor. School of Psychology. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Gloria Jimenez-Moya
PhD in Social Psychology. Assistant Professor. School of Psychology. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Cristobal Moya
Sociologist, Lecturer. School of Sociology. Universidad Diego Portales

The Harmful Side of Thanks: Expressions of Gratitude Inhibit Protest Intentions in Low Power Groups

We present data which show that expressions of gratitude for help from the high power group can undermine protest intentions in low power groups, and that underlining an active perspective on disadvantaged groups’ contribution to the perpetuation of social hierarchies.

Inna Ksenofontov
Psychologist, PhD Candidate. Social Psychology Department. Institute of Psychology. University of Osnabrück. Germany

Julia Becker

Disappointment Expression Evokes Collective Guilt and Collective Action in Intergroup Conflict: The Moderating Role of Legitimacy Perceptions

The currents study demonstrated that in the context of intergroup conflicts, outgroup members’ expression of disappointment with one’s ingroup induces the complementary emotion of collective guilt and correspondingly the collective action, as a function of legitimacy appraisals.

Nevin Solak
Interdisciplinary Center [IDC] Herzliya

Michal Reifen Tagar
Interdisciplinary Center [IDC] Herzliya

Smadar Cohen-Chen
Northwestern University

Drawing the Diversity Line: Numerical Thresholds of Diversity Vary by Group Status

When does an organization cross over from being not diverse to diverse? Across five studies, members of dominant groups, relative to members of non-dominant groups, declared that diversity had been achieved at lower numerical representations of the non-dominant group.

Miguel Unzueta

Felix Danbold

Martin Luther King or Malcolm X? Who is the More Acceptable Face of Protest?

Three studies show that, among members of high-status groups, low identifiers support non-normative more than normative collective action of the outgroup whereas high identifiers show the opposite pattern. Differential support is explained by differential sensitivity to resource vs. image concerns.

Catia P. Teixeira

Russell Spears

Vincent Yzerbyt

Group status shapes evaluations of solidarity action by high-status group leaders in non-profit organizations

Two studies show that low-status groups respond negatively to leaders of non-profit organizations who belong to high-status groups. Thus, non-profit organizations led by high-status groups run the risk of alienating the very groups they seek to mobilize and empower.

Aarti Iyer

Tulsi Achia

A Dangerous Cocktail? Identity, Norms, Alcohol Consumption, and Sexual Aggression in the Night-Time Economy

The impact of social identity, norms, and alcohol consumption on sexual objectification in nightclubs was investigated via an online survey of 1201 university students. A “clubber” social identity, alcohol norms, and sexual objectification norms each predicted perpetrator harmful behaviour.

Joanne Smith
Psychology. University of Exeter. Exeter, UK

Mark Tarrant
University of Exeter Medical School. Exeter, UK

Crawford Winlove
University of Exeter Medical School. Exeter, UK

Nigel Charles
University of Exeter Medical School. Exeter, UK

Sahil Gul
University of Exeter Medical School. Exeter, UK

Charles Abraham
University of Exeter Medical School. Exeter, UK
Three experiments examine support for conventional and radical collective action for anti-immigration, pro-environment, and pro-LGBTIQ rights activism. The impacts of the success and failure of past conventional and radical political actions were examined upon subsequent actions, attitudes, and well-being.

Winnifred Louis  
School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

Emma Thomas  
School of Psychology, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia

Craig McGarty  
Western Sydney University, Sydney, Australia

Catherine E. Amiot  
Université du Québec à Montréal, Montreal, Canada

Fathali M. Moghaddam  
Georgetown University, Washington DC, USA

Timothy Rach  
School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

Grace Davies  
School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

Joshua Rhee  
School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

Simona Sacchi  
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Roberta Capellini  
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Marco Brambilla  
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Paulo Cherubini  
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Asymmetric Expectations: Future Wrongdoing for Harmful Vs. Impure Acts.

Seven experiments demonstrate that impure actors are expected to behave in more harmful way than harmful actors are expected to act in an impure way. We ruled out explanations based, perceived wrongness, weirdness, harmfulness of the acts and global deviance.

Daniel Noon  
PhD Student, School of Psychology, University of Surrey, Guildford, UK

Pascale Sophie Russell  
Psychologist, School of Psychology, University of Surrey, Guildford, UK

Alex Chakroff  
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, Boston College, Boston, USA

Jared Piazza  
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA

Lianne Young  
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, Boston College, Boston, USA

Present is Greater than Absent: Positive Testing and Feature Positive Effect

Four experiments showed that, during the social hypothesis-testing process, people are prone to positive testing and Feature Positive Effect; moreover individuals are affected by FPE when processing diagnosticity. This tendency may lead to an unjustified overestimation of the a-priori hypotheses.

Simona Sacchi  
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Patrice Rusconi  
Psychologist, School of Psychology, University of Surrey, Guildford, UK

Mixed Matters: Fluency Impacts Trust Ratings When Facets Range on Valence But Not on Motivational Implications.

We show that faces with mixed expressive features are devalued when compared with pure expressive features. Importantly the effect is qualified by processing fluency and type of the judgment, i.e. related to valence, but not other relevant criteria.

Michał Olaszanowski  
Psychologist, Assistant Professor. University of Social Sciences & Humanities in Warsaw, Poland

Olga K. Kaminska  
Psychologist, University of Social Sciences & Humanities. Warsaw, Poland

Piotr Winkielman  
Psychologist, Professor. University of California San Diego, San Diego, United States of America

The Bad Consequences of Teamwork: Joint Efforts Corrupt More Than Exposure to Corrupt Behavior

We study whether the desire to collaborate pushes people to engage in joint acts of dishonesty, more than being exposed to corrupt norms does. We find more people lying when collaborating compared to when being exposed to other’s corrupt behavior.

Ivan Soraperra  
CREED. Faculty of Economics and Business. University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Ori Weisel  
Tel-Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
Ro'i Zultan  
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. Beer Sheva. Israel

Sys Kochavi  
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. Beer Sheva. Israel

Margarita Leib  
CREED. Faculty of Economics and business. University of Amsterdam. Amsterdam. The Netherlands

Hadar Shalev  
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. Beer Sheva. Israel

THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY
WEDNESDAY

221/4602 Why Employees Remain Silent About Unethical Behavior, and How Leaders Can Encourage Speaking Up
When employees encounter unethical behavior, they often remain silent rather than speak up. This presentation will address the psychological and contextual reasons for this choice; and also how leaders, through specific behaviors, can create environments that encourage speaking up.

Elizabeth Morrison  

221/4604 How Social Identities Influence the Decision to Become a Whistleblower
We present an account of whistleblowing that helps to explain how individuals’ social identities can influence their whistleblowing decision. In support, we present findings from three studies that also show the mechanism through which social identities influence whistleblowing.

Farid Anvari  
Psychologist (PhD candidate). School of Psychology. Flinders University. Adelaide. Australia.

Michael Wenzel  
Psychologist. Associate Professor. School of Psychology. Flinders University. Adelaide. Australia.

Lydia Woodyatt  
Psychologist. Lecturer. School of Psychology. Flinders University. Adelaide. Australia.

221/1187 Politicians’ Means to Deal with Criticism: Is Honesty the Best Policy?
In two experiments, we examined whether accepting versus rejecting criticism leads to higher ascribed communion to and increased trust in a target politician. Results support our hypotheses, but only for participants with a political orientation matching the target politician’s affiliation.

Nicole Methner  

Suanne Bruckmüller  

Melanie C. Steffens  

221/1689 Social Class Predicts Different Types of Trust: A Case Study of WVS for Spain 1990-2011
Social class predicts generalized trust, outgroup trust and trust in political institutions. An interaction between social class and year was found for the last years being that the lower the social class the lower the trust in political institutions.

Catalina Argüello Gutiérrez  
Psychologist. Faculty of Psychology. University of Granada, Spain

Miguel Moya Morales  
Full Professor. Department of Social Psychology. University of Granada, Spain.

13.00 - 14.30 h.
Seated Lunch

14.30 - 16.30 h.
Award Session and Tajfel Lecture: Discovering Order in an Uncertain World: Anchoring a Tajfel Lecture in Henri Tajfel’s Seminal Work
Garcia Lorca Room

Tajfel Award lecture:
Klaus Fiedler  

My lecture not only carries Henri Tajfel’s name. The research I want to present is also grounded in his seminal ideas. Tajfel’s (1957) accentuation theory affords an ideal example of strong theorizing, beyond mere re-labelling of phenomena, explaining discrimination as a consequence of redundancy in an uncertain world. This idea has greatly inspired my own cognitive-ecological approach, a sample of which I will present in this lecture. To understand individual social behavior, it is first of all necessary to understand the structural properties of the environment that impinges on the individual’s mind. While accentuation theory explains the impact of existing (observed or expected) correlations on discrimination, in my own research I have been deeply concerned with the origins of those (stereotypical) correlations that drive accentuation effects. As it turns out, correlations at the individual level can reflect accentuation effects at the ecological level: Individuals’ attributes (x) and group membership (y) appear to be correlated when average levels or base rates of x and y discriminate jointly between ecologies.

16.45 - 18.15 h.
EASP Members’ Meeting
Garcia Lorca Room

20.00 - 22.00 h.
Visit to the Alhambra
9.00 - 10.40 h.
Symposia: Simultaneous Sessions XI

221/82
Unveiling the Antecedents and Consequences of Attitudes Towards Diversity
Manuel Falla Room

The symposium contributes to the knowledge about attitudes towards ethnic and cultural diversity. Applying a variety of methodological approaches, we study antecedents and consequences of attitudes towards diversity.

Chair:
Mathias Kauff

221/8201
Being Part of Diversity. Including Culturally Majorities in Diversity Communication Increases Their Support for Diversity
Two experiments show that cultural majority employees feel more included and support diversity efforts to a greater extent when they are explicitly included in organizational diversity communication.

Wienbren Jansen
Assistant Professor. Social and Organizational Psychology Department. Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences. Utrecht University. Utrecht, The Netherlands.

Sabine Otten
Professor of Intergroup Relations and Social Integration. Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences. University of Groningen. Groningen, The Netherlands.

Karen van der Zee
Professor of Organizational Psychology. Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences. University of Groningen. Groningen, The Netherlands.

221/8202
What Makes Claire the Better Candidate Than Onika? A Correspondence Test on Labor Market Discrimination
In order to better understand ethnic hierarchies in labor market discrimination, I present the results of a large-scale correspondence test on the discrimination of 2nd generation immigrants (from 34 different countries of origin) on the German labor market.

Susanne Veit
Research Fellow. Research Unit Migration, Integration, Transnationalization. WZB - Berlin Social Science Research Center. Berlin, Germany

Rud Koopmans
Director. Research Unit Migration, Integration, Transnationalization. WZB - Berlin Social Science Research Center. Berlin, Germany

Ruta Yemane
Research Fellow. Research Unit Migration, Integration, Transnationalization. WZB - Berlin Social Science Research Center. Berlin, Germany.

221/8203
When Valuing Diversity is not Enough – Pro-Diversity Beliefs and Non-Instrumental Outgroup Members
Across four experimental studies, we demonstrate that a positive effect of pro-diversity beliefs (i.e. valuing of diversity based on its instrumentality) on outgroup attitudes depends on outgroup members’ instrumentality within diverse teams.

Mathias Kauff

Oliver Christ
Professor. Institute for Psychology. FernUniversität Hagen. Hagen. Germany.

221/8204
Ethnic Diversity Effects on Neighborhood Satisfaction and Moving Intentions: The Buffering Role of Neighborhood Norms
The current set of three studies carefully delineates a model showing the complex interplay between neighborhood norms and ethnic diversity in neighborhood satisfaction, perceived neighborhood threat, and moving intentions, concluding that positive norms can buffer against negative diversity effects.

Jasper van Assche

Frank Asbrock
Professor. Institute for Psychology. Technische Universität Chemnitz. Chemnitz. Germany

Mathias Kauff

Arne Roets

221/8205
Facing Religious Diversity: Concerns for Gender Equality and Acceptance of Muslim Veils
Two studies carried out in French-speaking Switzerland show that egalitarian gender leads to a greater acceptance of full-face Muslim veils. Moreover, concerns for gender equality do not seem to lie at the heart of individuals’ opposition to such garments.

Oriane Sarrasin
Researcher. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. Université de Lausanne. Lausanne. Switzerland.

221/84
Belief in Conspiracy Theories: Contradictions, Causes, Consequences and 'Cures'
Machuca Room

This symposium showcases some recent research developments in the social psychology of conspiracy theories. Five presentations focus on the nature of conspiracy belief, social cognitive aspects of conspiracy belief, social consequences, and finally how to reduce conspiracy belief.

Chair:
Anthony Lantian
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology (UFR SPSE). University Paris Nanterre. Nanterre, France.

221/8401
The Role of Global Beliefs in Explaining Contradictory Conspiracy and Non-Conspiracy Beliefs
People will entertain conspiracy theories that contradict each other. This research shows that people are also likely to endorse contradictory non-conspiracy explanations for events when global beliefs of a cover-up are made salient.

Karen Douglas
Professor. School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury, Kent, United Kingdom.

Robbie Sutton
Professor. School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury, Kent, United Kingdom.

221/8402
Addicted to Answers: Need for Cognitive Closure and the Endorsement of Conspiracy Beliefs
This research examined the link between conspiracy beliefs and the need for cognitive closure. Two experiments demonstrated that need for cognitive closure fosters conspiracy beliefs about events that lack clear official explanations, especially when conspiracy theories are temporarily salient.

Aleksandra Cichocka
Lecturer. School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury, Kent, United Kingdom.
The Role of Conspiracy Mentality in Shaping the Evaluation of Sources of Historical Knowledge
Conspiracy mentality leads to a cognitive bias that evokes distrust against powerful groups perceived as powerful. Across four studies we show that conspiracy mentality increases distrust in powerful sources and trust in powerless sources.

Pia Lamberty

Roland Imhoff

Olivier Klein
Free University of Bruxelles, Belgium

"They Will Hate Me for Telling the Truth": Is Conspiracy Theorizing a Source of Stigma?
Is conspiracy theorizing a source of stigma? In two studies, we show that people expect to be socially excluded when endorsing conspiracy theories, which is partially explained by the knowledge that conspiracy theories are perceived negatively by people in general.

Anthony Lantian

Dominique Muller

Cécile Nurra

Olivier Klein
Free University of Bruxelles, Belgium

Sophie Berjot

Myro Pantazi
Ph.D. Student. Faculty of Psychology and Education. Université Libre de Bruxelles. Bruxelles. Belgium.

Empowerment as a Tool to Reduce Belief in Conspiracy Theories
Much research examined when and why people believe conspiracy theories. What can be done to reduce such beliefs? Four studies found that feelings of empowerment predict decreased conspiracy beliefs. Empowering people hence may contribute to a less paranoid society.

Jan-Willem van Prooijen
Associate Professor. Department of Social and Organizational Psychology. VU Amsterdam. Amsterdam. Netherlands.

Advances in Intergroup Contact: Context and Collective Action
Picasso Room
This symposium presents recent research on intergroup contact between various groups. A focus is on the broader societal context in which contact takes place, and on the controversial relationship between contact and collective action.

Chair:
Tabea Hässler
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Zurich. Switzerland.

The Powerful Effect of Negative Interpersonal Experiences on Discrimination and Prejudice
We tested Allport’s hypothesis that “stateways” [position of authorities] and “folksways” [individual prejudice] interact. In a 2 (authority disapproval: salient; not salient) X 2 [intergroup contact: positive; negative] experiment we found a pervasive effect of negative contact [folksways] on discrimination.

Ruth Dittrmann

Robin Gomila
Psychologist. Princeton University. USA.

Betsy Levy Paluck
Psychologist. Professor. Princeton University. USA.

From Segregation to Intergroup Contact and Back: Using Experiments/Simulation to Understand the Bidirectional Link
We combine factorial survey experiments and simulation to understand the link between segregation and intergroup contact. The results suggest because contact only reduces prejudice, but does not lead to pro-minority preferences, spontaneous desegregation is unlikely to occur in Germany.

Johannes Ulrich
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Zurich. Switzerland.

Elmar Schlueter

Andreas Glenz
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Zurich. Switzerland.

Peter Schmidt

Rally Together: Intergroup Contact Increases Solidarity-based Collective Action to Support Asylum Seekers in Germany
Solidarity-based collective action following intergroup contact could play an important role in fostering societal change. Results of Study 1 (cross-sectional) and Study 2 (experimental) provide evidence that intergroup contact could increase solidarity-based collective action amongst German majority members.

Sarina Schäfer

Patrick F. Kotzur
University of Marburg. Germany.

Mathias Kauff

Evaluation of a Contact-Based Intervention to Reduce Anti-Roma Prejudice and Mobilize for Ally Action
We tested the effectiveness of contact-based intervention among advantaged group members. A sensitivity-focused and an action-focused intervention was compared in reducing anti-Roma prejudice and mobilizing for ally action. While both reduced prejudice, only action-focused training increased collective action intentions.

Nóra Anna Lantos

Judit Macher

Anna Kende

Intergroup Contact and Support for Social Change in Advanced and Disadvantaged Groups
A large study from 12 countries finds that satisfaction of needs for acceptance and empowerment during intergroup contact predicts support for social change among members of advantaged groups and disadvantaged groups, buffering the “ironic” effects of contact.

Tabea Hässler
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Zurich. Switzerland.
221/115 The Role of Identity Fusion in Explaining Extremism  
Dinner 1 Room
This symposium presents recent theoretical, applied and methodological developments regarding identity fusion – a visceral connection to a group- and extremism. The link between fusion and extremism was explored in laboratory and field studies conducted with general population, combatants and radicals.
Chair: 
Alexandra Vázquez Botana  
Assistant Professor, Social and Organizational Psychology Department, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Madrid, Spain

221/11501 The Interactive Role of Identity Fusion and Emotional Arousal on Extreme Behaviour  
We analyse the relationship between identity fusion and emotional arousal. Results showed that strongly fused individuals showed higher or lower levels of pro-group behaviours when negative emotions were activated depending on the source of the negative emotion that was activated.
Mercedes Martínez  
Researcher, Social and Organizational Psychology Department, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Madrid, Spain
Angel Gomez  
Assistant Professor with Tenure, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (Madrid, Spain) and ARTIS Research (United States)
Gabriela Topa  
Assistant Professor with Tenure, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (Madrid, Spain)

221/11502 Identity Fusion Moderates the Perception of In-group and Out-group Formidability  
This work analysed the relationship between identity fusion and perceived intergroup formidability. In four studies we introduced a new computer-based measure to assess intergroup formidability and we showed that identity fusion increased the in-group formidability and decreased the out-group formidability.
Alexandra Vázquez  
Assistant professor, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (Madrid, Spain) and ARTIS Research (United States)
Lucia López-Rodríguez  
Postdoctoral researcher, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (Madrid, Spain) and ARTIS Research (United States)
Scott Atran  
Director of Research & Co-Founder, ARTIS Research (United States)
Jeremy Ginges  
Associate Professor of Psychology, ARTIS Research (United States) and The New School (NY, United States)
Hammad Sheikh  
Assistant professor, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (Madrid, Spain) and ARTIS Research (United States)

221/11503 Identity Fusion, Sacred Values, and the Spiritual Dimension of Human Conflicts  
Will to fight in the battlefield is ponderable and can be predicted by forsaken groups for beliefs, and the spiritual formidability strength of the in-group and the adversary.
Angel Gomez  
Assistant Professor with Tenure, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (Madrid, Spain) and ARTIS Research (United States)
Scott Atran  
Director of Research & Co-Founder, ARTIS Research (United States)
Jeremy Ginges  
Associate Professor of Psychology, ARTIS Research (United States) and The New School (NY, United States)
Hammad Sheikh  
Assistant professor, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (Madrid, Spain) and ARTIS Research (United States)

221/11504 Terror Networks: Their Ecologies and Evolution  
The internet’s role in radicalization is undermined by the existence of hotspots. Hotspots correlate with lower collective efficacy. Social networks drive the recruitment in them. Sacralization of values and fusion increase willingness to use violence in defense of radical ideology.
Nafees Hamid  
Researcher, ARTIS Research (United States) and University College London (United Kingdom)
Scott Atran  
Director of Research & Co-Founder, ARTIS Research (United States)
Angel Gomez  
Assistant Professor with Tenure, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (Madrid, Spain) and ARTIS Research (United States)
Jeremy Ginges  
Associate Professor, ARTIS Research (United States) and The New School (NY, United States)
Hammad Sheikh  
Assistant professor, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (Madrid, Spain) and ARTIS Research (United States)

221/11505 Discussion: Identity Fusion and Extremism  
Carmen Huici  
Professor, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (Madrid, Spain)

221/97 ‘Social Cure’, ‘Social Cure’ or Both? Understanding the Implications of Group Memberships for Psychological Wellbeing  
Dinner 2 Room
Using multiple methods and real-world groups, this symposium explores the complex relationship between group memberships and psychological wellbeing. This includes consideration of how social identities may enhance resilience, but also how they may contribute to vulnerability.
Chair:  
Aarti Iyer  
University of Sheffield, United Kingdom.
Greater Family Identification Predicts Lower Paranoid Ideation Among Non-Clinical Individuals: Evidence from Cyprus and Spain

Two survey studies conducted in Cyprus and Spain showed that greater family identification predicts lower paranoid ideation in non-clinical samples. These findings highlight the need to further explore the effects of group identification on psychotic-like symptoms.

Juliet Wakefield

Fabio Sani

Marina Herrera

Ahmet Zeybek
Graduate Teaching Assistant. Department of Developmental and Social Psychology, University Rennes 2, Rennes, France.

Social Identities and Wellbeing Inside UK Immigration Detention Centres

An interview study conducted with detained women highlighted the distress they experienced, and how shared identities with other detainees validated their suffering and perceptions of injustice. Rejection of the detainee identity promoted a sense of isolation and exclusion.

Blerina Kellezi

Mary Bosworth

Niamh McNamara

Juliet Wakefield

The Role of Social Identity and Social Support in Mental Health During Transition to Motherhood

Growing evidence supports the ‘Social Cure’ perspective showing the positive impact of social groups on health. Interview data demonstrated that the transition to motherhood involves identity negotiation and conflict, and that new and existing social identifications perform vital protective functions.

Mhairi Bowe

Leandra Morreale

Collectively Coping with Contact: Intragroup Processes and Intragroup Encounters in Northern Ireland

Three qualitative studies conducted in post-conflict Northern Ireland show how intragroup dynamics shape intragroup contact. An analysis of a contact initiative and two studies of spontaneous residential mixing show intragroup support scaffolding positive contact and intragroup marginalisation affording negative contact.

Clifford Stevenson

How Linguistic Biases Impact Social Processes

Andalucía III Room

This symposium connects different research projects that investigate the consequences of subtle linguistic biases on various social processes; such as communication strategies in conflict situations, ingroup norm perception, formation and expression of group attitudes, and comparison processes.

Chair:
Juliane Degner

Manipulating Language to Manipulate Relations: Linguistic Abstraction as Conflict Management Strategy

Linguistic abstraction is investigated as communication strategy to improve interpersonal relations, showing a Linguistic Intragroup Bias in patient-physician interaction [Study 1 and 2], and that linguistic style can be induced as a strategy of conflict resolution [Study 3].

Caterina Suinther

Approval of Subtle Linguistic Bias Influences Perception of Ingroup Norms and Expression of Intragroup Bias

By investigating the interplay between the linguistic intragroup bias (LIB) and normative processes, our research showed that approval of the LIB enhanced expression of intragroup bias, and that this effect was mediated by perceptions of the legitimacy of ingroup norms.

Yvette Assilamehou-kenz
Social Psychologist. Assistant Professor, Institute of Communication and Media, University Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3, Paris, France.

A Developmental Perspective on the Linguistic Intragroup Bias

We present two experiments investigating whether subtle linguistic differences of group labels (i.e. nouns versus adjectives) differentially impact children’s evaluative representations of novel social groups. Our results demonstrate under what circumstances linguistic variations influence children’s group evaluation, interaction preferences, attributions and interpretations of ambiguous behavior.

Stock Mirja
Psychologist. Department of Social Psychology. University of Hamburg. Germany

Juliane Degner
Psychologist. Department of Social Psychology. University of Hamburg. Germany

The role of Labels in Children’s Evaluative Representation of Novel Social Groups

We present two experiments investigating whether subtle linguistic differences of group labels [i.e. nouns versus adjectives] differentially impact children’s evaluative representations of novel social groups and their interaction preferences. Results demonstrate a general advantage for forming attitudes toward labeled groups.

Juliane Degner
Psychologist. Department of Social Psychology. University of Hamburg. Germany

A Cross-Cultural Perspective on Comparisons: Choosing the Starting Point is a Matter of Script Direction

Comparisons are intrinsically asymmetrical. Three studies show that Italians use the left element as starting point, whereas the effect reverses for Arabic speakers, suggesting that script direction and scanning habits contribute to comparison asymmetries.

Maria Laura Bettinsoni
Psychologist. Department of Developmental and Social Psychology. University of Padova. Italy

Anne Maass
Psychologist. Department of Developmental and Social Psychology. University of Padova. Italy

How Linguistic Biases Impact Social Processes

Andalucía III Room

This symposium connects different research projects that investigate the consequences of subtle linguistic biases on various social processes; such as communication strategies...
**221/21801**

**The Power and the Glory? The Basis and Consequences of Judgments of Power from Faces.**

We examined impressions of power. The shape of faces in relation to body-physique and upper-body strength was assessed. We found that height, muscle and fat mass are all perceivable from faces. Furthermore, facial cues to height predict leadership impressions. 

David Perrett  
University of St Andrews  
Iris Holzeitner  
University of St Andrews  
Martha Lucia Borras G  
University of St Andrews

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**221/21802**

**Physical Strength as a Cue to Dominance: A Data-Driven Approach**

Dominance and physical strength judged from faces correlate highly. Using a data-driven approach, we identify similarities and differences of their representations, and find that strength is used as a cue for dominance more than vice versa. 

Thomas Schubert  
University of Oslo, Sweden  
Hugo Toscano  
University of Lisbon, Portugal  
Ron Dotsch  
Utrecht University, The Netherlands  
Virginia Falvello  
Princeton University, NJ, USA  
Alex Todorov  
Princeton University, NJ, USA

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**221/21803**

**Human Responses to Facial Cues of Dominance: Directions from Research on Macaques**

We show that facial cues of dominance modulate gaze-cuing and the motivational salience of faces in human participants. These results complement effects of facial cues of dominance in behavioural responses in macaques. 

Benedict Jones  
University of Glasgow  
Hongyi Wang  
University of Glasgow  
Amanda Hahn  
University of Glasgow  
Lisa DeBruine  
University of Glasgow

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**221/21804**

**Female Power holders’ Faces are Misremembered and Misperceived as Dominant Looking**

People rely on dominance and submissiveness face prototypes to perceive and recall the faces of powerful and powerless females. Consequently, the faces of females are misjudged and misremembered in line with their power positions. 

Ana Guinote  
University College London  
Xijing Wang  
University College London

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**221/21805**

**The Many Faces of Leadership: An Evolutionary Social Psychology Approach**

An evolutionary social psychology approach suggests that facial cues serve as inputs into an evolved context-sensitive followership psychology. We present data showing that people prefer leaders with dominant, masculine-looking faces in times of war and conflict, yet they prefer leaders. 

Mark Van Vugt  
VU University Amsterdam  
Allen Grabo  
VU University Amsterdam

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**221/10401**

**Prosocial Loss Aversion**

We demonstrate that people show ‘prosocial loss aversion’, the tendency to invest more own resources to help others avoid losses than to help them acquire equivalent gains, and that this seems largely driven by reputational concerns. 

Nadira Faber  

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**221/10402**

**Reputation Trumps Resources**

We demonstrate that in predicting donations at the doorstep, the most powerful predictor is population density. People give more in less populated districts, a finding explained in terms of reputational concerns. Income or religiosity were far less strong predictors. 

Paul Van Lange  

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**221/10403**

**Distinct Effects of Interpersonal and Outcome Uncertainty on Prosocial Behavior**

We demonstrate in five studies that when people are uncertain about the outcomes of their selfish decisions, prosocial behavior decreases. In contrast, when peo-
ple are uncertain about how these outcomes will affect another person, prosocial behaviour increases.

Andreas Kappes  

Anne-Marie Neise  

Nadira Faber  

Julian Savulescu  

Guy Kahane  

Molly Crockett  

221/10406 Risky Helping – How Humans Trade Off Risk Against Social Preferences

Using a novel task in which people make incentivized decisions to help at a risk of losing all their money, we show that both social preferences and risk-preferences are needed to understand and predict when and why people help others.

Carsten K.W. De Dreu  

Jörg Gross  

Nadira Faber  

221/220 New Directions in the Social Psychology of Lie Detection

Andalucía I Room

Decades of research has shown that individuals are poor at detecting lies, with a mean percentage of correct lie-truth classifications of 54%. This symposium outlines the most recent developments in this field, including indirect deception detection and social categorization effects.

Chair:  
Elena Trifiletti  

221/22001 Do Unconscious Processes Actually Improve Lie Detection? A Critical Test of the Unconscious Thought Theory

Previous research found that judges’ ability to detect deception increases after unconscious processing. There is, however, an ongoing debate about the validity of these findings. We present data of 3 further experiments. Evidence for an improvement was mixed.

Simon Schindler  

Marc-André Reinhard  

221/22002 Exploring the Limits of the Adaptive Lie Detector Theory

ALIED theory cannot explain how raters use multiple cues to deception, but the focal account can. It claims people will be most heavily guided by the cue to which the rater gives more attention. This talk tests this prediction.

Christopher Street  
GENERAL INFORMATION
9.00 - 10.40 h. Blitz: Presentations XI

9.00 - 10.40 h. Blitz: Presentations XI

Session 21:
Self-processes
Albéniz Room

Chair:
Konstantinos Kafetsios

221/1403
I Approach Therefore I Am: Linking Social Information to the Self Via Approach Behavior
Approach behaviors are an important ingredient of social interactions people continuously use. With a novel and improved methodology, we show that approaching social information could bypass self-enhancement motivation and influence self-evaluation even in the presence of negative information.

Ivane Nuel
Boulogne-Billancourt
Marie-Pierre Fayant
Assistant Professor, Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale: Menaces et Sociétés (Paris Descartes University, EA 4471), Paris, France
Theodore Alexopoulos
Assistant Professor, Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale: Menaces et Sociétés (Paris Descartes University, EA 4471), Paris, France

221/1038
Mechanisms of Spotless Image: Navigating Negative Yet Self-Relevant Feedback
A behavioral study and an ERP study investigate whether poor memory for negative, self-relevant feedback arises from disrupted encoding or retrieval. Poor encoding is likely the culprit; it cannot be retrieved even with financial incentive or alleviation of self-threat.

Jennifer Beer
Professor, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, USA
Anastasia Rigney
Graduate Student, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, USA
David Schnyer
Professor, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, USA

221/1085
Compensation in Interpersonal Comparisons: Implications For the Self
Previous research on compensation has focused on context comparison between groups or single targets. By relying on the Quiz Master paradigm, we found preliminary evidence for compensation between warmth and competence in a context of interpersonal comparison involving the self.

Julie Terache
Vincent Yzerbyt

221/1831
True Self as Essence: Self-Essentialism and Well-Being, Cognitive Style, and Self-Construal
Self-essentialism, believing one possesses a “true self”, has been associated with well-being benefits. Participants’ self-essentialism was positively associated with life meaning and satisfaction, preference for closure and predictability, and individualism; indicating that these beliefs are beneficial and culturally-situated.

Ellen Dunaney
Verena Graupmann
Assistant Professor. Psychology Department. DePaul University. Chicago. United States of America.
Kimberly Quinn
Associate Chair and Associate Professor. Psychology Department. DePaul University. Chicago. United States of America.

221/1175
Autobiographical Recall of Mastery Experiences is a Mechanism of Self-Affirming Identity Under Threat
We propose that autobiographical memory is an important mechanism in self-affirmation and test whether directive recall of mastery experiences affirm national identity in two experiments. A general preventing and a more specific coping mechanism when national identity was threatened emerged.

Lucy Tavitian
Doctoral student, Department of Culture Studies, Tilburg University, Tilburg, The Netherlands
Bender Michael
Assistant professor, Department of Social Psychology, Tilburg University, Tilburg, The Netherlands
Fons Van de Vijver
Professor of Cross Cultural Psychology, Department of Culture Studies, Tilburg University, Tilburg, The Netherlands
Athanasios Chasiotis
Assistant professor, Department of Social Psychology, Tilburg University, Tilburg, The Netherlands
Charles Harb
Associate professor, Department of Psychology, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon

221/1158
Self-Sexualization: When is it Related to Self-Affirmation and Enjoyment, and When to Objectification?
With a questionnaire administered to women aged 18-70, we investigated some of the variables moderating the association between self-sexualization (i.e. adoption of behaviors that draw attention to one’s femininity), self-affirmation (enjoyment of sexualization and empowerment through sexualization), and self-objectification.

Cristina Zogmaister
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Milano Bicocca. Milan. Italy

221/1873
The Effect of Congruent versus Incongruent Affirmation Procedures on Support for Extreme Antiterrorism Policy
We aim to demonstrate that affirmation procedures that are congruent with dominant modes of self-definition are more effective than incongruent affirmations. The self-affirmation reduced perceptions support for antiterrorism policies among high individualists, but the group affirmation had no consistent effects.

Constantina Badea
Associate professor, Department of Psychology. University Paris Nanterre. Paris. France
Kevin Binning
Associate professor, Psychology Department. University of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh. USA
David Sherman
Professor. Psychology Department. University of California Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara. USA
Jean François Verlhac

221/1686
Being Authentic at Work Does Not Always Pay Off: Social Consequences of Authenticity at Work
Is authentic behavior appreciated in organizations? We propose that only when organizational identification is high, authenticity energizes behavior in prosocial ways, and ultimately has positive consequences. The results of three studies suggest that authenticity does not invariably help at work.

Laura Guillén Ramo
Professor of Organizational Behavior. ESMT Berlin. Germany
Natalia Karelalı
Professor of Decision Sciences. INSEAD. Fontainebleau. France
Hannes Leroy
Professor of Organizational Behavior. Erasmus. The Netherlands.

221/1025
Savoring Provides the Foundation for Nostalgic Memories while Nostalgia Points Optimistically Towards the Future
In three studies, we found that having savored a life experience is associated with greater nostalgia for that experience is associated with greater nostalgia for that
life experience. This nostalgia, routed in past savored life experiences, in turn, predicts greater optimism.

Marios Biskas  
Psychologist. MPhil/PhD Student. Faculty of Social, Human and Mathematical Sciences. School of Psychology. University of Southampton. Southampton. United Kingdom.

Wing-Yee Cheung  

Constantine Sedikides  

Tim Wildschut  

Jacob Juhl  

Erika Hepper  


deficit findings indicate that smiling can not only increase but also decrease liking.

Evaluating the Relationship Between Nostalgia and Self-Regulatory Mode  
In four studies, we describe the relationship between nostalgia proneness and self-regulatory mode. A positive correlation exists between nostalgia and both assessment orientation and locomotion. These results yield some insight as to the direction of causality underpinning the functional aspect of nostalgia.

Effrosyni Mitsopoulou  
Southampton.

Tim Wildschut  
Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Southampton. Southampton. United Kingdom.

Erich Graf  
Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Southampton. Southampton. United Kingdom.

Matthew Garner  
Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Southampton. Southampton. United Kingdom.


designed to test the effects of narrativity in propaganda and counter-videos on persuasive processing and attraction towards the groups behind the videos.

Lena Frischlich  

Lena Frischlich  

Diana Rieger  

Diana Rieger  

Ronja Schütz  

Olivia Rutkowski  

Anna Morten  

Matthew Rocklage  
Professor. Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University.

Derek Rucker  
Professor. Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University.

Loran Nordgren  
Professor. Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University.

Hedonic vs. Epistemic Mindsets in Processing Persuasive Communications: Matching Mindset and Personal Involvement  
We examined the influence of processing mindsets and personal involvement in persuasion. Results showed that high versus low personal involvement increased elaboration for the hedonic mindset, whereas high versus low personal involvement decreased elaboration for the epistemic mindset.

Ana Cancela  

Pablo Brighi  

Richard Petty  
Distinguished University Professor. Psychology Department. The Ohio State University. Columbus. Ohio.

The Effects of Narrativity in audiovisual Propaganda and Counter-messages on Persuasive Processing and Attraction  
“Counter-narratives” shall serve as “antidote” against extremist propaganda online. Drawing upon narrative persuasion we present two experiments testing the effects of narrativity in propaganda and counter-videos on persuasive processing and attraction towards the groups behind the videos.

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Ana Cancela  

Pablo Brighi  

Richard Petty  
Distinguished University Professor. Psychology Department. The Ohio State University. Columbus. Ohio.
221/1174
The Relevance of Contingency Awareness in Acquiring Attitudes
Studies on evaluative conditioning (EC) using olfactory and gustatory stimuli claim contingency memory is not required for EC effects to occur. In our study, EC effects were also for these type of stimuli only found if stimulus pairs were remembered.
Borys Ruszpel
PhD student in Psychology, Social Cognition Center, Cologne
Anne Gast
Psychologist, Social Cognition Center Cologne. Department of Psychology, University of Cologne. Cologne, Germany.

221/1110
The Effect of an Action’s Outcome on the Evaluation of the Action’s Object
Ten experiments found a novel factor that biases evaluation: the outcome of an action performed on a target object. The effect persisted over time and was caused by misattributing the reaction activated by action’s outcome to the action’s object.
Tal Moran
Department of Psychology, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
Yoav Bar-Anan
Department of Psychology, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

221/1464
Appraisal of Non-Emotional Experiences Can Moderate the Effect of Thoughts on Attitudes
We predicted and found that a certainty appraisal increased thought usage associated with truthful experiences even when people felt bad, whereas a valence appraisal increased thought usage for pleasant experiences even when they might not be true.
Blanca Requero
Researcher, PhD Candidate, Social and Methodological Psychology Department. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain.
Pablo Brito
Professor (Full). Social and Methodological Psychology Department. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain.
Richard Petty
Distinguished University Professor. Psychology Department. The Ohio State University. Columbus, Ohio. United States of America.

221/1596
Thinking and Being Different from Others: Psychological and Behavioural Consequences of Mismatch Between Personal Attitudes and Perceived Norm.
The psychological and behavioural consequences of a discrepancy between personal attitudes and perceived norm were explored. Perceiving thinking differently from others is shown to influence our psychological well-being (Study 1) and encourages us to perform a specific behaviour (Study 2).
Kamilla Khamzina
Psychologist, PhD student, Laboratoire de la Psychologie Sociale et Cognitive (LAPSCO, CNRS UMR 6024), University Clermont Auvergne, France
Michel Streith
Anthropologist, Professor, Laboratoire de la Psychologie Sociale et Cognitive (LAPSCO, CNRS UMR 6024), University Clermont Auvergne, France
Sylvie Huet
Mathematical modelisation, Researcher, Laboratoire d’Ingénierie pour les Systèmes Complexes (LISC), IRSTEA, Clermont-Ferrand, France
Serge Guimond
Psychologist, Professor, Laboratoire de la Psychologie Sociale et Cognitive (LAPSCO, CNRS UMR 6024), University Clermont Auvergne, France

10.40 - 11.10 h. Coffee Break
11.10 - 12.50 h. Symposia: Simultaneous Sessions XII

221/440 Social Identity & Health Part 2: Applying the Social Cure
Manuel Falla Room

Research shows social connectedness improves health, but practitioners struggle to translate these findings into effective interventions. This symposium showcases interventions that improve health outcomes in diverse domains including mental health treatment, emergency response, stroke recovery, and educational and organisational outcomes.

Chairs:

Katy H. Greenaway
School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia.

S. Alexander Haslam
School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia.

221/4406 Social Identification as a Mechanism of Action in Group Psychotherapy

Why does group therapy work? I present work demonstrating that social identity processes are key: people who identify more with the therapy group experience better well-being outcomes; an effect that cannot be accounted for by cognitive mechanisms. These results have implications for developing more effective group psychotherapy.

Tegan Cruwys
School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia.

S. Alexander Haslam
School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia.

Matthew Hornsey
School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia.

221/4401 Groups 4 Health: An Intervention to Increase Social Connectedness in Clinical Samples

We test the effectiveness of a novel social intervention, Groups 4 Health (G4H), that builds group-based social identifications and connectedness. Compared to a non-randomized control, G4H reduced psychological distress and isolation, revealing its potential as a treatment for social.

Catherine Haslam

Tegan Cruwys
School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia.

S. Alexander Haslam
School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia.

Genevieve Dingle

Melissa Chang

Jolanda Jetten
University of Queensland, Australia

221/4403 Developing Community Resilience Through Social Identities

We find that shared social identities can emerge during disaster situations and enhance community resilience through the provision of social support, supportive networks, and collective organisation. Our findings suggest that rhetorical invocations of shared identities can assist in the long-term

Evangelos Ntonis

221/4404 Development and Evaluation of a Group-Based Singing Intervention in New Patient Groups

We designed and tested a group-based intervention for promoting health among patients with stroke-induced aphasia. The analysis highlights the potential benefits to intervention delivery of actively nurturing a positive sense of social identity amongst members of new treatment groups.

Mark Tarrant

Krystal Warmoth
Department of Psychology, University of Houston (US)

Niklas Steffens

S. Alexander Haslam
School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia.

Kim Peters
School of Psychology, University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia.

221/128 Moral Disgust and Contagion: Consequences for Law, Judgment and Action

Machuca Room

Across four presentations of research contrasting disgust and related states with anger, we show how disgust has unique, often prejudicial, correspondences with judgment: responding to bad moral character, leading to harsher decisions for defendants and victims, and promoting indirect aggression.

Chair:

Roger Giner-Sorolla

221/12801 Bad Character Cues Elicit Moral Disgust Over Anger, Even for Harm Violations

I present six studies showing that disgust more so than anger is felt at someone who desires but does not achieve harm; or who enjoys fictional morally disgusting (versus harmful) acts, showing that disgust responds to cues to bad character.

Roger Giner-Sorolla
Psychologist. School of Psychology. University of Kent, Canterbury. UK

Page 162
Using Psycholinguistic Analysis to Differentiate Impurity from Harm
This research uses a psycholinguistics approach to investigate reasoning about impurity and harm across the agent-patient (perpetrator-victim) dyad. Results indicate that passively contaminated entities are also likely to be assumed to be actively contaminating, contrasting with the case of injury.
Laura Niemi
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA
Liane Young
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, Boston College, Boston, USA

Seeing Red: Mock Jurors’ Disgust Responses to Gruesome Photographs Increase Convictions
Two mock jury experiments demonstrate that presenting gruesome photographs of a murder victim in color (but not B&W) increases convictions because they increase disgust and decrease openness to strong defense evidence—particularly among jurors with high bodily awareness.
Jessica Salerno
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, Arizona State University, USA

Disgust and Anger Relate to Different Aggressive Responses to Moral Violations
Are anger and disgust responses to moral violations interchangeable or distinct? Four studies favor functional distinctions: Disgust increases when offenses target someone else versus oneself, whereas anger decreases. Further, anger relates to direct aggression, whereas disgust relates to indirect aggression.
Catherine Motho
Psychologist, Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology, Free University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Joshua M. Tybur
Psychologist, Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology, Free University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Ezgi Güler
Psychologist, Department of Political and Social Sciences, The European Institute, Fiesole, Italy
Daniel Balliet
Psychologist, Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology, Free University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Wilhelm Hoffman
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

In Search of Inclusive Societies: How Minorities React to (Lack Of) Inclusion by Majority Groups
Picasso Room
Through different studies across contexts, we show how a lack of inclusion of minorities by majority groups relates to distinct aspects of intergroup relations, such as changes in minorities’ social identifications, intergroup attitudes, collective action, wellbeing and outgroup acceptance.
Chair:
Ana Figueiredo
Postdoctoral Research Fellow. School of Psychology. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Santiago, Chile.

Perceived Historical Discrimination and Present-Day Consequences for Intergroup Relations: The Mapuche in Chile
This research shows that perceptions of historical discrimination associate with identity dynamics and intergroup relations among minority groups, by analyzing how representations of history and rejection by a majority group lead to shifts in ethnic and national identification.
Ana Figueiredo
Psychologist. Postdoctoral Research Fellow. School of Psychology. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Santiago, Chile
Carolina Rocha
Psychologist. Research Assistant. School of Psychology. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Santiago, Chile
Marcela Cornejo
Psychologist. Professor. School of Psychology. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Santiago, Chile
Laurent Licata
Psychologist. Professor. Center for Social and Cultural Psychology. Université libre de Bruxelles. Brussels, Belgium

Attitudinal and Behavioral Ramifications of Perceived Rejection: The Case of Russian-Speakers in Finland and Estonia
The effects of perceived discrimination on attitudes towards national majority and collective action intentions via disidentification and mistrust were studied among Finnish and Estonian Russians. The role of intergroup trust in explaining attitudinal and behavioural reactions to rejection was confirmed.
Göksu Celikkol
Inga Jasinskaja-Lahtii

“Healthy” Identities? Revisiting Rejection-Identification and Rejection-Disidentification Models Among Voluntary and Forced Immigrants
This research tests rejection-identification and –disidentification models among 2923 refugees and 1250 voluntary immigrants. Ethnic and host identification are associated with wellbeing. The rejection–host disidentification holds invariant across nine ethnic minority groups. Rejection-ethnic identification was not confirmed.
Magdalena Bobowik
Borja Martinovic
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Interdisciplinary Social Science. Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands
Nekane Basabe
Lisa Barsties
Graduate Student. Department of Interdisciplinary Social Science. Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands
Gusta Wachter
Graduate Student. Department of Interdisciplinary Social Science. Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands

Negative Intergroup Attitudes as a Response to the Denial of Indispensability by a Relevant Outgroup
Whether relevant outgroups see our ingroup as an indispensable part of the nation matters for intergroup relations. Black South Africans experienced negative emotions and therefore reported negative stereotypes of Whites when Whites denied that Blacks were indispensable for South Africa.
Borja Martinovic
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Interdisciplinary Social Science. Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands
Kevin Durrheim
Quest for Collective Glory as Motivation for Political Radicalization and Intergroup Hostility

Dinner 1 Room

Collective nostalgia for past in-group glory and collective narcissism - insatiable quest for present in-group glory predicted political radicalization and out-group rejection. Collective narcissism predicted rejection of superordinate organization unless the in-group was perceived as indispensable to this organization.

Chairs:
Agnieszka Golec de Zavala

Ana Rita Guerra
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL, Portugal

National Nostalgia, Anti-Immigrant Sentiment, and Euroscepticism in The Netherlands

We investigated how national nostalgia motivates Euroscepticism and opposition to European integration in The Netherlands. National nostalgia predicted increases in anti-immigrant sentiment and Euroscepticism; anti-immigrant sentiment predicted Euroscepticism; and anti-immigrant sentiment mediated the effect of national nostalgia on Euroscepticism.

Constantine Sedikides
University of Southampton, UK

Tim Wildschut
University of Southampton, UK

Fraternalistic Deprivation, Collective Narcissism and Intergroup Hostility in Europe

Feeling deprived relative to other E.U. citizens and countries was associated with hostility towards the target of deprivation and also an unrelated target-group, i.e., refugees, through increased narcissistic ingroup love, but not via-narissistic ingroup positivity.

Ana Rita Guerra
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL, Portugal

Agnieszka Golec de Zavala
Goldsmiths, University of London, UK

Teresa Neves
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL, Portugal

The Role of Individual and Group-Based Quest for Significance in Violent Extremism

In samples from Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Morocco, Quest for collective significance predicted violent extremism when individuals belonged to an extreme network, whereas quest for personal significance predicted support for violent extremism among individuals who belonged to moderate social networks.

Katarzyna Jasko
University of Maryland, USA

Arie Kruglanski
University of Maryland, USA

David Webber
University of Maryland, USA

Michele Gelfand
University of Maryland, USA

David Webber
University of Maryland, USA

Claudia Simao
ISPA, William James Center for Research, Lisbon, Portugal

Ana Rita Guerra
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL, Portugal

Upward-spiraling pathway: Self-Transcendental Positive Emotions and Collective Mobilization

Across four studies we examine the dynamics of collective action and illustrate that self-transcendent positive emotional states have the power to constructively channel the mobilizing force of negative emotions and subsequently transform beliefs and tendencies into actual action.

Anna Wlodarczyk

Larraitz Zumeta
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU). Spain

Cristina Gonzalez Roman
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU). Spain

Agustin Martinez-Molina
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Universidad de Talca. Talca. Chile.

Nekane Besabe
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU). Spain

Dario Páez
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU). Spain

Believing in Making A, Not The, Difference: Introducing the Notion of Participative Efficacy Beliefs

We introduce the notion of participative efficacy beliefs and report empirical evidence for its construct and predictive validity across three studies with different contexts and samples, which may help us better understand the different motivational profiles of activists and non-activists.

Martijn van Zomeren

Tamar Saguy
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. IDC Herzliya. Israel.

Fabian Schellhaas
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Yale University. New Haven. USA.
221/10503 **Personal and Social Future Perspectives in Times of Crisis**
In this study we investigate the relationship between personal and future time perspectives, introducing the notion of social generativity. Using survey data we show how these two dimensions are differently related to resilience and well-being.

**Davide Morselli**
Psychologist. Swiss National Center of Competence in Research LIVES. University of Lausanne. Lausanne. Switzerland

221/10504 **Beyond Benefiting a Specific Individual or Group: The Motive of Quixoteism.**
We test through three experiments whether Quixoteism, a motive with the ultimate goal of increasing the welfare of the world, leads to social behavior oriented toward getting results that go beyond to the benefit of a specific individual or group.

**Luis Oceja**
Psychologist. Professor. Universidad Autonoma de Madrid. Madrid. Spain

**Sergio Salgado**
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Universidad de La Frontera. Temuco. Chile.

**Sergio Villar**

221/10505 **Social Mutualism: A Strategy of Relational Coping in Activism**
Two studies show that having public goods rather than adversarial relational stances among activists is associated with more holistic and complex cognitive attributions and social identification, less anger and blame, and more humility, empathy, inspiration, and empowerment than other groups.

**Fouad Bou Zeineddine**

**Felicia Pratto**

**Colin W. Leach**

221/114 **Cruel Intentions: On the Use, and Potential Abuse, of Goal-Instrumental Others**
Andalucía II Room
Other people are instrumental in goal-pursuit, presenting a mixed blessing for social outcomes. Through five projects, this symposium illustrate mainly the dark side of seeing people as instrumental, in terms of outcomes such as relational (de)evaluation, neglect, aggression, and deception.

**Jasmin Cloutier**
Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Chicago. USA

221/18701 **Stereotypes as Energy-Saving Devices: The Cognitive Toolbox Revisited**
Notwithstanding countless demonstrations of the undesirable consequences of stereotyping, the precise mechanisms through which stereotypes influence person perception are largely unknown. Here, using computational modelling, it was shown that stereotype-related efficiencies in decision-making are underpinned by a decisional bias.

**Neil Macrae**
Professor, School of Psychology. University of Aberdeen, Scotland

221/18702 **The Impact of Interracial Contact on Face Perception and Social Cognition**
We examined how childhood exposure to individuals from different races impact person perception and social cognition with 2 fMRI studies and how it impacts social cognitive ability with 2 behavioral studies (using the Mind in the Eyes task).

**Jasmin Cloutier**
Assistant professor, Department of psychology. University of Chicago, USA

**Tianyi Li**
Graduate student, Department of psychology. University of Chicago, USA

221/18703 **Examining Implicit Evaluative Associations for Race and Status from a Social Cognitive Perspective**
Across three studies, we observed consistent status-based implicit evaluative biases, with high status bearing a greater positive association than low status. Race-based evaluative priming was less consistent. Findings are discussed in the context of a new framework on social hierarchy.

**Bradley Mattan**
Post-doctoral researcher, Department of Psychology. University of Chicago, USA

**Tianyi Li**
Graduate student, Department of Psychology. University of Chicago, USA

**Jennifer Kubota**
Assistant professor, Department of Psychology. University of Chicago, USA

**Jasmin Cloutier**
Assistant professor, Department of Psychology. University of Chicago, USA

221/18704 **Planned School Mergers as a Means to Promote Intergroup Contact and Reduce Prejudice**
5-year longitudinal analyses of a merger of ‘White’ and ‘Asian’ schools (N = 341 White-British and 389 Asian-British students, aged 11-16) reveal contact improved outgroup perceptions, compared with two non-ethnic mergers; but re-segregation remains in the cafeteria, and social networks.

**Miles Hewstone**

**Maarten van Zalk**
Assistant professor, Department of psychology. University of Chicago, USA

**Katharina Schmid**
Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Oxford, UK

**Ananthi Al Ramiah**
ESADE Business School, Ramon Llull University, Spain

**Christina Floe**
Assistant professor, Department of psychology. University of Oxford, UK

221/11401 **A People as Means Perspective on Interpersonal Relationships**
Andalucía III Room
Three studies investigated the possibility that social network members who are instrumental to goals are evaluated more positively than those who are less instrumental. Confirming hypotheses, goal instrumentality predicted their perceived closeness, perceived responsiveness, and perceived social support.

**Edward Orehek**
Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, USA
With or Without You: The Role of Expectancy of Goal-Achievement in Interpersonal Relationships

This research examines why people include (vs. neglect) others in their goal-pursuits. Four studies demonstrated that expectancy of goal-achievement is one of the psychological mechanisms that play a role. When uncertain (vs. certain) about achieving their goals, people neglect (vs. include) others.

Jocelyn Belanger

On Thwarted Goals and Displaced Aggression: A Compensatory Competence Model

Why do people bully and sabotage others? In these studies, we find thwarted goals motivate displaced aggression to compensate for a threatened sense of competence. To goal-thwarted individuals, other people represent means to restore efficacy, through causing harm to them.

N. Pontus Leander
Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Groningen. Groningen. The Netherlands.

Harming Others for Purpose: Sadism, Existential Threat, and Aggressive Behavior in Social Dilemmas

This research examines individuals’ aggressive behavior to dominate and to harm others (i.e., sadistic tendencies) under existential threat. Findings revealed that individuals with sadistic tendencies are particularly likely to engage in aggressive behavior when their self has been threatened.

Stefan Pfattheicher

“Successful” Psychopaths: Do Others Even Realize They Are Being Deceived?

Psychopaths are attracted to power-positions, but how do they get there? Two studies examined whether psychopaths’ manipulative behavior would be detected within collaborative/team interactions. While psychopaths showed, and self-reported to show, deceptive and manipulative behavior, collaborators did not detect this.

Melvin Hamstra
Assistant Professor. School of Business and Economics. Maastricht University. Maastricht. The Netherlands

Successful Psychopaths: Do Others Even Realize They Are Being Deceived?

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Melvin Hamstra
Assistant Professor. School of Business and Economics. Maastricht University. Maastricht. The Netherlands

Overcoming shortcomings from previous research, we present novel findings on reactions to social diversity on prejudice towards minorities. Specifically, we demonstrate how diversity-based interventions can successfully improve intergroup attitudes, additionally focusing on individual and cultural boundary conditions.

Chair:
Franziska Ehrke

Nationalism and Threatening Heterogeneous Identities: The Moderating Role of National Identity Continuity

The present research sought to examine how national identity continuity moderates the effect of national identity heterogeneity on the relation between national identification and perception of immigrants as threatening.

Natasha Stine Frederic
Psychologist. Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences. Université de Genève. Geneva. Switzerland

Using Entertainment Media to Reduce Intergroup Prejudice

We demonstrate that entertainment media promoting diversity reduce prejudice more effectively than several established prejudice interventions. Participants who watched a television sitcom or music video depicting relatable Arab/Muslim characters exhibited less prejudice towards Arabs/Muslim than those in a control group.

Sohad Murrar

Is Diversity Good For All? Need for Cognitive Closure Moderates the Effectiveness of Anti-prejudice Interventions.

We tested the effect of need for cognitive closure (NFC) on the effectiveness of two strategies aiming at reducing prejudice towards Syrian refugees: increasing perceived diversity and providing counter-stereotypical information. Providing counter-stereotypical information is more effective among high NFC individuals.

Joanna Gryzmal-Moszczyńska


Using a control-group design with repeated measurement, we demonstrate the effectiveness of diversity training strategies, such as raising awareness of one’s own privilege. Increasing awareness of privilege via diversity training subsequently mediated more positive attitudes towards minorities (e.g., immigrants).

Franziska Ehrke

From the Lab to Practice: Using Anti-prejudice Interventions to Prevent Negative Effects of Social Diversity.

Seminar Room
Melanie C. Steffens

Eva Louvet

221/119
How to Be a “Mind-Reader”: The Role of Strategies, Mindsets, Cognitive Capacities, and Neural Processes
Andalucía I Room
In the current symposium we will present state-of-the-art experimental work from social, cognitive, and biological psychology, that explores the conditions that may facilitate humans’ ability to correctly infer the thoughts and feelings of others.

Chair:
Michael Gilead
Lecturer. Psychology Department. Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. Beer-Sheva. Israel.

221/11901 Perspective-Mis-Taking: Accurately Understanding the Mind of Another Requires Perspective-Getting, Not Taking
Although people believe that “perspective taking” would increase accuracy on measures of interpersonal understanding, we found that it does not help, rather sometimes hinders accuracy. In contrast, sharing others’ experiences or engaging in a conversation with them increased accuracy.

Tal Eyal
Senior Lecturer. Psychology Department. Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. Beer-Sheva. Israel.
Mary Steffel
Assistant Professor. The D’Amore-McKim School of Business. Northeastern University. Boston. USA.
Nick Epely
Professor. Booth School of Business. University of Chicago. Chicago. USA.

221/11902 Intra-Personal Conflicts Affect Inter-Group Perceptions
Internal conflicts are prevalent in everyday life. We argue that thinking about one’s own conflicting goals activates a general reasoning process (mindset) that fosters the consideration of alternatives and in turn carries consequences for perceptions in the inter-group domain.

Tali Kleiman
Senior Lecturer. Psychology Department. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Jerusalem. Israel.
Chadly Stern
Assistant Professor. Psychology Department. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Urbana-Champaign. USA.

221/11903 The Relationship Between Theory of Mind and Executive Functions in Older and Younger Adults
This research explores the relationship between Theory of Mind abilities (e.g., perspective taking, emotion recognition) and executive functions (e.g., inhibition, working memory) in younger (18-30 years) and older adults (60+ years), exploring potential changes in abilities across the lifespan.

Elisabeth Bradford
Victoria Brunsdon
Heather Ferguson

221/11904 Neural Mechanisms of “Walking in Someone Else’s Shoes” in Order to Predict Their Emotions
We investigated the neural processes whereby humans try to “walk in other people’s shoes” in order to predict their emotional response. Results showed that behavioral/neural signatures of negative affect “simulated” the presumed affective state of others.

Michael Gilead
Lecturer. Psychology Department. Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. Beer-Sheva. Israel.
Melanie Silverman
Research Coordinator. Sackler Institute for Developmental Psychobiology. Weill Medical College of Cornell University. New York. USA.
Chelsea Boccagno
Graduate Student. Psychology Department. Harvard University. Cambridge. USA.
Ran Hassin
Jochen Weber
Senior Data Analyst. Psychology Department. Columbia University. New York. USA.
Kevin Ochsner
Professor. Psychology Department. Columbia University. New York. USA.
11.10 - 12.50 h. Blitz: Presentations XII

Session 23 (Part I): Immigration
Albéniz Room
Chair: Sylvie Graf

221/1410 Exploring the Role of Regulatory Focus on Coping Styles and Well-being among Syrian Refugees.

For a sample of Syrian refugees in Turkey, this study revealed partially consistent findings with previous literature on regulatory focus. Promotion focus negatively predicted maladaptive coping and positively predicted problem-focused coping. Prevention focus positively predicted problem-focus and emotion-focus copings. Well-being is only predicted positively by promotion focus.

Nihan Albayrak

Karl-Andrew Woltin

221/1425 The Effect of Task Completion on the Savoring of Success.

In three experimental studies, we showed that individuals savor their success less when they have not yet fully completed the task due to individuals’ focus on and worries about future performance as well as perceived low utility of positive experiences.

Marina Schall
Postdoc, Department of Psychology. University of Bamberg, Bamberg, Germany

Sarah E. Martiny
Professor, Department of Psychology. UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Norway

221/18901 Valence of Media News About Immigrants and Immigrants’ Labels Shape Majority’s Attitudes Toward Immigrants.

Two experimental studies tested the combined effect of nouns vs. adjectives for labeling immigrants and valence of articles about immigrants on outgroup attitudes. Negative articles and using nouns resulted in worse attitudes than positive or ambivalent articles and using adjectives.

Sylvie Graf

Sabine Scesny

221/18902 Intergroup Contact Counteracts the Effects of Anti-Egalitarian Social Norms on Prejudice.

Four studies (experimental and correlational) showed that exposure to anti-egalitarian social norms, often transmitted through media, is associated with increased prejudice for people who do not have direct intergroup contacts but not for people with frequent contacts with outgroup members.

Emilio Paolo Visintin

Eva G. T. Green

Juan M Falomir Pichastor

Jacques Berent

221/18903 The Role of Pictures Portraying Intergroup Physical Contact in Reducing Prejudice Towards Immigrants.

The role played by images depicting intergroup physical contact in reducing racial prejudice was tested in two studies. Prejudice towards immigrants was reduced especially when the observer identified with the depicted in-group member due to an increased self-out-group overlap.

Soraya Elizabeth Shamloo
PhD student. Department of Life Sciences. University of Trieste. Trieste, Italy.

Andrea Carnaghi
Associate Professor. Department of Life Sciences. University of Trieste. Trieste, Italy.

Valentina Piccoli
Postdoctoral Research Fellow. Department of Life Sciences. University of Trieste. Trieste, Italy.

Michelle Grassi
Professor. Department of Life Sciences. University of Trieste. Trieste, Italy.

Mauro Bianchi

221/18904 How Hate Speech Affects Attitudes Toward Minorities and Immigrants? Desensitization Approach.

In two studies we explored the effects of hate speech exposure on outgroup prejudice. We found that frequent and repetitive exposure to hate speech leads to desensitization process that ultimately generates negative evaluations of hate speech victims and increases distancing.

Michał Bilewicz
Social Psychologist. Faculty of Psychology. University of Warsaw. Warsaw, Poland.

Wiktor Soral
Social Psychologist. Faculty of Psychology. University of Warsaw. Warsaw, Poland.

Mikołaj Winiewski
Social Psychologist. Faculty of Psychology. University of Warsaw. Warsaw, Poland.

221/18905 Reactions to Foreign-Accented Immigrants and Their Implications for the Media.

We examine majority group members’ attitudes towards immigrants in two European countries, France and the Netherlands (N=808). Conditional indirect effect of multiculturalism (abstract vs. concrete and control) on prejudice is significant and increases with the perception of cultural distance.

Yara Mahfud
Evry

Constantina Badea
Senior Lecturer, University of Paris Ouest Nanterre, France

Maykel Verkuyten
Professor, University of Utrecht, Netherlands

Katherine Reynolds
Professor, Australian National University, Australia

221/1352 Whether Multiculturalism Decreases Negative Feelings Towards Immigrants, Depends on Cultural Distance Perception.

In two experiments, immigrants speaking with a foreign accent in Germany were evaluated worse than native Germans, but accented immigrants in Poland were evaluated better than natives. In countries with few foreigners, prejudice might be combated by showing language competence.

Karolina Hansen
Assistant professor. Faculty of Psychology. University of Warsaw. Warsaw, Poland.

Session 23 (Part II): Self-regulation
Albéniz Room
Chair: Mark Conner
Spontaneous Self-regulation by Mentally Contrasting Future and Reality

Little research has investigated when people engage in spontaneous self-regulation. We predicted and found that participants were more likely to self-regulate by mental contrasting when the necessity to act on a personally important wish was more rather than less pressing.

Timur Sevincer
Assistant Professor, Institute of Psychology, Educational Psychology and Motivation, University of Hamburg, Germany

Gabriele Oettingen
Professor, Psychology Department, New York University, New York, U.S. and Institute of Psychology, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

Emotional Licensing: Negative emotions as a justification for self-regulation failure

Rather than being overwhelmed by emotional impulses, it was hypothesized that people can also deliberately abandon self-regulatory goals by employing emotional-affected justifications to license this goal violation. A study amongst diet-concerned women confirmed that negative emotions can serve as justification.

Catharine Evers
Psychologist, Associate Professor, Utrecht University. Social, Health, & Organisational Psychology

The Role of Degree of Intention Formation in the Relationships Between Intentions, Habits and Behaviour

Degree of intention formation moderated relations between intentions, habit and subsequent behaviour in two prospective studies. Intentions were stronger and habits were weaker predictors of behavior when degree of intention formation was high compared to low.

Mark Conner
Psychologist, School of Psychology, University of Leeds, Leeds, UK

Paschal Sheeran
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA

Paradoxical Consequences of Quixoteism

The social motive Quixoteism, induced by a sublime experience, lead people to carry on “necessary” harmful behaviors if their ultimate goal is improving the welfare of the world.

Sergio Villar
Psychologist, Social Psychology, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

Luis Oceja
Psychologist, Social Psychology, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

Pilar Carrera
Psychologist, Social Psychology, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

Risking the Social Bond: Explaining Avoidance and Repair Motivations Associated with Withholding or Disclosing Unpleasant Information

In two experimental studies using everyday vignettes of disclosure (Experiment 1, N = 174; Experiment 2, N = 217) we found that ‘withholders’ were more concerned about their social-image and their self-image than those who are ‘disclosers’, and consequently feel more shame, inferiority and rejection. In the second study we found also that ‘withholders’ were more oriented towards avoidance than repair compared to ‘disclosers’.

Stine Torp Løkkeberg
PhD Associate professor, Department of Health and Social Science, Ostfold University College. Norway

Nicolas Gausel
Professor, Institute of Psychosocial Health, University of Agder. Norway

Roger Giner-Sorolla
Professor, School of Psychology, University of Kent. United Kingdom

Session 24:
Organizational Behavior and Gender

Chair: Jojanneke Van der Toorn

Obstacles for Diversity Training Effectiveness: The Role of Trainee Characteristics and Attitudes

We present two studies that point to important obstacles in managing diversity through diversity training. More specifically, we show that trainee attitudes (i.e., beliefs about diversity) and characteristics (i.e., learning goal orientation) determine the effectiveness of diversity training.

Astrid C. Homan

Claudia Buengeler

Hindering Women’s Professional Career by Setting Higher Standards for Them

This research examines the role of candidates’ morality, competence and sociability in selection decisions. Results from five studies suggest that competence ratings are crucial for male candidates, while women are expected to show competence as well as morality and sociability.

Monica Rubini

Silvia Moscatelli

Michela Menegatti

Naomi Eilemers

Are Class-Based Affirmative Action Policies Better Supported Than Race-Based Policies: The Role of Morality Perceptions

We examine whether class-based affirmative action (AA) policies in university admissions are more supported than race-based AA policies. Drawing on system justification theory, we argue and show that class-based policies are seen as more immoral and hence not more supported.

Francesca Prati

Ivona Hideg
Psychologist. Lazaridis School of Business & Economics. Wilfrid Laurier University. Waterloo. Canada.

D. Lance Ferris

Peter A. Fisher
Psychologist. Lazaridis School of Business & Economics. Wilfrid Laurier University. Waterloo. Canada.

Resisting Change: The Joint Influences of System Justification and Self-Interest on Diversity Policy Support

In two studies, we demonstrate that system- and self-serving motivations jointly influence people’s diversity attitudes. We find that system justification negatively predicts general diversity support regardless of self-interest but that its role in specific policy support depends on group membership.

Jojanneke Van der Toorn

Catch 22: Competent or Warm: How Occupational Label and Accent Influence Person Evaluation

In a short experiment manipulating gender, occupation (doctor, nurse), and accent (standard British or regional accent), participants rated doctors as more competent and warm than nurses, but only if they spoke with standard British or regional accent, respectively.

Tamara Rakic
Lecturer in Social Psychology, Department of Psychology, Lancaster University. Lancaster, UK
221/1809 Proximal and Distal Cultures Interact to Affect Safety Behaviour Within Organisations
We examine how proximal power distance mechanisms interact with distal power distance mechanisms in safety-critical organisations. While the superior-subordinate gap in safety culture perceptions exists in all nations, the gap is exacerbated in nations with high power distance.

Morgan Tear
Postdoctoral Research Officer, Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science, London School of Economics and Political Science, London, UK.

221/1193 A Contingency Model of the Dominance Route to Social Influence in Work Teams: The Moderating Role of Intra-Team Competition
Our field study casts intra-team competition as a key context factor that moderates the relationship between dominance displays and influence attainment in work teams. A follow-up scenario experiment reveals that this interaction effect’s driven by normative evaluations of dominant behavior.

Yeliz Cantimur
Isik University Psychology Department
Floor Rink
Groningen University Department of HRM & OB
Gerben van der Vegt
Groningen University Department of HRM & OB
Frank Walter
University of Giessen Department of Organization & Management

221/1805 When Gossip is Selfish: Competitive Team Goals and Feelings of Entitlement Stimulate Employees to Self-Promote Through Gossip
In two studies we showed that employees who perceive their teams as having competitive goals engage in gossip to promote themselves, but only if they believe they deserve a higher power position in the organization.

Elena Martinescu
Groningen
Onne Janssen
Groningen
Bernard Nijstad
Groningen

221/1710 Exploring the Michelangelo Phenomenon in Mentoring Relationships
We examine whether mentor affirmation affects mentee personal and relational well-being. Findings from a within-subjects experiment indicated that mentees perceiving their mentor to be affirming reported greater positive affect, movement towards most important career goals, and satisfaction with the relationship.

Mubeena Nowrung
Goldsmiths, University of London
Madoka Kumashiro
Goldsmiths, University of London
Nigel Guenole
Goldsmiths, University of London

221/1133 Stand by Me: How Inertia Leads to Reduced Sedentary Behaviour at Work
This field experiment shows that applying a default nudge to sit-stand desks effectively reduces sedentary behaviour at work. The effect was still visible after two months. The improved social norms are a possible working mechanism for the long-term effect.

Annie Geziena Venema
Psychologist, Social, Health, and Organizational Psychology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands
F.M. Kroese
Psychologist, Assistant Professor, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands
D.T.D. De Ridder
Psychologist, Professor, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands

221/1317 “Active Advice Effect” and its Limitations
The studies focused on “active advice effect” in evaluation of experts’ credibility. In general “active” recommendation increases the perception of experts’ credibility, however this effect may be limited by the content of “active” advice.

Katazaryna Stasiuk
Psychologist, Assistant Professor, Institute of Psychology, Maria Curie - Sklodowska University, Lublin, Poland
Renata Maksymiuk
Psychologist, Assistant Professor, Institute of Psychology, Maria Curie Sklodowska University, Lublin, Poland
Yoram Bar - Tal
Psychologist, Professor, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel

12.50 - 14.30 h. Lunch (Buffet)
**13.20 - 14.20 h. Round Table Discussion: Journal Editors Answer Your Questions About Changing Reporting and Evidence Standards**

Manuel Falla Room

**Discussants:**
- Roger Giner-Sorolla (JESP)
- Simine Vazire (SPPS)
- Vivian L. Vignoles (EJSP)
- Hanna Zagefka (BJSP)
- Colin W. Leach (PSPB)
- Kai Jonas (CRSP)

Increasingly, journal editors are recognizing the need to address recent concerns about evidence, reporting, and evaluation in social psychological research. In this innovative and responsive format, your questions about changes in journal standards will be collected via the EASP mailing list in June, and the most frequently asked questions will be put to a panel of lead editors in social/personality psychology journals including: Roger Giner-Sorolla (JESP), Colin Leach (PSPB), Simine Vazire (SPPS), Viv Vignoles (EJSP), Kai Jonas (CRSP) and Hanna Zagefka (BJSP). If time remains, some questions from the audience will also be taken.

**13.20 - 14.30 h. Poster: Session 3**

**Hall**

### Social Cognition

**221/1060**

**A Construal Level Perspective on Self-Other Differences in Showing Vulnerability**

Many life situations require individuals to make themselves vulnerable. Is showing vulnerability perceived differently in oneself than others? Based on construal level theory, we show that individuals evaluate the act of showing vulnerability as more positive in others than oneself.

Anna Bruk
Psychologist, Department of Social Psychology, School of Social Sciences, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany

Sabine G. Scholl
Psychologist, Department of Social Psychology, School of Social Sciences, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany

**221/1068**

**At the Boundaries of Misattribution: Does Positivity Influence Judgments of Familiarity in the Affect Misattribution Procedure?**

One out of five studies obtained a priming effect of positivity on judgments of familiarity in the AMP. This effect occurred when primes had been presented before, but failed to replicate. Implications for the AMP and misattribution effects are discussed.

Rebecca Weil
Lecturer, Department of Psychology, The University of Hull, Hull, United Kingdom

Tomás Palma
Postdoc, Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal

Bertram Gawronski
Professor, Department of Psychology, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, USA

**221/1122**

**Self-Control Depletion Impairs Goal Maintenance but Spares Competition Resolution**

This study investigated the cognitive processes underlying ego depletion. Through the analysis of response accuracy of the antisaccade task and the RT distribution, our results showed self-control depletion led to failure of goal maintenance rather than failure of competition resolution.

Junhua Dang
Department of Psychology, Lund University

**221/1286**

**When Lack of Effort Explanation is a Good Self-Presentation Strategy to Explain Failure?**

Accepting responsibility for a failure by saying “I have not done enough effort” is a good self-presentation strategy if others perceive lack of effort as a prediction error rather than a violation of the moral obligation to prevent failure.

Florian Delmas
Psychologist, Assistant professor, Université Grenoble Alpes, Grenoble, France

**221/1376**

**We Judge Other’s Personality on the Sole Basis of Their Economic Contribution to Society**

Three experiments reveal a non explored social function of personality traits. They show that social judgments about an occupational agent’s competence and agency traits are determined by the level of economic contribution he/she brings to the organization through his/her activities.

Frédéric Schiffer
PhD, Cognition Health Socialization Laboratory, University of Reims Champagne Ardenne, Reims, France

Astrid Mignon
Associate Professor, SCALab [Cognitive and Affective Sciences Laboratory], University of Lille 3, Lille, France

Patrick Mollaret
Full Professor, LAPP5 [Parisian Laboratory of Social Psychology], University of Paris 8, Paris, France

Information relating to death contribute to the rise of stress levels. By measuring salivary α-amylase and cortisol we examined if the induction of mortality salience activates the endocrine system. Results indicate that stress may not be caused by mortality salience.

Benjamin Buttliar
Psychologist. Department of Social Psychology. University of Trier. Trier. Germany

Christine Pohl
Psychologist. Department of Clinic and Physiological Psychology. University of Trier. Trier. Germany

Andrea Gierens
Psychologist. Department of Clinic and Physiological Psychology. University of Trier. Trier. Germany

Eva Walther
Psychologist. Department of Social Psychology. University of Trier. Trier. Germany

Heuristic Cues in Different Environments: Decision Making in High- and Low-Impact Scenarios

In this study we compared the “imitate the successful” or authority heuristic with the “imitate the majority” or social proof heuristic in decisions with low or high impact.

Johannes Fertmann

The Empathy Impulse: A Multinomial Mode of Intentional and Unintentional Empathy for Pain

Using a novel sequential priming task and multinomial model, we formally dissociate three component processes involved in empathy for pain: Intentional Empathy, Unintentional Empathy, and Response Bias. These processes are uniquely influenced by distinct manipulations.

Victoria Spring
Psychologist. Graduate Student. Department of Psychology. The Pennsylvania State University. State College, PA. USA

Christopher Cameron
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Dept of Psychology. Pennsylvania State University. State College, PA. USA

Andrew Todd
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Dept of Psychology. University of Iowa. Iowa City, IA. USA

Psychological Determinants of Information Processing and Decision Quality Within Contract Decisions

The current study focuses on the role of information processing in consumer choice, indicating that a higher focus on basic information as well as a higher promotion-focus are related to better decisions in the course of choosing a mobile-phone contract.

Isabelle Dinslaken

Claudia Vogrinic-Haselbacher

Ursula Athenaestad

Florian Caks

Brigitta Lurger
Lawyer. Professor. Institute of Civil Law, Foreign and Private International Law. University of Graz. Graz. Austria

Studies That Stick with You: About the [In-N]Effective-ness of Debriefings after Ego-Threat

In four studies, we tested the effectiveness of post-experimental debriefings. False negative feedback lowered participants’ well-being. Disconcertingly, the same pattern occurred when participants had been debriefed or had written self-affirmation essays before their well-being was measured. This raises ethical issues.

Stefanie Miketta

Malte Friese
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Social Psychology. Saarland University. Saarbruecken. Germany

Naive Knowledge of Motion Predicts Risky Motorcycle Riding

There is a negative correlation between the correctness of understanding of the behavior of moving objects and the violations of traffic laws. Those being worse in solving tasks regarding physics of motion were prone to deliberate deviations from safe riding.

Ivars Austers
Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Latvia. Riga. Latvia

Nellija Maliseva
Department of Psychology. University of Latvia. Riga. Latvia

Cross-Race Accuracy Bias in Lie Detection and Unconscious Thinking

Researchers have proposed that lie detection can be improved if judgments are guided by unconscious processes. We tested this hypothesis with own-race and cross-race judgments, showing that own-race accuracy is higher than cross-race accuracy both with conscious and unconscious thinking.

Sabrina Berlanda
Post-doc. Department of Human Sciences. University of Verona. Verona. Italy

Elena Trifiletti
Assistant Professor. Department of Human Sciences. University of Verona. Verona. Italy

Monica Pedrazza
Professor. Department of Human Sciences. University of Verona. Verona. Italy

Executive Function, Theory of Mind, and the Expression of Prejudice: A Developmental Study

This study examines the relationship between executive function, theory of mind and prejudice in 5-6 and 8-9 years-old children. Cognitive flexibility was the best predictor of prejudice. This finding highlights the role played by self-regulation in the development of prejudice.

Ángela Victoria Hoyo Ramiro

Elena Blánquez
Psychologist. University of Granada

M. Rosario Rueda

Rosa Rodríguez-Bailón

Overweight Stereotype Threat: How Believing to Be Overweight May Provoke Objective Weight Gain

In a stereotype threat situation, people wrongly believing to be overweight performed worse than the others in selecting low-calories food from a menu. Thus, people believing to be overweight can suffer from stereotype threat, just as objectively as overweight people.

Anissa Dumesnil
PhD student. Université Paris Nanterre - Laboratoire Parisien de Psychologie Sociale. Nanterre. France

Lauréne Huot
PhD student. Université Paris Nanterre - Laboratoire Parisien de Psychologie Sociale. Nanterre. France

Peggy Chekroun
Professor. Université Paris Nanterre - Laboratoire Parisien de Psychologie Sociale. Nanterre. France

Jean-Baptiste Légal
Associe Professor. Université Paris Nanterre - Laboratoire Parisien de Psychologie Sociale. Nanterre. France
Toward a Robust Subliminal Priming Procedure?
We conducted four experiments trying to develop a robust subliminal priming procedure to study social judgment. Overall, even though our paradigm comports improvements of existing priming procedures, we could not find what appears to be a simple priming effect.
Cédric Batailler
Amélie Bret
PhD Student. LPNC. Department of Psychology. University Grenoble Alpes. France.
Sabrine Kasseh
Christopher Moulin
Professor. LPNC. Department of Psychology. University Grenoble Alpes. France.
Dominique Muller
Professor. LIP-PC2S. Department of Psychology. University Grenoble Alpes. France.

Differential Effects of Parents’ Authoritarianism Dimensions on Pre-School Children’s Epistemic, Existential and Relational Needs
The present study showed that pre-school children’s epistemic (implicit attitudes toward order vs. chaos), existential (threat bias) and relational needs (conformity measure) were differentially predicted by mothers’ and fathers’ authoritarian submission and authoritarian dominance measures.
Margherita Guidetti
Luciana Carrasso
Luigi Castelli
Professor. Department of Developmental and Social Psychology. University of Padova. Italy.

Taking Another’s Visual Perspective: Examining the Role of Biased Thoughts, Salient Objects and Distracting Environments
Taking another’s visual perspective facilitates effective social communication. This research explores influences on this ability (e.g. environment, biased thoughts, salient objects). Findings indicate that salient objects, rather than a distracting environment or thoughts, detrimentally impacts taking another person’s visual perspective.
James Cane
Lecturer in Psychology. Canterbury Christ Church University. Canterbury, UK.
Heather Ferguson
Reader in Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury, UK.
Philip Ulrich
Researcher in Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury, UK.

Critical Consciousness and Political Involvement: Mediating Role of Political and Collective Efficacy
This paper examines the role of critical consciousness (CC) and efficacy beliefs in decisions about engaging in civic involvement in a sample of 400 youth (age 18-25). As hypothesized political efficacy mediated the relation between critical consciousness and involvement in unconventional (β=0.112, p<.001, 99% CI [0.031, .201]), and conventional (β=0.203, p<.001, 99% CI [0.100, .342]) political activities.
M. Loreto Martínez
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Alternative Stories and the Decision to Prosecute: Psychological Mechanisms and Implications for Criminal Procedural Law
The prosecutor’s decision to prosecute the accused is often based on one-sided police reports. A challenging alternative story from the defense can balance out this inherently biased situation. Underlying mechanisms and implications for criminal procedural law are discussed.
Susanne Schmitt
Psychologist. Law Department. Criminal-law and legal psychology. Johannes Kepler University Linz. Austria
Birte Englisch
Psychologist. Psychology Department. University of Cologne. Germany

Faces of Races: Automatic Dehumanization and its connection to Identification with All Humanity
In the experiment participants decided if a given trait representing Human Nature/Uniqueness fits to faces of different ethnicities. We found significant differences in ascription of traits on controlled and automatic levels and patterns of their relationships with individual characteristics.
Katarzyna Hamer
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Polish Academy of Science. Warsaw. Poland
Marek Drogoz
Psychologist. SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities. Warsaw. Poland

Qualitatively Different Attentional Mechanisms Induced by Gaze and Arrow Cues: Evidence from a Spatial Stroop Paradigm
This study aimed at evaluating whether the social relevance of directional cues modulates spatial Stroop effect. Results point to a distinction between the influence of eyes and arrows and support the notion that considers eye-gaze as a special social-attention cue.
Rafael Román Caballero
Andrea Marotta
Juan Lupiáñez

Irrelevant Information is Worth Money: Meaning-Richness as an Explanation of Authenticity Effects in Object Valuation
In accord with a novel “meaning richness” explanation of authentic objects valuation, higher valuation of original painting [vs copy] was reversed when rich irrelevant information was provided regarding the copier among people high (but not low) on Need for Cognition.
Ilan Roziner
Lecturer. Department of Psychology. Open University of Israel (now in Department of Communication Disorders, Tel Aviv University)

The Space Around Me: Interpersonal Distance and Peripersonal Space in Social Interactions.
We investigated whether the Peripersonal space (i.e. the PPS to the multisensory cognitive representation of the space around the body) underlines also social interactions and whether it serves similar or different goals with respect to interpersonal distance regulation.
Elisa Pellencin
Andrea Serino
Maria Paola Paladino

Implicit Theories of Agency and Communion Malleability
Our research examines implicit theories of malleability of agentic and communal personality traits. We discuss
the results in terms of motivated implicit theories and potential consequences of such beliefs.

Olga Białobrzeska  
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland

Michal Parzuchowski  
Psychologist, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty in Sopot, Poland

Andreas Steimer  
Psychologist, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

**221/1882**  
**Age-Related Changes in Susceptibility to Asymmetric Dominance Effect: The Role of Motivational and Cognitive Factors**

In the current research we investigate the cognitive and motivational factors mediating the relation of aging and susceptibility to asymmetric dominance effect. Experiment with novel gambling task revealed compensatory mechanism, which protected older adults from being prone to context manipulations.

Maciej Kosieliński  
SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland

Klára Rydzewska  
SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland

Grzegorz Sedeķ  
Interdisciplinary Center of Applied Cognitive Research, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland

**221/1883**  
**Self-humanizing or Flaws-humanizing: A New Perspective on Research on Self-humanizing**

Researchers have claimed that people ascribe human nature traits more to the self than to an average person. We found the reverse relationship. The negative traits people possess more than average are seen as more of an aspect of human nature.

Marzena Cypryńska  
Psychologist, Professor, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland

Aleksandra Jaskółtowska  
Psychologist, Postgraduate student, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland

John Nezlek  
Psychologist, Professor, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznań, Poland College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA USA

**221/1885**  
**Attitudes Toward Migrants: Free Word Association Networks Bridging Social and Cognitive Representations**

A data-driven network-based procedure was applied for categorizing free word associations to reflect distinct dimensions in social representation of migrants. These dimensions were validated on an attitudinal measure of social representation.

Bálint File  
Engineer, Faculty of Information Technology and Bionics, Pázmány Péter Catholic University, Budapest, Hungary

Zsolt Keczer  
Psychologist, Department of Social Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary

Gábor Orosz  
Psychologist, Department of Social Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary

Beáta Bóthé  
Psychologist, Department of Social Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary

István Tóth-Király  
Psychologist, Department of Social Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary

Anna Vancsó  
Sociologist, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Political Science, Centre for Political Science, Budapest, Hungary

**221/1896**  
**Social Cognition: Perception of Negative Stereotypes in Brazilian and Portuguese**

Social cognition refers to the mental representations and processes that underlie social judgments and behavior. This study analyzes how stereotypes reproduce the prejudicial element cognitive of attitudes in Brazil and Portugal. The expectations about out-group, negative stereotypes occur in conjunction with other negative emotions.

Social cognition, negative stereotypes, social perception.

Diana Ramos de Oliveira  
Social Psychological, Center for Health of Sciences, Postgraduate Program in Psychology, Catholic University of Petrópolis, Petrópolis, Brazil

**221/1901**  
**Far Better and Close to Perfect: The Influence of Spatial Distance Between Choice Options on Subjective Value Judgments.**

Two experiments show that when a superior option is spatially far (vs. close) from an inferior option, subjective value ratings are higher. However when a good option is spatially far (vs. close) from the ideal option, subjective value ratings are lower.

Iris Schneider  
University of Cologne

Robert Schwarz  
University of Southern California

**221/12201**  
**The Down Side of Rituals: Lower Risk Estimation and Riskier Behavior**

People daily use rituals, but the effect of rituals on risk taking remains widely unexplored. In two experiments participants either conducted a ritual or no ritual between measurements of risk behavior. Results indicated that rituals can increase risk taking.

Bernhard Streicher  
Professor, University for Health Sciences, Medical Informatics and Technology (UMIT), Hall in Tyrol, Austria.

Ines Zorn  
Psychologist, University for Health Sciences, Medical Informatics and Technology (UMIT), Hall in Tyrol, Austria.

Veronika Hofer  
Psychologist, University for Health Sciences, Medical Informatics and Technology (UMIT), Hall in Tyrol, Austria.

Eva Lermer  
Post-Doctoral Associate, Ludwig-Maximilian-University, Munich, Germany

**221/12204**  
**Don’t fall into the Trap: Reducing Biases**

Sometimes decisions are biased. We explored wheth-er misleading influences can be reduced by training interventions. In two experiments we showed that teaching logical rules concerning biases in decision making combined with warnings can increase accuracy.

Eva Lermer  
Post-Doctoral Associate, Ludwig-Maximilian-University, Munich, Germany

Bernhard Streicher  
Professor, University for Health Sciences, Medical Informatics and Technology (UMIT), Hall in Tyrol, Austria.

Martina Raue  
Post-Doctoral Associate, AgeLab. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA. USA.

Rainer Sachs  
Head of Group Accumulation Control and Emerging Risks, Munich Re. Munich, Germany.

Dieter Frey  
Professor: Ludwig-Maximilian-University. Munich, Germany

**221/12205**  
**Comparisons Improve the Accuracy of Subjective Probability Estimates**

The study indicates a positive effect of comparisons on the accuracy of subjective probability estimates. In comparison with a control group, 1) availability of a sample solution, 2) performing rankings, and 3) an example based scale increased judgment accuracy respectively.

Eric Eller  
Research Associate, Ludwig-Maximilian-University. Munich, Germany.
The Serial Reproduction of Illusory Correlations
People perceive correlations between minorities and infrequent groups even in the absence of correlation. We found that, by forming chains of participants and transmitting information from one participant to another, these illusory correlations can become significantly and progressively stronger.

Cristina Mendonça
Psychologist. PhD student. Lisbon PhD in Social Psychology. Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon. Lisbon. Portugal.

Laura Dryjanska
Post Doc Researcher at the European/International Joint PhD Centre and Multimedia lab, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Research Paths in Latin America: the Most Fertilised Scenario for Disseminating the Social Representations Theory
The contribution shows how the dissemination of SRT in Latin America is mainly used to empirically analyse social phenomena of high societal relevance, shifting attention from the theoretical to the thematic areas, in particular Health, Education, Politics and Environment.

Teresa Forte
Early-Stage Researcher at the European/International Joint PhD in Social Representations and Communication Research Centre and Multimedia lab, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Annamaria Silvana de Rosa
Full Professor and Director of the European/International Joint PhD in Social Representations and Communication Research Centre and Multimedia lab, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Laura Dryjanska
Post Doc Researcher at the European/International Joint PhD in Social Representations and Communication Research Centre and Multimedia lab, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Intergroup Relations

Does « Je Suis Charlie » Have Similar Consequences as Mortality Salience on the Perception of North Africans?
This study shows the effects of the label "Charlie" - a recall of January 2015 terrorist attacks - on the perception of North Africans. Based on the Terror Management Theory, recalling terrorist attacks should have similar consequences: increasing prejudices, negative emotions, etc.

Siriane Limouzin

Jean François Verlhac

The Reality of Merkel’s ‘Welcome Culture’: Cosmopolitanism and Contact Differentially Predict Refugee Perception and Support
We explored the influence of cosmopolitanism and contact on people’s evaluations of refugees. Cosmopolitanism reduced the ingroup-outgroup gap in humanized perception, whilst contact exacerbated outgroup dehumanization. Cosmopolitanism mediated the effect of mind perception on support for policies regarding refugees.

Kerstin Frie
PhD Student. Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences. University of Oxford. Oxford. United Kingdom

Kunalan Manokara
PhD Candidate. School of Psychology. The University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia.

Lasana Harris
221/1670 Intergroup Contact in Social Media and its Effects on Intergroup Attitudes: Results from Three Longitudinal Studies in Facebook Groups
Results from three longitudinal studies suggest that social media, and specifically Facebook groups, can provide a context for intergroup contact, which in turn may affect intergroup attitudes. Self-disclosure and quality of contact are important variables in this context.

Eleni Kioumi
PhD candidate. Department of Journalism & Mass Communication. Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. Thessaloniki. Greece

Antonis Gardikiotis
Associate Professor of Social Psychology and the Mass Media. Department of Journalism & Mass Communication. Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. Thessaloniki. Greece

221/1675 Dehumanizing the Cruellest Beings: Different Patterns of Humanity for Evil and Aggressive Targets.
This study aims to explore the differences between evil and aggression in terms of dehumanization. The results show that people elaborate different dehumanized images of perpetrators of evil and aggressive actions.

Maria Nieves Quiles

Naira Delgado

Maria Dolores Morera

221/1681 Adapting the Italian Version of the ATLG Scale
We adapted and tested the ATLG with Italian participants. The internal consistency was high. ATLG significant correlated with other agility attitude measures' and to other relevant constructs. ATLG showed to be a valid measure of agility prejudice with Italian sample.

Alberto Rampullo
Ph.D candidate, University of Catania, Italy

Orazio Licciardello
Full Professor. University of Catania, Department of Educational Sciences, Catania, Italy.

Claudia Castiglione
University of Messina, Messina, Italy.

221/1682 Crossed Categorization and Intergroup Bias: Explaining Category Importance
Can relative importance of categorization dimension for the self explain why some categories produce more intergroup bias than others in crossed categorization setting? Using factorial survey design (N=541), we find that this is the case only for religious identity.

Lusine Grigoryan

221/1692 The Importance of Group Norms for Shaping Donations
Across three studies perceived social norms and empathy were significant positive predictors of disposition to donate. Importantly, norms moderated the effects of empathy on willingness to help. Empathy's impact on disposition to donate was stronger when norms were low.

Siugmin Lay Martinez
PhD Student/Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Royal Holloway University of London. Egham. United Kingdom

Hanna Zagellka

221/1703 Imagined Contact May Improve Anti-Roma Attitude, But it is Direct Contact That Matters: Two Studies from Slovakia
In study 1, the participants who imagined contact with a Rom reported better out-group attitude. Imagined contact had no effect on anxiety, trust and behavioural tendencies. In study 2, no effect of the cooperativeness of imagined contact on anti-Roma bias was found. In both studies, the Rom was perceived as atypical for the out-group.

Barbara Lästzicová

Monika Abraham
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Giles Academy. Boston. UK.

Pavol Babóš
Assistant Professor. Department of Political Science. Faculty of Arts. Comenius University in Bratislava. Slovakia.

Karín Szeczányaová

221/1715 Do People Associate Sympathy with Low Status Victims? The Role of Emotions and Identification
We show that hostile sexism both reduces social competition intentions through decreased confidence-related emotions and enhances social competition intentions through increased anger-related emotions. The negative indirect pathway through confidence-related emotions is moderated by participants’ level of identification with traditional women.

Elena Lemonaki
Postdoctoral Research Associate. Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King’s College London, UK.

Antony Manstead
Psychologist. Professor. School of Psychology. Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK.

Gregory Maio
Psychologist. Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Bath, Bath, UK

221/1717 Is Collective Gratitude Could Be a Way to Improve Intergroup Relations?
In 3 studies, we showed highlighting positive contributions of immigrants to the French ingroup elicit collec-
Conspiracy Beliefs Are Motivated by Intergroup Prejudice and Reduced Through Intergroup Contact

Despite an abundance of research on dehumanization and its harmful consequences, little is known about how to alleviate it. Across two studies, we found converging evidence that news of outgroup-to-ingroup helping can increase the humanity attributed to dehumanized others.

Thomas Davies

Kumar Yogeeswaran

Maykel Verkuyten

Steve Loughnan

Gender Projection, Gender Identification and Occupational Gender Segregation.

We present two studies examining the role of gender projection and gender identification in occupational sex segregation. The projection of gendered traits to the prototype of manager is moderated by social identification and that gender projection influences assessments of a prospective candidate.

Fabrice Gabarrot
Associate Prof., Psy-DREPI Lab, Université Bourgogne Franche-Comté, Dijon, France

Pierre de Oliveira
Associate Prof., Psy-DREPI Lab, Université Bourgogne Franche-Comté, Dijon, France

Thomas Carrel
Master Student, Université Bourgogne Franche-Comté, Dijon, France

How Human Are You? The Humanity Scale

Dehumanization has been mainly studied by using implicit measures that associate inherently human features to ingroups and outgroups. Two studies elaborated (study 1) and tested (study 2) a 13-item humanity scale that provided a global score of humanity.

Maria Dolores Morera
Psychologist. Professor. University of La Laguna. Tenerife. Spain

Naira Delgado
Psychologist. Professor. University of La Laguna. Tenerife. Spain

Let’s Focus On You: When The Other-Focused Nature Of Compassion and An Imagine Other-Perspective Can Ironically Reduce Regret, Responsibility and Reparation Support Among Perpetrator Group Members

We compared empathy and compassion in a context where participants’ ingroup had harmed an outgroup. An imagine self-manipulation led to less regret and reparation support than an imagine other-manipulation and compassion manipulations among low-identifiers, but to more among high-identifiers.

Wim Meerholz

Russell Spears

Kai Epstude

Witnessing Derogatory Comments Towards Outgroup Members: The Moderating Role of Social Dominance Orientation

When exposed to a prejudicial comment online, people high in Social Dominance Orientation are less inclined to evaluate the commenter negatively, and are more biased towards a group targeted by prejudice, compared to those low in Social Dominance Orientation.

Laura Forder

Charles Seger

Rose Meleady

Psychological Justification Processes in Discourse about Political Inactivity

Based on 26 focus group discussions in three countries, this study investigates the role of justification processes in relation to political inactivity. Thematic analysis shows that justification processes depend on the context and argumentative strategy rather than systematic self-esteem bolstering.

Maarten van Bezouw

Bert Klandermans

Arieke Rijken

Zsolt Enyedi

Gergő Zavecz

Marcelo Rosa

In-Group Love and Mimicry in Intergroup Relations: Collective Narcissists Respond with Anger Under Intergroup Threat.

Facial mimicry is an automatic and unconscious process during social interactions. Anger mimicry extent and negative intergroup attitudes like angry feelings
and hostility towards outgroup members are predicted by intergroup threat among collective narcissists.

Carla Murteira
PhD student, Centre for Psychological Research and Social Intervention, ISCTE-Lisbon University Institute, Lisbon, Portugal.

Agnieszka Golec de Zavala
Senior Lecturer, Goldsmiths, University of London, London, UK.

Sven Walzduz
Professor, Centre for Psychological Research and Social Intervention, ISCTE-Lisbon University Institute, Lisbon, Portugal.

221/1798 Feminist Identity and Benevolent Sexism as Predictors of Sexism Confrontation for Paternalistic vs. Egalitarian Reasons

Which men are allies in confronting sexism? It depends on ideological and motivational variables that underlie confrontation. When men identify as feminists, they confront sexism by egalitarian motives, but when they endorse benevolent sexism they confront for paternalistic reasons.

Lucía Estevan-Reina

Jesús L. Megías

Soledad de Lemus Martín

221/1806 Gendered Perceptions of the Social Value of Competitiveness

Previous research suggests women are often inclined to avoid competition with men. In order to clarify whether perceptions of women’s competitive behaviours may explain this avoidance pattern, we will present the results of three studies.

Laetitia Charalambies
PhD candidate and Teaching Assistant, Social Psychology Laboratory, University of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Fabrizio Butera
Professor, Social Psychology Laboratory, University of Lausanne, Switzerland.

221/1823 Act Sexist to Look Feminist: The Influence of Warmth on Misperceptions of Sexism.

The presented findings suggest inaccurate perceptions of antagonism between Hostile and Benevolent sexism (Glick & Fiske, 1996), are mediated by meta-perceptions of men’s disliking of women. Further, this meta-perception is related to seeing benevolent (vs hostile or non-sexist) men as feminist.

Aife Hopkins-Doyle
PhD Candidate, School of Psychology, University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom.

Robbie Sutton
Psychologist. Professor. University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom.

221/1842 Stability of Groupiness

We measured the stability of in-group favouritism over time. Personality traits such as neuroticism and openness were positively associated with the stability of in-group favouritism whereas subjective well-being and self-esteem were negatively associated with the stability.

Thomas Karl Alfred Woiczyk

Gael Le Mens

221/1845 How Age Stereotypes Affect Outcomes of Intergenerational Contact in Negatively Stereotyped Domains

Survey data revealed young adults’ intergenerational contact predicted positive attitudes towards older adults via increased warmth and competence stereotypes. Then, evaluation of an intergenerational programme in a negatively age-stereotyped context showed although competence reduced, it did not hinder attitudinal outcomes.

Lisbeth (Libby) Drury

Lindsey Cameron
Psychologist. School of Psychology. University of Kent. Canterbury. UK.

Ania Bobrowicz
Senior Lecturer in Digital Arts. School of Digital Arts. University of Kent. Canterbury. UK.

Dominic Abrams

221/1851 Towards a Portrait of EJSP in Search of Trends. The case of Ingroup/Outgroup Dynamics

Aim of the present work is to analyse EJSP through the words used in the titles of its papers as well as the trend of a particular keyword and pivotal concept – in-group-outgroup dynamics – along time. Quantitative textual analyses are employed.

Valentina Rizzoli

Arjuna Tuzzi

Alberta Contarello

221/1857 Self-Dehumanization of Patients with Schizophrenia

Schizophrenic patients and healthy people (N=100) completed 7 measures concerning perception of both groups. Schizophrenic patients appear to have lower self-esteem, perceive themselves as less warm and less competent and ascribe to themselves less typically human traits.

Marek Drogosz
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities. Warsaw. Poland.

Cooperating with ‘Us’ and ‘Them’: Learning About Group Trustworthiness Through Individual Game Interactions.

In two studies, we examined how people learn about group trustworthiness through interactions with individual group members, using the Trust Game. Providing an entitative group identity aided the learning process, and strong in-group favouritism was related to faster out-group learning.

Marieke Vermue
PhD student, School of Psychology, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK.

Charles Seger
Lecturer, School of Psychology, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK.

Rose Meleady
Lecturer, School of Psychology, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK.

221/1891 How Different Groups Relate to Places: Representations, Uses of Public Place, Identification and Cultural Continuity in a Multicultural Neighbourhood

The study examines the relationship between place identification, collective continuity, collective continuity threat, uses of public place, and representations of intergroup relations in place, and how these relations vary among three different groups of residents, in a rehabilitated multicultural neighbourhood.

Leonor Bettencourt

221/2050 Emotional Constellations in Protest Participation: Effects of Moderation, Mediation and Suppression

In the context of a movement in a Chilean Region, which involved almost 100 protest events, It shows the relev-
Attitudes, Emotion and Motivation

221/1583 You Do Not Deserve Your Success! Envy in the Workplace, Negative Emotions, and Behavioral Responses

Envy influences many spheres of social life. Two studies revealed that the workplace is the context in which people experience greater envy. Also, results showed greater perceived injustice, negative emotions, and counterproductive behaviours in the malicious envy (vs benign) condition.

Ana Mª Beltrán-Morillas Ph.D. Student. Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada. Granada, Spain

Ginés Navarro-Carrillo Psychologist. PhD Student. Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada. Granada, Spain

Inmaculada Valor Segura Psychologist. Associate Professor. Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada. Granada, Spain

Francisca Expósito Jiménez Psychologist. Professor. Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada. Granada, Spain

221/1598 The Process of Radicalization in Defense of the Occidental Culture Against the Arab Culture

The perceived oppression predicts the violent disinhibition, which predicts the intention of radicalism in defense of the own cultural group. The first relation is negatively mediated by the degree of identity while the second one is mediated by the activism.

Roberto Muelas Lobato PhD candidate. Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada. Granada, Spain
**221/1602 Participation in a Cultural Festival, Human Values and Affective Well-Being**

We investigated how a one-time attendance of a cultural festival affects the evaluation of human values and affective well-being. We found a shift towards self-transcendence values (e.g., benevolence), which in turn significantly predicted affective well-being two weeks after the festival.

Rebekka Kesberg  
Psychologist, Department of Social Psychology, Ulm University

Ronald Fischer  
Associate Professor, Centre of Applied Cross-Cultural Research, Victoria University of Wellington

Johannes Keiler  
Professor, Department of Social Psychology, Ulm University

**221/1608 Hostile Sexism Mediates the Relation Among Some Personality Factors and Intimate Partner Violence Against Women**

The influence of sexist ideology and masculine gender role stress on the relation between some personality variables and Intimate Partner Violence Against Women was examined. Implications for literature of IPVAW in the context of theoretical ecological models will be discussed.

Antonella Ludmila Zapata Calvante  
PhD Student, Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain.

Jesús L. Megías  
Lecturer, Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain.

Miguel Moya Morales  
Professor, Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain.

**221/1616 Social Identification and Resistance to Health Messages: The Moderating Role of Perceived In-Group Entativity**

High identification with in-group members has been found to be associated with an increase of resistance to health messages that challenge in-group relevant behaviors (e.g., smoking). In the current study, we showed that perceived in-group entativity moderates such an effect.

Jerome Blonde  
Aix-Marseille University

**221/1628 You Do Not Own Me!: A Meta-Analysis of Power in Intimate Partner Violence**

The aim was to analyze the literature related to power. 23 studies were included in this meta-analysis. Findings showed a moderate and a consistent effect size of domination on IPV, existing differences between clinical and community samples in control.

Sandra Nieto  
Department of Social psychology, Burgos University.

Jose Luis Gonzalez Castro  
Burgos University, Spain

Alicia Puente Martínez  
Basque Country University, Spain

Silvia Ubillos Landa  
Burgos University

**221/1630 From Violence-Filled Life to a Violence-Free Life! Coping with Intimate Partner Violence**

The aim is to test the mediation effect of coping and affect regulation between affect and the stages of change. 216 victims were interviewed. Results showed that women used different coping strategies to cope with, from a violence-filled life to a violence-free life.

Alicia Puente Martínez  
Psychologist. University of Basque Country, Department of social psychology, Spain.

**221/1631 Validation of The Gambler’s Beliefs Questionnaire in an Adolescent Sample.**

The objective of this study was to validate The Gambler’s beliefs questionnaire. The sample was comprised of 290 adolescent. It was 16 items and two related factors. It showed good psychometric properties: internal consistency, structural, convergent, and discriminant validity.

Sonia Barbero  
Burgos University, Spain.

Silvia Ubillos Landa  
Burgos University, Spain

Alicia Puente Martínez  
Basque Country University, Spain

**221/1632 Good for All, Good for Me: Explicit and Implicit Halo Effect for Sustainable Products**

Two experiments reveal a halo effect where food presented as sustainable (low CO2) is thought to be healthier and tastier than unsustainable food (high CO2). This also affects implicit measures and the price people want to pay for the food.

Caroline Leggut  
Research Fellow. School of Psychology. University of Nottingham, Nottingham. United Kingdom

**221/1633 Obstacles in Goal Pursuit: Does Motivation Influence How People Set Up Their Environment?**

We examined the influence of motivation on how individuals with a healthy eating goal set up obstacles (unhealthy foods) in their environment. Autonomously motivated participants set up unhealthy foods further away from themselves. The opposite was true for controlled motivation.

Isabelle Leduc-Cummings  
Graduate Student. Department of Educational and Counselling Psychology. McGill University. Montreal, QC. Canada.

Marina Milavskaya  
Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Carleton University. Ottawa. ON. Canada.

Janna Kline  
Graduate Student. Department of Psychology. Rutgers University. Piscataway, NJ, United States of America.

Shana Cole  
Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. Rutgers University. Piscataway, NJ. United States of America.

**221/1645 The Effects of Appetitive Food Stimuli on Attention.**

We found that appetitive food primes narrowed attention in a Navon task, replicating the findings by Gable & Harmon-Jones (2008). However, we did not find this effect in a Visual Search Task, suggesting different mechanisms underlying affective modulation of attention.

Irena Domachowska  
Psychologist. Department of General Psychology, Technische Universität Dresden

Hannes Ruge  
Psychologist. Institute of General Psychology, Technische Universität Dresden

Annette Bolte  
Psychologist, Institute of General Psychology, Technische Universität Dresden

Thomas Gschke  
Psychologist, Professor, Institute of General Psychology. Technische Universität Dresden

**221/1648 Motivation to Study the Past: How Focus on the Past Promotes Openness to Diversity in the Present**

People who are interested in local history are more tolerant of social diversity of places, display a lower ethnocentric bias in perception of the places' multicultural
Less is More: Minimal Paradigm for Cognitive Dissonance

The methods used to assess the dissonance model is criticized. A minimal paradigm derived from the original dissonance theory is proposed. Data support that exposition to discrepant information generates a dissonance arousal pattern without requiring inconsistency, self-involvement, nor behavior.

David Vaidis
Associate Professor, Institute of Psychology, Université Paris Descartes, Paris, France.

Alexis Akinwumi
PhD Student, Dept of Psychology, LAPP, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense, France.

Alexandre Bran
PhD Student, Institute of Psychology, Université Paris Descartes, Paris, France.

"Think Entrepreneur – Think Male": The Influence of Gender Stereotypes on Entrepreneurial Intentions

This study draws on the theory of planned behavior (TPB) and the "Think manager – Think male" paradigm to examine if entrepreneurs are perceived as more or less task and/or relationship oriented, and how this perception influences participants’ entrepreneurial intentions.

Ana Laguia
PhD student, Psychologist and engineer. Psychology Faculty, Department of Social and Organizational Psychology. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, UNED. Madrid. Spain.

Juan A. Moriano
Psychologist. Associate professor Psychology Faculty, Department of Social and Organizational Psychology. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, UNED. Madrid. Spain.

Cristina García-Ael
Psychologist and philiologist. Assistant professor. Psychology Faculty, Department of Social and Organizational Psychology. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, UNED. Madrid. Spain.

Recalling an Unfair Experience Reduces Adolescents’ Anti-Social Behavioral Intentions Through Increased Justice Sensitivity

An experimental study showed that recalling an unfair event (vs. a fair or neutral episode) increased observer and perpetrator justice sensitivity, which in turn decreased the willingness to behave unethically (e.g., stealing money or objects from classmates, teachers, or strangers).

Ilaria Giovannelli
PhD. Department of Political Science. University of Perugia. Perugia. Italy

Maria Giuseppina Pacilli
Associate Professor. Department of Political Science. University of Perugia. Perugia. Italy

Stefano Pagliaro
Associate Professor. Department of Neuroscience, Imaging and Clinical Science. University of Chieti. Chieti. Italy

Carlo Tomasetto
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Bologna. Bologna. Italy

Manuela Barreto

Basic Mechanisms Behind the Evaluation of Nonnative Accented Job Candidates

Nonnative listeners evaluated job candidates speaking English with distinct nonnative accents worse than candidates speaking almost native-like. Hirability evaluations were mediated via affect and competence attributions, which were partially influenced by comprehensibility perceptions. Warmth evaluations are discussed as well.

Janin Roessel

Christiane Schell

Dagmar Stahlberg
221/1773 Are You Encouraging Your Students to Cheat? How Task Instruction Style Impacts Cheating Behavior.
Integrating Achievement Goal and Self-Determination Theory, we explored this question experimentally manipulating controlled versus autonomous promotion of performance and mastery-approach goals. Results revealed lower amounts of cheating in the autonomy-supportive, mastery-approach goal condition except for participants high in self-enhancement values.

Caroline Pulferay
University of Lausanne
Maarten Vansteenkiste
University of Gent
Aliki Michou
Bilkent University

221/1737 Core Ideological Motives Mediate the Relationship Between Political Orientation and Social and Economic Conservatism: Evidence from a Turkish Sample
Opposition to equality fully mediated the relationship between political orientation and economic conservatism and resistance to change partially mediated the relationship between political orientation and social conservatism. Interestingly, religiosity and resistance to change were inversely related to economic conservatism.

Onurcan Yilmaz
Graduate Assistant. Department of Psychology. Dogus University. Istanbul. Turkey
Selahattin Adil Sarıbay
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. Bogazici University. Istanbul. Turkey.

221/1774 Evaluative Conditioning Procedures Bias Contingency Learning
An experiment shows that evaluative conditioning (EC) procedures can bias contingency learning such that CS evaluations reflect the CS-US pairings, but not the CS-US contingencies. Implications for distinguishing EC from Pavlovian conditioning are discussed.

Georg Halbeisen

221/1753 The Role of Attributional Stability in Perceived Threat vs. Challenge When Receiving a Negative Outcome
In two experiments, we found that attributions to discrimination are not necessarily less threatening than attributions to ability. Additionally, attributions to discrimination or to lack of ability have different effects depending on whether or not they are perceived as stable.

Melika Janbakhsh
PhD Student. Department of Psychology. University of Exeter
Manuela Barreto
Professor of Social and Organisational Psychology. Department of Psychology. University of Exeter
Daan Scheepers
Associate Professor in Social Psychology. Department of Psychology. Leiden University
Anna Rabinovich
Social Psychology. Senior Lecturer. Department of Psychology. University of Exeter

221/1776 Of Shoes and Plastic- And Mindsets": The Role of Implicit Theories in Consumers’ Adoption of Recycled Products
People could be characterized by a growth vs. fixed mindset. We extend this theory by showing a new application of mindsets: recycled products adoption is preferred by people with a growth mindset compared to people with fixed mindset.

Ambra Brizi
Post-Doctoral Researcher, Department of Molecular Medicine. Sapienza, University of Rome
Alessandro Biraglia
Research Fellow, Leeds University Business School, The University of Leeds
Lucia Mannetti
Full Professor, Sapienza, University of Rome

221/1782 On the Meaningfulness of Assembling Lego Models: An Interactionist Perspective
In a laboratory experiment we asked participants (N=152) to engage in assembling Lego robots. Participants either saw the models placed in front of them after having them assembled, or watched the models being immediately deconstructed after completion. We found that people with low need for meaning build more robots in the meaningful condition and less in the meaningless condition; those high in need for meaning instead created fewer robots regardless of condition.

Katarzyna Cantarero
SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty in Sopot
Wijnand Van Tilburg
King’s College London. London. United Kingdom
Agata Gasiorowska
SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty of Psychology in Wroclaw. Wroclaw. Poland
Bogdan Wojciszke
SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty in Sopot. Sopot. Poland

221/1787 Connected to TV Series: Quantifying Series Watching Engagement
Television series watching stepped into a new golden age with the appearance of online series. Being highly involved in series could potentially lead to negative outcomes, but the distinction between highly engaged and problematic viewers should be distinguished.

István Tóth-Király
Beáta Bóthe
Eszter Tóth-Fáber
MA Student of Psychology. Institute of Psychology. Eötvös Loránd University. Budapest. Hungary
Gyöző Hága
MA Student of Psychology. Institute of Psychology. Eötvös Loránd University. Budapest. Hungary
Gábor Orosz
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Institute of Psychology. Eötvös Loránd University. Budapest. Hungary

221/1788 Beliefs About Changeability of Sexual Life from the Perspective of Problematic Pornography Use and Relationship Satisfaction
Beliefs about the malleability of sexual life are related to problematic pornography use and relationship satisfaction. However, problematic pornography use did not mediate the relationship between sex mindset and relationship satisfaction. Sex mindset can be considered as a common denominator.

Beáta Bóthe
István Tóth-Király
Zsolt Demetrovics
Gábor Orosz
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Institute of Psychology. Eötvös Loránd University. Budapest. Hungary

221/1800 Between a Rock and a Hard Place: The Emotional Processing and its Impact on Ambiguity Aversion.
Everyday decisions are often made with a lack of information leading the implementation of an emotional processing. We tested of the emotional processing can...
overcome affective heuristic of the decision as the most striking bias of ambiguity averse.

Mailliez Mélody
PHD student. Laboratoire Interuniversitaire de Psychologie (LIP), Laboratoire de Psychologie et NeuroCognition (LPNC, UMR CNRS 5105). Savoie Mont Blanc University. Chambéry. France

**221/1804**

**The Interactive Influence of Group Membership and Emotional Facial Expression on the Affective Startle Reflex**

In two experiments, we examined how the combination of emotional faces and group membership influences the startle reflex. Results show an interaction of both factors, indicating that the startle reflex is sensitive to the social meaning of emotional facial expressions.

Katrin Renn
Psychologist, PhD student, General psychology and methods unit, Saarland University, Saarbrücken, Germany

Andrea Paulus
Psychologist, Post Doc, Saarland University, Saarbrücken, Germany

**221/1814**

**Recovery from Ostracism: The Effect of Ostracism Experiences on Video Gaming Attitudes, Motives and Experiences**

The adapted Social Ostracism Scale was used to assess experiences of ostracism and rejection, along with the Gaming Attitudes, Motives and Experiences Scale (GAMES). Significant group differences for gaming motivations for violence catharsis and escapism were observed for those with high experiences of social ostracism.

Jay Tamplin-Wilson
PhD Student. University of Greenwich, London. Department of Psychology, Counselling and Social Work

Rebecca Smith
Senior Lecturer in Psychology. University of Greenwich, London. Department of Psychology, Counselling and Social Work

Jessica Morgan
Senior Lecturer in Psychology. University of Greenwich, London. Department of Psychology, Counselling and Social Work

**221/1820**

**Is it a Foetus or an Unborn Baby? How Individual Linguistic Differences Reflect Abortion Attitudes and Perceptions of Humanness**

In 2 correlational studies, we analyze how people's preference to use one of the two terms used in the abortion discourse: "foetus" and "unborn child" can reveal their attitudes toward abortion and reflect deeper processes of (de)mentalization of the preborn.

Maria Babinska

Michał Bilewicz
Associate Professor. Faculty of Psychology. University of Warsaw. Warsaw. Poland

Malgorzata Molkołczak
Psychologist. PhD. La Trobe University. Melbourne. Australia

**221/1822**

**Seeing the Whole Picture? Wanting to Avoid Feeling Negative Predicts Information Processing Above and Beyond Actually Experiencing Negative Emotion**

How do people process images containing positive and negative information? As predicted, the more people want to avoid feeling negative, the more negatively they rate negative information and the less they focus on the negative when describing previously seen images.

Birgit Koopmann-Holm
Assistant Professor. Psychology Department. Santa Clara University. Santa Clara, CA, USA

Kathryn Bartel
Student. Psychology Department. Santa Clara University. Santa Clara, CA, USA

Maryam Bin Meshar
Student. Psychology Department. Santa Clara University. Santa Clara, CA, USA

Huiru Yang
Student. Psychology Department. Santa Clara University. Santa Clara, CA, USA

**221/1843**

**Gaining Benefits from Bittersweet Experiences: The Role of Focusing on Affective Inconsistency of Situation**

The results of 2 experiments show that emphasizing affective inconsistency of bittersweet situation facilitates mixed emotions which in turn bring hedonic gains in predominantly unpleasant situations or hedonic losses together with cognitive gains in predominantly pleasant situations.

Ewa Trzebinska
Faculty of Psychology SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

**221/1846**

**Explaining Loss of Trust Due to Information: Affective Reactions and Prior Levels of Trust**

A loss of trust in tap water due to information about micro-pollutants is mainly determined by affective reactions to the information (reducing the loss of trust) and the level of trust before receiving the information (increasing the loss of trust).

Robert Tobias
Zürich

**221/1850**

**Differentiating Positive Emotions Across Cultures**

The current research aims to differentiate 9 positive emotions with data from China and the US. Comparing spontaneous emotional expressions and multiple appraisal-dimensions, we observed emotion-specific patterns for both expressive behaviours and appraisals, suggesting these positive emotions are qualitatively different.

Yongqi Cong
Psychologist (PhD candidate), Department of Social Psychology. University of Amsterdam. Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Dacher Keltner
Professor, Department of Psychology. University of California, Berkeley, United States

Disa Sauter
Assistant professor, Department of Social Psychology. University of Amsterdam. Amsterdam, The Netherlands

**221/1856**

**How Gender Affects the Relationship of Political Orientation and Concern for Political Correctness**

Political orientation (conservative to liberal) predicts concern for political correctness across two sub-types, emotional response and activism (which includes correcting behaviors). It was found that both gender and importance of one’s political orientation moderated the relationship between orientation and activism.

Jubilee Dickson
Graduate Research Assistant. Department of Psychology. University of Texas at Arlington. Arlington, Texas

Jared Kenworthy
Associate Professor of Psychology. Department of Psychology. University of Texas at Arlington. Arlington, Texas. US

Paul Paulus
Distinguished Professor of Psychology. Department of Psychology. University of Texas at Arlington. Arlington, Texas. US

**221/15201**

**Conversational Norms Turn Ambiguous Information Into Powerful Arguments**

Gricean maxims may turn ambiguous information into persuasive arguments. Examples from consumer and political communication show that the perceived persuasion goal influences recipients’ interpretation, which in turn mediates persuasion. Further processes and implications were investigated.

Katharina Adam
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Mannheim. Mannheim, Germany

Michaela Wänke

**221/15202**

**Implicit Attitude Change Generalizes More Strongly to Primed (vs. Nonprimed) Related Objects**

Experimentally induced implicit attitude change toward a focal object selectively generalized to a primed (vs. nonprimed) lateral object. This provides initial evidence
for novel assumptions of the lateral attitude change (LAC) model (Glaser et al., 2015, PSPR).

Roman Linne

Ronja Boege

Frank Sieler

Tina Glaser

Gerd Bohner

We present a model of the relationship between dimensions of agency (competence) and communion (warmth) that integrates current knowledge. The model is based on a connectionist modeling approach and was verified in a series of simulation and laboratory studies.

Piotr Dragon

Daniel Wigboldus

Rob Holland

Andre Klapper

Małgorzata Kossowska

Attitudes Toward Prostitution: Cultural Norms Affect Evaluation and Message Effectiveness
A new attitudes toward prostitution (ATP) scale was developed and validated in three countries with liberal (Germany), prohibitive (Norway), and moderate legislation (Spain), respectively. Both the level of ATP and participants’ processing of prostitution-related arguments reflected their country’s legislation.

Jesús Megías

Pia-Renée Thon

Frank Sieler

Gerd Bohner

Group Processes

Exploring the Effects of Authority Illegitimacy on Intention to Participate in Collective Actions
Collective actions are often undertaken in response to figures of authority’s actions (e.g., CEOs, political leaders). Two studies will be presented that examined the effects of authority illegitimacy on intention to participate in both normative and non-normative collective actions.

Dimitrios Lampropoulos
Aix-Marseille University
Jerome Blonde
Aix-Marseille University

Why Should Youth Be Active: The Analysis of Trigger Issues?
The most important issues youth from Balkans are ready to be engaged in offline and online platforms were investigat-
**Does Perceived Social Support Mitigates the Negative Impact of Ostracism?**

With this research, we hypothesized that negative impact of ostracism could be moderated by perceived social support (PSS), particularly in the reflective stage. We found that ostracism hurts, but independently from PSS, on reflexive as well as on reflective stage.

**Anthony Cursan**
PhD, Department of Psychology, University of Rouen (France)

**Stéphéline Ginguené**
PhD Student, Department of Psychology, University of Picardie

**Béatrice Madrit**
PhD, Department of Psychology, University of Picardie

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**Is Mindfulness a Useful Tool to Improve Group Decision-Making Performance?**

Mindfulness is hypothesised to improve group performance and efficacy on a range of tasks. The present research manipulated mindfulness and evaluation anxiety showing that mindfulness did not benefit group decision-making. In fact, evaluations of group cohesion and efficacy were lower.

**Lynsey Mahmood**
School of Psychology, University of Kent

**Tim Hopthrow**
School of Psychology, University of Kent

**Georgia Rainsley de Moura**
School of Psychology, University of Kent

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**Personal Values and Attitudes Towards Immigrants: Cultural Differences Across 25 Countries**

Personal values are abstract principles that shape people’s attitudes. A multilevel analysis of European Social Survey data is used to demonstrate that cultural context plays a role in determining which values are relevant to the formation of attitudes towards immigrants.

**Vladimir Ponizovskiy**
Psychologist, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences. Jacobs University. Bremen, Germany.

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**Hey Children! Do You Feel Listened by Your Politicians?: Evaluating a Participative Democratic Programme?**

We designed a 2X2 study to evaluate a participative democratic programme. Control group versus objective group measured in two moments (pre and post intervention). Main dependent variables were related with psychological empowerment. Results showed significant main and interaction effects.

**Elena M. Morales-Marente**
Department of Social, Developmental and Educational Psychology. University of Huelva.

**Patricia García-Leiva**

**M. Soledad Palacios Gámez**

**Ivan Rodríguez Pascual**

**Juan Manuel Domínguez-Fuentes**

**Anthony Cursan**
PhD, Department of Psychology, University of Rouen (France)

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**The Impact of Perceived Diversity on Creativity in a Work Team. Two Empirical and Minimal Studies.**

Research regarding the impact of cultural diversity on creativity yields contradictory findings. This phenomenon was analysed in two empirical studies. A negative impact of perceived diversity was found on originality, whereas creativity yields contradictory findings. This phenomenon was analysed in two empirical studies.

**Benjamin Pastorelli**
PhD Student. University of Burgundy. Dijon, France

**Fabrice Gabarrot**
Professor Associate. University of Burgundy. Dijon. France.

**Edith Sales-Wuillemin**
Professor. University of Burgundy. Dijon, France.
Relational and Emotional Dynamics in Online Counter-Publics: Analysis of Eating Disorder Communities in Reddit

In this study, we analysed network structures and emotional dynamics in online eating disorder communities. In general, pro-eating disorder communities were more reciprocal, equal and active than pro-recovery communities. These communities also had different emotional dynamics.

Markus Kaakinen
Researcher, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland

David Garcia
Researcher, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Atte Oksanen
Professor, School of social sciences and humanities, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland

You Are Like Animals and We Are Real Humans: A Study About Children Dehumanization.

Two studies tested whether children associate more human terms with the ingroup and more animal terms with outgroups. Results showed children (9 to 12 years old), like adults, animalize the outgroups through explicit measures.

Verónica Betancor
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain.

Alexandra Chas
PhD Student, Department of Psychology, University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain.

Armando Rodríguez
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain.

Intergroup Connectivity and Creative Idea Generation

The present study analyzed the effect of intergroup connectivity on idea exchange between groups, as well as other variables related to idea generation, such as creativity, feasibility, and novelty. Level of connectivity was a significant predictor of these variables.

Brock Rozich
Graduate Student, Department of Psychology, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington United States of America

Robert Tait
Undergraduate Student, Department of Psychology, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington United States of America

Betinda Williams
Graduate Student, Department of Psychology, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington United States of America

Lauren Coursey
Lecturer, Department of Psychology, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington United States of America

Paul Paulus
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington United States of America

Jared Kenworthy
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington United States of America

I Am Human So I Can Suffer, But You Can’t: Social Pain as a Measure of Dehumanization

This study tested in children a new approach to dehumanize through social pain as criterion to reduce the human essence. The results confirm that boys dehumanize the outgroup through the denial of social pain as a Measure of Dehumanization.

This study tested in children a new approach to dehumanize through social pain as criterion to reduce the human essence. The results confirm that boys dehumanize the outgroup through the denial of social pain as a Measure of Dehumanization.

Verónica Betancor
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain.

Armando Rodríguez
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain.

Symmetric Analysis of Agro-Ecological Networks That Make Up Social Movements for Food Sovereignty

A symmetric analysis of an agro-ecological network is performed using discursive repertoires of constructivist social psychology and multi-sited ethnography as a method. It is shown how actors use everyday conversations to construct social movements for food sovereignty.

Paula Andrea Tamayo Montoya
Doctoranda, University of the Valley, Colombia.

Nelson Molina Valencia
University of the Valley, Colombia.

Conflict and Compatibility Between Religious and Occupational Identities in the Workplace: A Systematic Review

With a systematic review on the relationship between religious and occupational identities we focus on costs and benefits of expressing religious identity at work. We develop a theoretical model that specifies antecedents and consequences of integrating multiple identities.

Ilka H. Gleibs
Psychologist, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science, London School of Economics and Political Science.

The Experience and Management of Conflict Between Multiple Identities: Do the Types of Identities Matter?

Although the experience of conflict between multiple identities based on roles, relationships and social categories is similar, greater use of all management strategies is associated with conflicts between multiple roles relative to conflicts between multiple relationships or social categories.

Janelle M. Jones
Psychologist, Lecturer, Department of Biological and Experimental Psychology, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom.

Investigating the Structure, Antecedents, and Consequences of Multiple Identities of Turkish-Origin High School Students in Germany

Turkish-origin adolescents’ dual identity [German-Turkish] was compatible with their national identity [German], but incompatible with their ethnic identity [Turkish]. Contact with Germans predicts higher integration via national identity, whereas social ties to Turkish predict lower integration via ethnic identity.

Laura Froehlich
Psychologist, Institut für Psychologie, Fern Universität in Hagen, Hagen, Germany.

Social Support in Intercultural Sojourns: The Impact of Social Support on Identification, Integration and Well-Being

Sojourners may develop a social identity with the receiving country and integrate this identity with existing identities. The current study demonstrates longitudinally that different forms of social support foster the identity development and well-being for sojourners specifically over time.

Christina Matschke
Psychologist, Leibniz-Institut für Wissensmedien, Knowledge Media Research Center, Tübingen, Germany.

Private and Public Racial Identities Among Multi-Race Individuals in Malaysia and Singapore

This paper shows that ethnic identity negotiation among Malaysian and Singaporean multi-ethnic individuals takes place strategically at both private and public levels as it is influenced by political racial categorisation and race-based policies employed by the Malaysian and Singapore governments.

Geetha Reddy
PhD Student, Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science, London School of Economics and Political Science.
A pilot study (N = 80) designed to introduce attachment insecurity-reducing strategies in romantic couples revealed challenges in recruiting and engaging avoidant individuals, including being flagged for procedural issues, not meeting initial requirements, or being unwilling/unable to follow instructions.

Madoka Kumashiro
Psychologist, Lecturer, Department of Psychology, Goldsmiths, University of London. London, UK.

Ximena Arriaga
Psychologist, Professor, Department of Psychological Sciences, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, USA.

221/1613 The Role of Affective and Cognitive Individual Differences in Social Perception

In two studies we aim to integrate research on social perception and affective–cognitive attitude content, exploring whether the extent to which individuals consider and evaluate warmth–relevant and competence–relevant information is associated with affective–cognitive individual differences.

Antonio Aquino
Chieti-Pescara University, Italy

Geoffrey Haddock
Professor, Cardiff University, Wales

Gregory Maio
Professor, Bath University, England

Lukas Wolf
Cardiff University, Wales

Francesca Romana Alparone
Professor, Chieti-Pescara University, Italy

221/1634 Attribution Processes in Confrontation Between High Achievers

We argue that equality of high performance leads to refuse external attributions because of the self-threat equality elicits. Three experiments showed that equality between high achievers led to task-related attribution refusal; this effect disappeared when competence threat was removed.

Marie-Pierre Fayant
Assistant Professor in Social Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Paris Descartes University. Paris, France.

Alain Guimazade
Assistant Professor in Social Psychology, Department of Psychology, Geneva University. Geneva, Switzerland.

Gabriel Mugny
Assistant Professor in Social Psychology, Department of Psychology, Geneva University. Geneva, Switzerland.

221/1643 The Influence of Induced Similarity Between Co-Actors on the Joint Simon Effect

The present study tested whether the Joint Simon Effect (JSE) was influenced by induced similarity between the co-actors – who were seated in two different rooms. Our results revealed a classical JSE but a limited influence of the similarity manipulation.

Cedric Bouquet
Centre de Recherches sur la Cognition et l’Apprentissage, University of Poitiers. CNRS. Poitiers, France

Virginie Quintard
Centre de Recherches sur la Cognition et l’Apprentissage, University of Poitiers. CNRS. Poitiers, France

Stéphane Jouffre
Centre de Recherches sur la Cognition et l’Apprentissage, University of Poitiers. CNRS. Poitiers, France

221/1644 Parent’s Worries Regarding Their Child/-/Ren Safety in the Traffic Situations: A Qualitative Study

In our study, we wanted to find out what worries parents thinking about their child/ren in a traffic situation. We used DBQ and asked one open-ended question. Results showed that respondents regard other drivers as most dangerous elements in traffic situations.

Inese Muzikante
Researcher, University of Latvia. Department of Psychology, Riga Latvia.

221/1656 Relationships Between Remembered Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood, and Psychological Adjustment and Fear of Intimacy Among Polish Adults

Two studies explored the relationship between Polish college-age adults’ remembrances of parental acceptance-rejection, their psychological maladjustment, and fear of intimacy. The higher the parental acceptance, the better was the adjustment, while parental rejection predicted higher fear of intimacy.

Joanna Roszak
Psychologist, Associate Professor, Institute of Social Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland

Ania Filus
Psychologist, Ph.D., Senior Research Associate, Center for Self-Report Science, Center for Social & Economic Research, University of Southern California

221/1705 Examining the Mediators of Observers’ Reactions towards the Target and the Sources of Ostracism

We examined how observing ostracism affects feelings, impression, and behavioral tendencies. We showed that observing ostracism increased money donations to targets (and decreased money donation to sources) through the mediation of lowered need satisfaction and negative impression towards the sources.

Daniele Paolini
Psychologist, University of Chieti-Pescara. Italy

Stefano Pagliaro
Professor, University of Chieti-Pescara. Italy

Francesca Romana Alparone
Professor, Chieti-Pescara University, Italy

Ilja van Beest
Professor, Tilburg University. The Netherlands

221/1720 From Emotion to Behaviour: Women’s Responses to Sexism in Face to Face Interactions

Observations of real face-to-face interactions showed that female participants rarely confronted sexist remarks from a man. Those who confronted expressed more anger and granted more importance to the benefits associated with confrontation, than those who did not.

Patricia Mélotte
PhD. Student, Université libre de Bruxelles. Belgique

Licata Laurent
Professor, Université libre de Bruxelles. Belgique

221/1751 Bystanders’ Intervention in Episodes of IPVAW: Influence of Severity and Relationship with Victim and Perpetrator

Bystanders’ perceived severity of an episode of IPVAW interacts with their closeness to the victim in predicting behavioral intentions to intervene.

Liliana Neira
Psychologist, PhD Student Social Psychology Program, University of Granada. Granada, Spain

Jesús L. Megias
Professor, Experimental Psychology Department. University of Granada. Granada, Spain

Miguel Moya Morales
Professor, Social Psychology Department. University of Granada. Granada, Spain

221/1752 He Loves or Controls me? Attachment Styles, Myths About Love and Social Evaluation of Cyber Control.

Variables related to social evaluation of cyber-control and traditional-control were compared. Participants perceived more negatively traditional-control than cyber-control, and the form of partner control (technological/traditional) moderated the relationship between social evaluation of control and attachment styles and myths about love.

Laura del Carmen Torres Vega
Psychologist, PhD Student, University of Granada. Granada, Spain

Josefa Ruiz Romero
Psychologist, Professor, University of Granada. Granada, Spain.

Miguel Moya Morales
Psychologist, Professor, University of Granada. Granada, Spain.
Why We Need to Talk: Deriving Meaning in Interpersonal Communication
The current research investigated whether the meaning that is gained through social relationships can promote well-being. 3 studies explored how the perceived meaning of a conversation allows us to make sense of the world and influences our happiness and satisfaction.
Kirsty Gardiner
PhD student, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK
Janelle Jones
Assistant Professor, Department of Experimental Psychology, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK
Madoka Kumashiro
Senior Lecturer, Department of Psychology, Goldsmiths University of London, London, UK
Kate Hefferon
Senior Lecturer, Department of Psychology, University of East London, London, UK

Feeling Understood Predicts Relationship Efficacy Beliefs
Simultaneously modeling emotional similarity, having an empathically accurate partner, and feeling that one understands the partner’s feelings shows that the latter matters most for perceived relationship efficacy in a one-week daily diary study with 100 elderly German couples.
Hannah Schade
Berlin

The Benefit and Risk of Illusion in Close Relationship
We examine the influence of positive and negative illusion on the trajectory of well-beings. Results shown positive illusion help maintain the relationship over time, yet individual with strong negative illusion tend to have a smoother decreasing trajectory of depressive symptoms.
Wei-Fang Lin
Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Chung Yuan Christian University
Tsui-Shan Li
Professor, Department of Child and Family Studies, Fu Jen Catholic University

Empathy and Moral Emotions in Post-Apartheid South-Africa: An FMRI Investigation
We investigated behavioral and FMRI responses of White and Black South Africans to in- and out-group physical and social pain. Results suggest that group membership affects how readily we project ourselves into another’s reality to share and understand their experiences.
Melika Fourie
Studies in Historical Trauma and Transformation, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch, South Africa
Dan J. Stein
Department of Psychiatry and MRC Unit on Anxiety and Stress Disorders, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
Mark Solms
Department of Psychology, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
Pumla Gobodo-Madikizela
Studies in Historical Trauma and Transformation, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch, South Africa
Jean Decety
Department of Psychology and Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, United States

Power Satisfaction as Mediator between Power Perceptions and Sexual Dating Violence among Turkish College Students
This study focused on the associations among power perceptions, power satisfaction, and sexual dating violence perpetration and found that power satisfaction mediated the association between power perceptions and sexual dating violence perpetration among Turkish college students.
Ezgi Toplu-Demirtaş
Lecturer. Education Department. Kocaeli University. Izmit, Turkey

Prevalence and Predictors of Sexual Aggression Victimization and Perpetration among Youth: Evidence from Poland.
The study examined the prevalence and predictors of sexual aggression victimization and perpetration in a sample of Polish youth. The results indicate that variables related to youths’ sexual cognition and behavior are significant predictors of sexual aggression victimization and perpetration.
Paulina Tomaszewska
Lecturer. Department Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany
Barbara Krahe
Department of Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany

Sexual Victimization Among Chilean and Turkish College Students: A Cross-Cultural Analysis of Vulnerability Factors
The present contribution examines vulnerability factors of sexual victimization among college students in Chile and Turkey. Path analyses revealed a similar function of sexual scripts, risky sexual behavior, sexual self-esteem, and sexual assertiveness but a different role of religiosity.
Isabel Schuster
University of Potsdam, Germany
Barbara Krahe
Department of Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany

Cultural and Individual Factors Determine Physical Aggression Between Married Partners: Evidence from 34 Countries
The study compared the prevalence of physical aggression among married partners in 34 countries and examined its association with cultural factors, demographic variables, and couple variables. Due to high intercorrelations between the cultural factors, an aggregated emancipation index was proposed.
Christine Ebbeler
PhD student. Department of Psychology, University of Bonn. Bonn, Germany
Ina Grau
Lecturer. Department of Psychology. University of Bonn. Bonn, Germany.
Rainer Banse
Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Bonn. Bonn, Germany.

Self and Identity

“It Takes a Man to Put Me on the Bottom”: Gay Men’s Experiences of Masculinity and Sex
Gay men’s sexual position identities may be related to perceptions of masculinity. Data from interviews with gay men indicated that the importance of masculinity and femininity are variable within and between gay men, affecting the position adopted in anal intercourse.
James Ravenhill
Doctoral Research Student. School of Psychology. University of Sussex. Brighton. United Kingdom

The Self and the Collective: Narrative Analysis of Worldview and Identity Construction
We used narrative interviews to examine the personal construction of worldviews. The focus of the study is the interconnection between personal and social level of identity construction through identical psychological motives and how it possibly affects collective behaviour.
Bálint Takács
Associate Researcher. Department of Social and Organizational Psychology, Institute of Psychology, University of Pécs, Hungary
221/1674 Still No Evidence for Ego Depletion: Ambivalent Choices Do Not Reduce Self-Control

We report results from a pre-registered study designed to maximize the probability of detecting the ego depletion effect in the context of ambivalent decision-making. Our sequential Bayes factor analysis revealed substantial evidence in favor of a null effect.

PierpaoLO Primoceri
Psychologist. Chair of Social Psychology. Department of Psychology. University of Zurich. Switzerland.

Johannes Ulrich
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Zurich. Zurich, Switzerland.

221/1677 Detection of Social Identities in Written Text: Mathematical Models Outperform Humans When Deception is Used

A logistic model of linguistic style features is used to reliably detect a salient social identity in written text even when the author pretends to hold the opposing identity. Human judges perform only at chance level when deception is used.

Miriam Koschate-Reis

Avelie Stuart

Laura Smith

221/1688 The Impact of Consumer Culture on Parenthood Experience

Consumer culture affects many areas of human life including experience of being a parent. As a result, the commercialization of parenting appeared. Possible social and psychological consequences and ways to control this phenomenon will be discussed with Poland as an example.

Aleksandra Jasielska
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Adam Mickiewicz University. Poznań. Poland

Renata Maksymiuk
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Faculty of Education and Psychology. Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. Lublin. Poland

221/1699 Collective Self-Esteem as a Predictor of Female Soccer Players' Behavioural Self-Handicapping Under Collective Identity Threat

Female players engaged in behavioural self-handicapping before a soccer test when their collective identity was threatened. Private and public collective self-esteem (CSE) were associated with opposite patterns. Private CSE seems to buffer against collective threat whereas public CSE reinforces it.

Anais Plaquet
Ph. D. Student – Univ. Bourgogne Franche-Comté – Dijon, France

Philippe Castel
Full Professor - Univ. Bourgogne Franche-Comté – Dijon, France

Lucie Finez
Associate Professor - Univ. Bourgogne Franche-Comté – Dijon, France

221/1700 Dual Citizens or Divided Loyalties? The Impact of Identity Integration on Intergroup Relations

First- and second- generation immigrants’ level of identity integration in regards to their national identities related to differences in intergroup measures, including those of collective action. SEM analysis found the model to have significant pathways and good fit.

Andrea Belgrade

Fiona Lee

221/1708 The Relationships Between Prototypicality, Social Identification, and Health in an Emerging Social Context

We examined the relationships between prototypicality, social identification, and indicators of health and well-being within an emerging social context. Being prototypical of an emerging group in this context was positively associated with well-being through identification with this group.

Dale Weston

Jennifer Howell
Ohio University. Athens, OH, USA

Stefano De Dominics
Department of Business and Management. Università LUISS Guido Carli. Roma, Italy. IRSPA - Interuniversity Research Centre for Environmental Psychology. Sapienza Università di Roma. Roma, Italy.

Namkje Koudenburg
Social and Organizational Psychology. University of Groningen. Groningen. The Netherlands

David Loschelder
Business Psychology and Experimental Methods. Leuphana University Lüneburg. Germany

Katrien Fransen
Department of Kinesiology. KU Leuven. Leuven. Belgium

221/1715 Ageing Well through Self-Other Positioning

Referring to SR theory, the present study focuses on how the elderly construct their own identity positioning themselves in relation to Others. Episodic interviews were analysed to identify main points-of-views in thinking about oneself in this period of economic crisis.

Alberta Contarello
Full Professor. Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education and Applied Psychology. University of Padua. Italy

Valentina Rizzoli
PhD Student. Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education and Applied Psychology. University of Padua. Italy

Diego RomaiolI
PhD Doctor. Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education and Applied Psychology. University of Padua. Italy

221/1716 Identity Motives Underlying Building Self-Employer Brand Relationship

By integration of the theory of 6 identity motives and data-driven approach, the multi-stage mixed method project developed the multidimensional and multilevel model of motives underlying the attitudes towards employer brands, personality antecedents and psychological outcomes.

Małgorzata Styshko-Kunkowska
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Faculty of Psychology. University of Warsaw. Warsaw. Poland

221/1717 A Factorial Survey Design to Study Moral Transgressions

Using a factorial survey, we developed 10 vignettes describing micro transgressions. Seven factors were manipulated in the vignettes. From them, only need of the victim, intensity of the transgression and probability of being detected affected the proclivity to commit transgressions.

Jorge Manzi
Professor. Escuela de Psicología. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Santiago. Chile

Héctor Carvacho
Assistant Professor. Escuela de Psicología. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Santiago. Chile

David Torres
Assistant Professor. Escuela de Psicología. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Santiago. Chile

Carlos Cayumán
Researcher. Centro de Medición MIDEUC. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Santiago. Chile
Energy identities, defined by environmental consciousness and agency, affect social representations of sustainable energy (SE). Consumers associate sensitivity to SE; Daydreamers and Activists refer to savings and management; only Energy citizens consider distributed and citizens’ production essential to SE.

Mauro Sarrica
Professor. Department of Communication and Social Research. Sapienza University of Rome. Rome. Italy

Sonia Brondi
Dr. Department of Communication and Social Research. Sapienza University of Rome. Rome. Italy

Why are Big Five-Fit Effects with the Socio-Geographic Context so Small? The Contextual Refinement Hypothesis
In a sample of 97,003 Germans, we find evidence that the relationship between regional socio-geographic fit and self-esteem is moderated by residence time. The results confirm our hypothesis that socio-geographical contexts are particularly important for residents new to the context.

Tobias Ebert
University of Mannheim. Mannheim. Germany.

Jochen Gebauer
University of Mannheim. Mannheim. Germany.

Peter J. Rentfrow
University of Cambridge. Cambridge. United Kingdom.

Samuel D. Gosling
University of Texas at Austin. Austin. USA and University of Melbourne. Melbourne. Australia.

Wiebke Bleidorn
University of California. Davis. USA.

Jeff Potter
Atof Inc.. Cambridge, Massachusetts. USA.

Feeling to Be on a Path to the End of a Task Influence Learning Mindset
When there is a path from the present to a future self, adults and children directed more behavior toward this future self (Oyserman, 2007, Nurra & Oyserman, 2015). We showed this is the same also during a task.

Cécile Nurra
Associate Professor of Psychology. Department of Education. University of Grenoble Alpes. Grenoble. France.

Daphna Oyserman
Professor of Psychology, Education and Communication. University of Southern California. Los Angeles. USA.

What a Story! Applying Introspection-Based Procedures in a Cross-Cultural Context
Self-conscious emotions are considered to be culture-dependant. In a cross-cultural study Anglo-Americans identified emotions more accurately than did the Poles and made more precise distinctions among its cognitive aspects. Judgment reaction times suggested Anglo-Americans were processing stories more deliberately and engaging in more introspection while reading them.

Barnaba Danieluk
Psychologist. Institute of Psychology. Marie Curie-Sklodowska University. Lublin. Poland

Exploring the Role of Culture in Workspace Personalisation
This research involves semi-structured interviews, photographing and observing participants’ workspaces. It reveals cultural similarities and differences in the attitudes, processes and effects of workspace personalisation. This study is the first to investigate the role of culture in workspace personalisation.

Yuefei Cao
University of Bath

Counteractive Control Over Temptations: Promoting Resistance Through Enhanced Perception of Conflict and Goal Value
Experience sampling was used to investigate people’s everyday practice of counteractive control. Results indicated that perceived temptation prompted stronger resistance and restraint of behaviors, and also revealed the underlying process of which personality factors had significant impacts at different stages.

Yuka Ozaki
Psychologist. Associate Professor. Department of Social Psychology. Toyo University. Tokyo. Japan

Takayuki Goto
Assistant Professor, Center for the Promotion of Excellence in Higher Education, Kyoto University. Kyoto. Japan.

Mai Kobayashi
Assistant Professor, Department of Interpersonal and Social Psychology. Rissho University. Tokyo. Japan.

Wilhelm Hofmann
Professor, Social Cognition Center Cologne, University of Cologne. Cologne, Germany.
221/204
The Powerful Influence of Social Norms in Intergroup Relations
Manuel Falla Room

Prejudice reduction interventions are largely ineffective. The speakers demonstrate one reason why: Intergroup behavior is guided by descriptive norms – people’s beliefs about what their peers think. The reported findings provide groundwork for developing effective interventions to improve intergroup relations.

Chair:
Markus Brauer
Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Wisconsin-Madison WI. USA.

221/20401 Can Large-Scale Interventions Foster Social Integration and Encourage Social Change?

We evaluate whether a nation-wide residential programme fosters social integration among adolescents of different ethnic backgrounds. Two studies (N ↑ 8,000) provide mixed evidence for its ability to improve attitudes and effect social change. We offer recommendations for contact-based interventions.

Nils Karl Reimer

Angelika Benz

Katharina Schmid

Miles Hewstone

221/20402 Third Party Prejudice as a Driver of Hiring Discrimination

Eight experiments investigated a process of social accommodation whereby individuals discriminate against women based on the assumed biases of others (third-party prejudice), independent of (and often inconsistently with) personally-held attitudes toward women, and despite leading to feelings of guilt.

Andrea Vial
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Yale University. New Haven CT. USA.

Victoria L. Bresecoll
Psychologist. School of Management. Yale University. New Haven. CT. USA.

John F. Dovidio
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. Yale University. New Haven CT. USA.

221/20403 Creating Inclusive Climates with Descriptive Norms Messaging

In three field and laboratory experiments (N=893), we test the effectiveness of descriptive norms messages, suggesting to students that most of their peers engage in inclusive behaviors. We find that these messages positively affect intergroup attitudes and feelings of inclusion.

Markus Brauer

Sohad Murrar


Participants received ingroup, outgroup and societal norms (competition vs. cooperation) and allocated money in an intergroup competition. Whereas children allocated in line with descriptive group norms, adolescents and adults also took societal norms into consideration by moderating their ingroup bias.

Luke McGuire
Psychologist. Goldsmiths, University of London. UK.

Michael T. Rizzo

Melanie Kilren

Anthony Manstead
Psychologist. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. UK

Adam Rutland
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of London. UK

221/20405 Ingroup Entitativity Licenses Outgroup Prejudice: The Role of Collective Responsibility Judgments

People judge prejudice as more legitimate when the prejudiced individual holds membership in an entitative group. Entitative groups are held collectively responsible for individuals’ prejudice – and collective responsibility makes the individuals themselves seem to have greater justification for their behavior.

Daniel Effron

Eric D. Knowles
Psychologist. New York University. New York NY. USA.

221/108
A New Look at Attitude Change: Thought Validation, Depletion, Individual Differences and training as Antecedents

Machuca Room

This symposium introduces novel approaches to attitude change and their implications. Five talks will present research showing how attitude change is facilitated by processes of (a) thought validation, (b) self-control, (c) affective and cognitive individual differences and (d) behavioral responses.

Chair:
Guy Itzchakov
Graduate student. University Of Haifa. Haifa. Israel.

221/10801 Matching Violent Videogames and Trait Aggressiveness: A Self-Validation Perspective

Violent video games and trait aggressiveness have been shown to produce negative outcomes when operating in isolation. We show that they could also lead to positive judgments when they operate in conjunction (matching) and when they operate through meta-cognitive processes.

David Santos
Graduate student. Department of Psychology. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Madrid. Spain

Miguel A.M Cárdbaca
Professor. Department of Psychology. Centro Universitario Villanova. Madrid. Spain

Pablo Brinot
Professor. Department of Psychology. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Madrid. Spain

Richard E Petty
Professor. Department of Psychology. Ohio State University. Columbus. Ohio

221/10802 Attitude Change as a Function of the Number of Words in which Thoughts Are Expressed

The ease with which thoughts are expressed varies as a function of the number of words required to express them and the importance of the task. Then, ease from number of words interacting with task importance affects validation of thoughts.

Beatriz Gandarillas
Professor. Department of Psychology. Universidad Francisco de Vitoria. Madrid. Spain

Pablo Brinot
Professor. Department of Psychology. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Madrid. Spain
221/10803 Ego Depletion Breaks Attitude-Behavior Association  
We tested the role of ego depletion in moderating attitude-behavior association. We hypothesized that in the face of persuasion attempts ego-depletion will create a stronger change in attitude than in behavior. Two experiments (N’s = 98, 104) supported for our hypothesis.  
Guy Itzhakov  
Graduate Student. University of Haifa. Haifa. Israel  

221/10804 Affective and Cognitive Orientations in Intergroup Perception  
Three studies examined Need for Affect (NFA) and Need for Cognition (NFC) in intergroup perception. Results showed NFA predicts preferences for stereotypically warm groups over stereotypically cold groups, whereas NFC predicts preferences for stereotypically competent groups over stereotypically incompetent groups.  
Lukas J Wolf  
Postdoctoral Researcher. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. Wales  
Gregory R Maio  
Professor. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. Wales  
Ulrich von Hecker  
Professor. School of Psychology. Cardiff University. Cardiff. Wales

221/10805 Training Your Unhealthy Preferences Away? Changing Evaluations Towards Food by Employing Training Procedures  
Effects of training on evaluation towards food items was tested in nine studies. The approach avoidance training revealed no evidence, whereas the GO-Nogo training procedure robustly showed devaluation effects. Implications and differences of the training will be discussed.  
Rob Holland  
Professor. Department of Social Psychology Radboud University. University of Amsterdam. The Netherlands  
Zhang Cehn  
Graduate Student. Department of Social Psychology Radboud University. The Netherlands  
Daniela Becker  
Graduate Student. Department of Social Psychology. University of Amsterdam. The Netherlands  
Niels Jostmann  
Professor. Department of Social Psychology. University of Amsterdam. The Netherlands  
Reinout Wiers  
Professor. Department of Developmental Psychology. University of Amsterdam. The Netherlands  
Ap Dijkstra  
Professor. Behavioral Science Institute. Radboud University. The Netherlands  
Harm Veling  
Professor. Behavioral Science Institute. Radboud University. The Netherlands

221/222 Fiction and Social Cognition  
Machado Room  
We learn about others and how to learn about others through everyday encounters. These skills are also developed and refined through engagement with fictional worlds. From the capacity to read others, to the development of attitudes, fiction impacts social cognition.  
Chair:  
Emanuele Castano  
Professor of Psychology. Department of Psychology. New School for Social Research. New York [NY]. United States

221/22201 Patterns of Mindreading Unique to Fiction  
Drawing on different genres from multiple national literary traditions, I show that fiction consistently exhibits a pattern of recursive embedment of mental states found only occasionally or not at all in other forms of discourse.  
Lisa Zunshine  
Bush-Holbrook Professor of English. University of Kentucky. Lexington. KY. United States

221/22202 Reading Literary Fiction Improves Theory of Mind: A Replication and Extension to the Moral Domain  
A pre-registered experiment revealed a moderated (by familiarity with fiction) positive effect of reading condition (literary vs. genre fiction) on the RMET, and a main effect on a test of theory of mind in the context of moral judgments.  
David Comer Kidd  
Emanuele Castano  

221/22203 Linguistic Markers Associated with Complex Representations of Others’ Mental States: Reflective Function in Literary Fiction  
Linguistic analysis of fictional texts revealed that literary fiction is more likely to contain markers of high RF than genre fiction. Moreover, markers of RF partially mediated the effect that reading literary fiction has on ToM performance.  
Martino Ongis  
David Comer Kidd  
Emanuele Castano  

221/22204 Emotions and the Persuasion Through Fictional Stories  
An experiment on the persuasive power of fictional stories is presented. Facial expressions were analyzed continuously while recipients watched a short movie. Emotional responses that were consistent with the events unfolding predicted beliefs implied by the story.  
Markus Appel  
Professor. Psychology Department. University of Koblenz-Landau. Germany  
Constanze Schreiner  
Research Associate and Doctoral Student at IKM. University Koblenz-Landau. Germany

221/22205 Exercising social cognition through fiction  
Chair:  
Susan T. Fiske  

221/135 How to make diversity work? Majority and minority perspectives on intergroup contact, equality, and trust  
Picasso Room  
This symposium investigates how diversity and intergroup contact relate to ingroup and intergroup outcomes. We examine majority and minority perspectives on equality, diversity norms and trust. We highlight the role of norms and policies at the macro and meso level.  
Chair:  
Judit Kende  

18th General Meeting of the European Association of Social Psychology
221/13501 When Institutional Support Shapes the Prejudice-Reducing Effect of Intergroup Contact: A 20-Country Multilevel Study

This research demonstrated that inclusive institutional settings enhance the prejudice-reducing effects of positive intergroup contact. Multilevel models across 20 European countries revealed that prejudice reduction was greater in countries where integration policies are supportive and inclusive rather than exclusive.

Eva G.T. Green
Psychologist. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. University of Lausanne. Lausanne. Switzerland

Emilio Paolo Visintin
Psychologist. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. University of Lausanne. Lausanne. Switzerland

Oriane Sarrasin
Psychologist. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. University of Lausanne. Lausanne. Switzerland

Miles Hewstone

221/13502 Extending Trust to Immigrants: Generalized trust, Cross-Group Friendship and Anti-Immigrant Sentiments in 21 European Societies

Ethnic diversity has been believed to deteriorate trust and increase prejudice. Using representative survey data covering 21 European societies, we counteract this claim by showing that ethnic diversity does not diminish generalized trust but instead offers opportunity for intergroup contact.

Meta van der Linden
Psychologist. Centre for Political Science Research. Faculty of Social Sciences. University of Leuven. Leuven, Belgium

Marc Hooghe
Political Scientist. Centre for Political Science Research. Faculty of Social Sciences. University of Leuven. Leuven, Belgium

Thomas de Vroome
Social Scientist. European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations. Utrecht University. Utrecht. The Netherlands

Colette van Laar

221/13503 Consequences of Three Interethnic School Mergers on Intergroup Attitudes, Psychological Wellbeing and Educational Aspirations

A longitudinal study of three interethnic school mergers examines and finds support for the role of social identification and equity norms in shaping intergroup attitudes, psychological wellbeing and educational aspirations among ethnic majority and minority students.

Katharina Schmid
Psychologist. ESADE Business School. Ramon Llull University. Barcelona. Spain

Miles Hewstone

221/13504 Building Social Cohesion in Ethnically Diverse Communities

The current research examines the impact of community-based interventions on social cohesion and tolerance. In line with predictions, inclusivity norms and social identity processes were found to play an important role in explaining the impact of community programs.

Katherine J. Reynolds
Psychologist. Research School of Psychology. Australian National University. Canberra. Australia

Benjamin M. Jones
Psychologist. Research School of Psychology. Australian National University. Canberra. Australia

Kathleen Klik
Psychologist. Research School of Psychology. Australian National University. Canberra. Australia

Luisa Batalha
Psychologist. School of Psychology NSW. Australian Catholic University. Strathfield. Australia

Emina Subasic
Psychologist. School of Psychology. University of Newcastle. Callaghan. Australia

221/13505 Majority Group Belonging Without Minority Group Distancing? The Interplay of Majority Friendship and Perceived Inequality

We surveyed 1200 immigrant youth and found majority friendship and equality related to enhanced belonging to the majority group. Majority friendship was related to self-group distancing from minority group when intergroup relations were unequal, but not when they were equal.

Kendis Judit

Gül塞尔 Baydu
Psychologist. Kadir Has University. Istanbul. Turkey

Karen Phalet

van Laar Colette

221/86 Social Status and Power Alter Sensitivity to Others and the Self

Dinner 1 Room

Individuals’ social status and power influence how much they attend to others and themselves and whether other people pay attention to them. This symposium includes four talks that present boundary conditions to these effects and consequences for decision-making and judgment.

Chair:

Petra Schmid

221/8601 How Social Rank Shapes Visual Processing

We examined the role of visual attention for coordinating interactions within social hierarchies. Using electroencephalography, we discovered that social rank prioritizes visual processing. Importantly, we found that higher rank only guides onlookers’ visual attention like a useful tool when task-relevant.

Matthias S Gobel
Psychologist. Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences. Sage Center for the Study of the Mind. University of California at Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara. USA

Tom Bullock
Psychologist. Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences. University of California at Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara. USA

Daniel C Richardson

Hee Jung Kim
Psychologist. Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences. University of California at Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara. USA

Barry Giesbrecht
Psychologist. Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences. University of California at Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara. USA

221/8602 Social Class and the Motivational Relevance of Other Human Beings: Evidence from Visual Attention

Across three studies, we directly and conceptually replicate the finding that higher-class individuals attend less to human beings in their environment. We use multiple methodologies [wearable technology, eye-tracking, change-detection task] and diverse participant samples to document this effect.

Pia Dietze
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. New York University. New York. USA

Eric Knowles

Granada July 5-8, 2017
221/6403 Powerlessness Impedes the Processing and Recognition of Faces
In three studies, low power feelings impeded early face encoding and configural/holistic face processing and led to poorer face recognition and social decision-making. These results suggest a basis for low-power individuals’ typical disadvantage in social interactions.

Petra Schmid
Psychologist. Department of Management, Technology, and Economics. Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH Zurich). Zurich, Switzerland

David M Amodio
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. New York University. New York, USA.

221/6404 Social Power Increases Reliance on Experiential Information: The Case of Motor Fluency
Four studies show that power (induced via situational recall) increases reliance on motor fluency experiences [from motoric resonance, extracocular muscle training, dominant hand restriction, chronic inter-individual differences] in aesthetic preference judgments concerning a variety of targets (pictures, movements, objects, letters).

Kari-Andrew Woltin

Ana Guinote

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221/64 What is Inaction? Challenging Existing Interpretations of the Meaning of (Collective) Action and Inaction.
Dinner 2 Room
Many fields in psychology focus on action versus inaction (e.g., stress-coping, collective action, motivation literatures). The present symposium brings together different theoretical perspectives on action versus inaction and (re)considers the meaning of inaction.

Chair: Katherine Stroebe

221/6401 Communication and Thought about Inaction
I will discuss thought and communication about inaction, as well as the effects of these processes on actual behavior. I will review our findings about evaluations of inaction, accuracy advantages of inactions, and effects on compliance with public policies.

Dolores Albarracin
Prof. Dolores Albarracín, Psychology, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, United States

221/6402 A Disaster Unfolding: The Meaning of Inaction in Response to Collective Injustice
Does lack of collective action mean that people are inactive in response to injustice? Our work reveals that collective injustice elicits a broader range of actions than so far studied. It challenges existing interpretations of action and inaction.

Katherine Stroebe
Associate Professor. Social Psychology, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands

Tom Postmes
Professor, social psychology, University of Groningen, Groningen, NL

Carla Roos
Research master student, Social Psychology, University of Groningen, Groningen, NL

221/6403 Predictors and Correlates of Political Inaction
Lower SES compared to higher SES individuals have a stronger tendency to remain politically inactive because they experience less group efficacy. However, inaction correlates with minor acts of personal resistance towards the political system.

Julia Becker
Professor, Social Psychology, University of Osnabrueck, Osnabrueck, Germany

221/6404 Position and Maneuver: Understanding ‘Inaction’ by Disadvantaged Groups as Psychological Resistance
This theoretical and meta-theoretical paper argues that rather than simply reflecting acquiescence to disadvantage, the absence of collective action can instead mask forms of resistance that are fundamental to disadvantaged groups’ identities, well-being, and to future challenges to disadvantage.

Andrew Livingstone
Senior Lecturer, Social Psychology, University of Exeter, Exeter, UK

Colin W. Leach
PhD Department of Psychology University of Connecticut, USA

221/6405 The Meaning of Inaction: Taking a Look at the Bigger Picture
na - see guidelines: one abstract for each talk included in the symposium (except for potential discussants).

Colin W. Leach
Professor, Social Psychology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, US

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221/69 The Role of the Self-Concept in Empathy and Intergroup Relations
Andalucía III Room
In this symposium, we seek to shed new light on the social dimension of empathy; to zoom in on the conditions that facilitate empathy and determine which features of intergroup relations promote cooperation between groups, rather than conflict.

Chairs:
Matt Richins
PhD Student in Social Neuroscience. University of Exeter. Exeter, United Kingdom.

Federica Meconi
Marie-Curie Research Fellow. School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

221/6901 What Divides Us Brings Us Together: Establishing the Role of Synchronous Stimulation in Social Cognition
In the present talk, I will present a meta-analysis to demonstrate that the process that contributes to the feeling of body ownership (which differentiates the self from the other) can also contribute to connecting affectionately the self with other.

Maria Paola Paladino
Professor. Department of Psychology and Cognitive Sciences. University of Trento. Italy

Mara Mazzurega
Post Doc. Department of Psychology and Cognitive Sciences. University of Trento. Italy

Francesco Pavan
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology and Cognitive Sciences. University of Trento. Italy

Luigi Lombardi
Associate Professor. Department of Psychology and Cognitive Sciences. University of Trento. Italy

221/6902 Humans Matter. Neural Empathic Responses Revealed by Attribution of Humaneness
Neural empathic reactions reduce boundaries between individuals and can be shaped by the relationship between them. Here we show that attribution of humanness is at the basis of the occurrence of empathy towards pain of human and non-human entities.

Federica Meconi
Post Doc Fellow. Department of Developmental and Social Psychology, University of Padova, Italy

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221/16001 When Does a Harassing Situation (Piropo) Increase Women’s Self-Objectification? The Role of Happiness and Empowerment

An experiment analyzed the effects of exposure to piropos, a type of stranger harassment, on women’s emotions, body surveillance and body shame. Piropos provoked body shame through body surveillance just in those women who reacted with joy and empowerment.

Alba Moya-Garafano

Jesús L. Megías

Rosa Rodríguez-Bailón

Miguel Moya
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Social Psychology, University of Granada. Granada. Spain

221/16002 Beauty is in the Eye of the Beer Holder: Alcohol Myopia and Objectification

We examined whether men objectify women due to alcohol myopia. Intoxicated participants objectified women, especially women low in humanness more than sober participants. Furthermore, participants were more likely to dehumanize women pictured with alcohol compared to women pictured without alcohol.

Abigail Riemer
Psychologist. PhD Student. Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Lincoln. United States

Michelle Haikalís
Psychologist. PhD Student. Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Lincoln. United States

Molly Franz
Psychologist. PhD Student. Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Lincoln. United States

Michael Dodd
Psychologist. Associate Professor. Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Lincoln. United States

David DiLillo
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Lincoln. United States

Sarah Gervais
Psychologist. Associate Professor. Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Lincoln. United States

Rebecca Brock
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Lincoln. United States

221/16003 Objectification in Romantic Relationships: Perpetrator and Target’s Perspectives

We examined the sexual objectification phenomenon in romantic relationship contexts. Results showed the adverse effects of sexual objectification (as a target or perpetrator) on the relationship quality due to the negative effect of sexual objectification on sexual satisfaction.

Gemma Saez

Sarah Gervais
Psychologist. Associate Professor. Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Lincoln. United States

221/16004 Visual Objectification: The Role of Perceiver and Target Characteristics

Using eyetracking, we explored the role of perceiver and target characteristics (e.g., gender, sexualization and ethnicity) in the context of visual objectification. 59 German participants were presented with pictures of persons who differed in terms of gender, ethnicity and sexualization.

Friederike Eyssel
Psychologist. Professor. Cluster of Excellence Cognitive Interaction Technology (CITEC), University of Bielefeld. Bielefeld. Germany

Agnieszka Szeliga
Psychologist. University of Bielefeld. Bielefeld. Germany

221/16005 Discussant

The discussant will integrate the results of the discussed research touching on the importance of considering the different contexts as well as theoretical and methodological implications for the study of sexual ob-
Processes and Consequences of Threat-Related Stereotypes

Seminar Room

The symposium focuses on the prevalence, underlying processes, and consequences of threat-related stereotyping. Drawing from both real-world and experimental data, it addresses how threat stereotypes affect people, groups and places.

Chair: Iniobong Essien
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, FernUniversität in Hagen, Hagen, Germany.

Racialized Physical Space Cues Threat
Five experiments investigate physical space as racial cue shaping person perception. Exposure to Black spaces boosts Black stereotype activation, vigilance toward people in the space, and perceptions of their criminality. Implications for racial inequality in policing will be discussed.

Courtney Bonam
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois Chicago, Chicago, United States.

Drexler James
University of Illinois at Chicago

Racial Bias in Police Officer Use of Force: An Analysis of Department of Justice Data
We analyze data from 213 metropolitan areas over two decades and show that after controlling for race differences in criminal activity, officers are more likely to shoot Black suspects—a pattern consistent with racial bias in officers’ use of lethal force.

Debbie Ma
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, California State University Northridge, Northridge, United States.

Kendra Scott
University of Chicago

Joshua Correll
University of Colorado at Boulder

Melody Sadler
San Diego State University

Stereotypic Vision: The Role of Perceptual Construal in Shooter Bias
Three experiments demonstrate that racial stereotypes shape visual perception in a first-person-shooter task, leading participants to “see” different objects as a function of the target’s race.

Bernd Wittenbrink
Psychologist, Booth School of Business, University of Chicago, Chicago, United States.

Joshua Correll
University of Colorado at Boulder

Matthew T. Crawford
Victoria University of Wellington

Melody S. Sadler
San Diego State University

The Shooter Bias: Replicating the Classic Effect and Introducing a Novel Paradigm
Two high-powered experimental studies—a close and a conceptual replication—provide evidence for shooter biases and avoidance biases regarding Arab-Muslim targets in Germany.

Iniobong Essien
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, FernUniversität in Hagen, Hagen, Germany.

Marleen Stelter
University of Hamburg

Approach/avoidance Tendencies Toward French and North-African First Names by Participants from French and North-African Backgrounds
Here we will present two studies testing approach/avoidance tendencies toward French and North-African first names. In Study 1, we tested only participants from a French background, while in Study 2, we also tested participants from a North-African background.

Dominique Muller
Psychologist, Department of Psychology, Univ. Grenoble Alpes, Grenoble, France.

Marine Roujol
Univ. Grenoble Alpes

Rémi Courset
Univ. Grenoble Alpes

Annette Smeding
Université Savoie Mont Blanc

Why Context Matters: The Role of Context in Implicit Cognitions Related to Substance Use

Andalucía I Room

In this symposium, innovative insight is given into the role of contexts (i.e. substance use contexts, task goals and parenting contexts) in the formation of implicit cognitions and substance use among youth by using experimental and longitudinal studies.

Chair: Helle Larsen
Psychologist, PhD. Institute of Psychology, University of Amsterdam. The Netherlands.

Context Affects Attention: Effects of Current Task Goals on Attention for Alcohol Cues

Heavy drinkers are thought to automatically attend to alcohol cues in their environment. In two experiments, we show that changing the context of the task by adding secondary task goals strongly affects how much attention is given to alcohol cues.

Bram Van Bockstaele
Psychologist, PhD. Department of Developmental Psychology and Child Development and Education, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Malvika Godara
Psychologist, Department of Developmental Psychology, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Reinout W. Wiers
Psychologist, Professor, Department of Developmental Psychology, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Automatic Parenting and Adolescents’ Alcohol Use

In this innovative study, it is investigated how automatic and explicit parenting cognitions contribute to adolescents’ drinking. It is shown that stricter automatic parenting cognitions predicted lower levels of drinking among older adolescents.

Ina M. Koning
PhD. Child and Adolescent Studies, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

Suzan M. Doornwaard
PhD. Child and Adolescent Studies, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

Vincent van der Rijst
Behavioural Scientist, Child and Adolescent Studies, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

Jan de Houwer
Psychologist, Professor, Department of Experimental Clinical and Health Psychology, University of Ghent, Belgium
221/22403 Attention in Context: Top-Down Regulation of “Automatic” Processes
Automatic attitude activation, automatic spatial attention assignment, and the automatic triggering of approach-avoidance tendencies play a critical role in addiction. I will present new experimental findings suggesting that these “reflexive” processes are critically dependent top-down attentional control.
Adriaan Spruyt
Ghent University, Belgium

221/22404 Implicit and Explicit Smoking Attitudes Related to a Contextualized Assessment of Decision-Making
Substance use is related to context. In this study, we demonstrated that including the context in smoking-related decision making is an important tool. Findings showed that explicit attitudes rather than implicit smoking identity was related to smoking behavior and decision-making.
Helle Larsen
Psychologist, PhD. Department of Developmental Psychology, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Elske Salemink
Psychologist, PhD. Department of Developmental Psychology, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Reinout W. Wiers
Psychologist, Professor. Department of Developmental Psychology, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Kris Anderson
Psychologist, PhD. Department of Psychology, Reed College, United States

221/22405 Discussion
Adriaan Spruyt
Ghent University, Belgium

14.30 - 16.10 h.
Blitz: Presentations XIII

Session 25: Social perception, stereotypes, and beliefs
Albéniz Room
Chair: Susanne Quadflieg

221/1599 Social attention and social threat: higher level of attentional monitoring for outgroup member
In two studies we analyzed whether and how social attention driven by the observation of other’s movement can be modulated by social variables. Results showed a higher level of attentional monitoring for outgroup member elicited by perceived social threat.
Roberta Capellini
PhD student. Department of Psychology, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy
Simona Sacchi
Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan. Italy

This study shows that stereotype threat might have deleterious effects on performance even when diagnosticity is not involved, and that more ecological factors (as the gender of the experimenter) might play a role.
Laurène Houtin
PHD Student. Laboratoire Parisien de Psychologie sociale EA 4386. Université Paris Nanterre. Nanterre. France
Alexis Akinyemi
PHD Student. Laboratoire Parisien de Psychologie Sociale. Université Paris Nanterre. Nanterre. France
Peggy Chekroun
Patrick Gosling

221/1262 Preferring the World in Black or White: Biased Attitudes Against Inter-Racial Interactions
I present behavioural and neuroscientific evidence that observers of positive social interactions [e.g., two people chatting] respond spontaneously less favourably when such interactions unfold between people of different racial backgrounds than between two people of the same racial background.
Susanne Quadflieg
School of Experimental Psychology, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK
Yin Wang
Department of Psychology, Temple University, Philadelphia, USA
Thomas Schubert
Department of Psychology, University of Oslo, Oslo Norway

221/1865 The Rich are Competent, the Middle Class are Nice, and the Poor are Neither: A Study of the Influence of Socioeconomic Status on Person Perception in Three Countries
Participants in the USA, Poland, and Japan rated a wealthy, middle class, or poor target. Poor targets were rated low in competence and warmth, wealthy targets as high competent and mid-warmth, and middle class targets as high warmth and mid-competence.
John Nezlek
Psychologist, Professor, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznań, Poland College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA USA
Marzena Cyprińska
Psychologist, Professor, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland
Joanna Schug
Psychologist, Professor, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA USA
221/1894 Wild Savages or Global Citizens? Exoticism in Development Volunteers
Aleksandra Jaskółowska
Psychologist, Postgraduate student, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland
Keigo Inukai
Psychologist, Professor, Institute of Social and Economic Research, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan

We examined whether participating in a development volunteer service reduces exoticism. Although we observed a reduction in exoticism for volunteers, this effect did not transfer to volunteers’ parents and was weaker for those being confronted with extreme poverty.

Martin Bruder
Social Psychologist, German Institute for Development Evaluation (DEval), Bonn, Germany
Kerstin Guffer
Social Psychologist, German Institute for Development Evaluation, Bonn, Germany

221/1281 Which Form of Dehumanization is Worse? Consequences of Animalistic and Mechanistic Dehumanization
Rocio Martinez
Psychologist, Department of Social Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain.
Miguel Moya Morales
Psychologist, Department of Social Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain.
Rosa Rodriguez-Bailón
Psychologist, Department of Social Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain.

The present research shows how animalistic and mechanistic dehumanization should not be considered identical processes. Across two studies, we found that more negative emotions, attitudes, and behaviors were expressed toward animalistically dehumanized groups compared to mechanistically dehumanized groups.

221/10701 God and the Cosmos: Scientific Engagement Both Erodes and Promotes Belief in God
Jordan W. Moon
Arizona State University, US
Kathryn A. Johnson
Arizona State University, US
Adam B. Cohen
Arizona State University, US
Morris A. Okun
Arizona State University, US
Matthew J. Scott
Arizona State University, US
Joshua N. Hook
University of North Texas, US

In four studies, we found that an interest in science as analytical was negatively associated with belief in God. However, scientific engagement can also increase awe, self-transcendence, and relatively abstract representations of God as a limitless, mystical, cosmic force.

221/10702 Is the “Religious Scientist” Identity an Oxymoron?
Carissa Sharp
Newman University, UK
Carola Leicht
School of Psychology, University of Kent, UK
Fern Elsdon-Baker
Newman University, UK

Across three studies, the ways in which participants’ form impressions of religious and atheist scientists are affected by identities and beliefs. This suggests that individual perceptions of the science-religion relationship are more nuanced than popular public narratives.

221/10703 Stereotype Threat Among Christians in Science: The Roles of Science Identification and Beliefs About Christianity-Science
Kimberly Rios
Ohio University, US

The studies show that Christians perform as well as non-Christians on tasks described as measuring scientific ability as non-Christians when they are induced to believe Christianity and science are compatible. These effects are most pronounced among Christians who identify strongly.
16.40 - 18.20 h. Symposia: Simultaneous Sessions XIV

221/155
The Power of Power: How Power Shapes the Regulatory Strategies
Manuel Falla Room

Power fundamentally transforms people’s psychological states. The talks in this symposium offer new perspectives on this transformation by exploring how power shapes the regulatory strategies people employ when faced with social and personal and interpersonal challenges.

Chair:
Britt Hadar
Psychologist. PhD candidate. Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv. Israel.

221/15501
Power in Everyday Life
Using experience-sampling methodology, we investigated the regulatory strategies people employ when faced with social and personal and interpersonal challenges.

Pamela Smith

Wilhelm Hofmann

221/15502
Power as Autonomy
This work highlights the importance of autonomy in shaping the experience of power. We first show that people desire power to gain autonomy. Next, we show that their greater autonomy helps the powerful to deal with the threat of loneliness.

Joris Lammers

Janka Stoker

Adam D. Galinsky

221/15503
Lacking Social Power Impairs Visual Working Memory: a Construal Level Theory Perspective
We found that lack of power, relative to powerlessness, impairs filtering efficiency and as a result decreased visual working memory capacity. We suggest that the mechanism by which this process takes place is through decreasing level of construal.

Britt Hadar
Psychologist. PhD candidate. Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv. Israel.

Roy Luria
Psychologist. Professor. Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv. Israel.

Nira Liberman
Psychologist. Professor. Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv. Israel.

221/15504
Position Power Expands and Contracts Regulatory Scope
Social roles are often organized hierarchically from superordinate, central roles to more subordinate, specific roles. Building on construal level theory, I will argue that these roles may support expansive regulations and contractive regulations.

Yaacov Trope

221/75
Your Pain Makes Me Laugh: New Directions in Research on Schadenfreude and Lack of Empathy
Machuca Room

Four contributions present recent advances on the determinants and on the psychological consequences of schadenfreude and lack of empathy, investigating the boundary conditions that drive such emotional reactions, and their impact on social perception and behavior.

Chairs:
Marco Brambilla
Assistant Professor of Social Psychology. Department of Psychology. University of Milano-Bicocca. Milano. Italy.

Stefano Pagliaro
PhD Department of Neuroscience and Imaging University of Chieti-Pescara, Italy

221/7501
The Effect of Social Comparison on Social Comparison-Based Emotions
With a novel paradigm we investigated emotional reactions to inferior, equal or superior persons’ (mis)fortunes on a trial by trial-basis. Upward comparisons increased the contrastive emotions schadenfreude and envy whereas downward comparisons increased the assimilative emotions sympathy and joy.

Lea Boecker
PhD Student, Social Cognition Center, University of Cologne, Germany

221/7502
Schadenfreude and Gluckschmerz
Research is presented in which we examined differences in the antecedents of the experience of schadenfreude (pleasure over another’s bad fortune) and gluckschmerz (pain over another’s good fortune) and also examine how experiencers of these emotions are evaluated by observers.

Wilco van Dijk
Professor, Department of Social Psychology, University of Leiden, the Netherlands

221/7503
“Not in My Presence”: Negative Evaluation and Avoidance Towards Those Who Show Schadenfreude
We examined how witnessing someone expressing schadenfreude affects impression and behavioral tendencies towards him/her. We showed that observing someone who expressed schadenfreude induced a negative impression (but not negative affect), and this produced in turn the tendency to avoid him/her.

Stefano Pagliaro
Associate Professor, Department of Neuroscience and Imaging, University of Chieti-Pescara, Italy

Marco Brambilla
Assistant Professor of Social Psychology. Department of Psychology. University of Milano-Bicocca. Milano. Italy.

Francesco Di Prinzio
Department of Neuroscience and Imaging, University of Chieti-Pescara, Italy

Manuel Teresi
Department of Neuroscience and Imaging, University of Chieti-Pescara, Italy

221/7504
The Misattribution of Empathy Arousal and the Decision to Include
the role of empathy inclusion was examined in three studies, showing its importance in the decision to include an ostracized other. Misattribution of empathy arousal, however, was associated with less inclination to include

Verena Graupmann
Assistant Professor of Psychology. Department of Psychology. DePaul University, USA

Andrea Sanders
PhD Student, Department of Psychology, DePaul University, USA

221/7505
Discussion
Colin W. Leach
PhD Department of Psychology University of Connecticut, USA

221/103
The Psychology of Eating Animals: Morality, Ideology, and Prejudice
Machado Room

Why do so many of us report loving and caring about animals, whilst also enjoying eating them? This everyday, neglected,
morally complex behavior can tell us much about social psychology. This symposium explores human-animal relations using mainstream social psychological concepts.

Chair: Steve Loughnan
Lecturer, Psycholog. Department, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland.

221/10301 Are Baby Animals Less Appetising? Gender, Tenderness, and Appetite for Meat
People attribute more moral standing to baby animals than adult animals. However, four studies showed that only women reduce them appetite for meat when exposed to baby farmed animals or linking baby animals as the source of the meat.
Jared Piazza
University of Lancaster, UK

221/10302 Meat Eating: An Opportunity to Study Moral Disengagement in Situ?
In three studies, this work aims to provide a first systematic approach to the study of moral disengagement in meat eating. The findings suggest that meat eating may provide an opportunity to study moral disengagement processes in situ.
João Graça
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL, Lisboa, Portugal

221/10303 Conflicted Omnivores: Incidence, Associations, and Implications for Behavioral Change
This paper explores the prevalence of conflicted omnivores [people who eat animals, but have misgivings about doing so], how they manage this conflict, and how it relates to their socio-political attitudes, dietary behaviour, and intentions for behavioural change.
Matthew Ruby
Post-doctoral Fellow, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania, USA

221/10304 The Role of Political Ideology in Predicting Lapses from Meat-Free Diets to Meat Consumption
Comparing current and former vegetarians and vegans (i.e., veg*ns) in an American community sample, conservative (vs. liberal) ideology predicted likelihood to lapse to meat consumption. Lack of animal/social justice concerns were stronger explanations than meat craving or social awkwardness.
Gordon Hodson
Professor, Brock University, Canada
Megan Earle
Brock University, Canada

221/10305 Meet Your Meat: How People Respond to Learning About Animals in Abstract and Field Settings.
How could we change people’s moral concern for animals? In four studies we examined whether information about animals and direct contact can change moral concern. We found that people were remarkably resistant to direct information, but that contact was
Steve Loughnan
Lecturer, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

221/65 Is Sexism Over? Novel Directions in Research on Gender Bias
Picasso Room
It may seem that advancements towards gender equality are occurring. Nevertheless, public discourse reveals the elusive-ness of gender bias across domains. In this panel we expose subtle dynamics of gender bias and consider their implications for gender equality.
Chair:
Tamar Saguy
Researcher, Baruch Ivcher School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya. Herzliya, Israel.

221/6501 Mother of All Violations: Motherhood as the Primary Expectation of Women
We investigated the hierarchy of gender norms and across four experiments found that women who opt out of motherhood evoke more severe social penalties than women violating other gender-norms in areas of career choice, power hierarchy or sexual orientation.
Hanna Szekeres
Doctoral Student, Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary
Eran Halperin
Researcher, Baruch Ivcher School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya. Herzliya, Israel
Tamar Saguy
Researcher, Baruch Ivcher School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya. Herzliya, Israel

221/6503 Bias Against Research on Gender Bias
We identify a powerful source of gender bias in academia: bias against research that deals with gender bias. Bibliometric analysis indicated that research on gender bias [compared to race-bias] is funded less and published by journals with lower impact factor.
Magda Formanowicz
Researcher, Department of Psychology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
Aleksandra Cislo
Researcher, Department of Psychology, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Torun, Poland
Tamar Saguy
Researcher, Baruch Ivcher School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya. Herzliya, Israel

221/6504 High Power Mindsets Reduce Gender Identification Among Women (But Not Men)
Across three studies, we tested and found support for the prediction that women (but not men) who are to feel powerful (vs. powerless or a control condition) would report lower levels of gender identification.
Jaime Napier
Researcher, Department of Psychology, New York University Abu Dhabi, Abu Dhabi
Andrea Vial
Doctoral student, Department of Psychology, Yale University, New Haven, United States

221/6505 Discussant
Susan T. Fiske
Social Psychologist. Department of Psychology and Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, USA.

221/193 Dealing with the Diversity Within: Perspectives on the Multiplicity of Identity
Dinner 1 Room
Five talks examine how people experience and manage multiple, sometimes conflicting identities. Identity aspects can be prioritized or marginalized within the self-concept. Identities intersect and can mutually shape each other. Integrating multiple identities involves relational as well as cognitive processes.
Chair:
Vivian L Vignoles
Reader in Social Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom.

221/19301 Prioritising Among Multiple Identity Aspects: Motivation and Cultural Influences
Two multilevel studies (~10,000 participants, 35 nations) examined motivational and cultural influences on identity structuring. Across cultural groups with widely varying beliefs, values and practices, people prioritized identity aspects that satisfied identity motives for self-esteem, continuity, distinctiveness, meaning, and belonging.
Visible Immigrants and Invisible Privileges: An Intersectional Approach to Immigrant Experiences of Discrimination and Well-Being

A study of immigrant women’s experiences of discrimination in Ireland is used to illustrate an intersectional approach to the complexity of social identity. Consistent with intersectionality theory, immigrant identity intersections resulted in different experiences of invisible privilege, disadvantage, and well-being.

Ronni Greenwood
Lecturer in Psychology. Department of Psychology. University of Limerick. Limerick. Ireland

Holistic Social Identities: How Collective Identity Content Helps to Integrate Multiple Identities

Some groups (religions, political ideologies) have a holistic social identity that informs behavior in all situations. For its members, this collective identity content helps integrate many different group memberships into one coherent identity. Collective ideologies enable the “fusion” of identities.

Tom Postmes
Professor of Social Psychology. Department of Social Psychology. University of Groningen. Groningen. The Netherlands

Felicity M Turner-Zwinkels

Martijn van Zomeren
Associate Professor of Social Psychology. Department of Social Psychology. University of Groningen. Groningen. The Netherlands

Global Identification Helps Reduce Identity Conflict Among Turkish Gay Men

We tested if global identification would increase the compatibility between potentially conflicting gay and male identities, which then could be related to higher wellbeing. Across three studies, we brought qualitative, correlational, and experimental evidence regarding increased compatibility and higher wellbeing.

Yasin Koc
PhD candidate in Social Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Sussex. Brighton. UK

Vivian L Vignoles
Reader in Social Psychology. School of Psychology. University of Sussex. Brighton. UK

The [Diverse] Company You Keep: Personal Social Networks, Multiple Cultural Identities, and Adjustment

To study multiple identities and intercultural relations beyond self-reports, we examined the social networks of immigrants living in Barcelona. The networks’ content and structure had unique and complex associations with the cultural identities’ strength and organization and with adjustment levels.

Veronica Benet-Martinez
ICREA Professor of Multiculturalism & Identity. Universitat Pompeu Fabra. Barcelona. Spain

Lydia Repke
PhD candidate. Universitat Pompeu Fabra. Barcelona. Spain

A New Peek at the Mental Ecology of Stereotypes and Intergroup Attitudes

Biasing effects of stereotypes and intergroup attitudes are moderated by many factors suggesting that the mental ecology of these processes comprises conditions that favor both bias-inflation and bias-editing processes. Here we explore these processes using different theoretical and methodological perspectives.

Chair:
Teresa Garcia-Marques
Psychologist Professor. Social and Organization Psychology Department. ISPA-Instituto Universitário. Lisboa. Portugal

Intergroup Bias (generally) Reflects more Positivity than Negativity

Across three studies, Whites’ implicit intergroup bias against specific racial outgroups was measured. Multinomial estimations performed via the Quad model show evidence of pro-ingroup and stronger anti-outgroup implicit associations. Theoretical and intervention implications are discussed.

Jeffrey W. Sherman
Professor at University of California. Davis, US

Jimmy Calanchini
Albert Ludwig-Universität Freiburg. Germany

Eric Hehman
Professor, Ryerson University. Toronto, Canada

The Familiarity-Stereotyping Effect: Contrasting Different Explanations

Data of two experiments manipulating fluency of processing a target-stimuli and fluency of response-generation show that feelings are instrumental in recruiting control both in initial phases of processing and as results of the metacognitive-experiences associated with responses (feeling-of-rightness: judgeability; self-validation).

Teresa Garcia-Marques
Professor. ISPA-Instituto Universitário. Lisboa. Portugal

The Two-Fold Effect of List Repetition on the Own-Race Bias.

Our research suggests that repetition of White and Black faces at encoding improves intra-race memory sensitivity. However, White faces seem to benefit more from repetition, suggesting that repetition not sufficient to change the encoding strategies typically employed on other-race faces.

Leonel Garcia-Marques
Professor, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

Tomás Palma
Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

On the Action-Oriented Use of Social Categories

Four experiments in which participants went through multiple tests found that memory for social categories that had been previously irrelevant for task performance was significantly hindered and that such effect was due to the memory inhibition of such categories.

Tomás Palma
Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

Leonel Garcia-Marques
Professor, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

Belief Monitoring When Source Identification is Not Possible

Two experiments test the ability to avoid the influence of primes in stereotype assembling. When a previous episode stereotypic-assembling is made highly accessible, subliminal-priming had no effect. When perceived as no longer diagnostic of one’s beliefs, contamination occurred.

Ana Santos
Professor, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

Leonel Garcia-Marques
Professor, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

Tomás Palma
Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
**221/21301**

**The Simultaneous Extraction of Race, Sex and Emotion from Unfamiliar Faces.**

We tested the theory that multiple invariant social categories and variant emotional expressions are simultaneously extracted from faces. Participants classified faces along an attended category dimensions (i.e., sex, race, emotion). Multiple unattended categories simultaneously affected attended categorization.

Douglas Martin
Senior Lecturer. School of Psychology. University of Aberdeen. Aberdeen. United Kindom.

Rachel Swainson

Jacqui Hutchison
Research Fellow. School of Social & Health Sciences. Abertay University. Dundee. United Kingdom.

Gillian Slessor

Sheila J. Cunningham
Senior Lecturer. School of Social & Health Sciences. Abertay University. Dundee. United Kingdom.

**221/21303**

**Multiple Co-Acting Factors Predict Face Memory Biases.**

The current research examines how face memory biases are the result of social group membership, motivation, and face processing expertise. Across three experiments, the research finds that these three factor co-act to create and eliminate own-group biases in memory.

Steven Young
Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology. Baruch College. New York, NY, USA

**221/21304**

**In Spontaneous Evaluations Men’s Attributes Are More Often Processed Than Women’s Attributes.**

We show that, perceivers process men’s attributes (e.g., likability) more often than women’s attributes. Further, men’s attributes are more accessible. This may result from women being perceived only on a categorical level while men’s individual attributes are further processed.

Juliane Burghardt
Research Fellow. University Medical Center Mainz. Mainz. Germany.

Freya Fischer

Mirella Walker

**221/21305**

**Discussant**

Susanne Quaidfiegl

**221/149**

**New Directions in Couple Identity Research**

**Andalucía II Room**

This symposium will present current research addressing unexplored associations of couple identity with partners’ individual and relational processes, illustrating new ways of operationalization. It will add new knowledge on couple identity and derive implications for both research and interventions.

Chairs:

Miriam Parise

Ariela Francesca Pagni
Department of Psychology. Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. Milano. Italy

**221/14901**

**When One Becomes Half of Two. Identity Processes Underlying Couple Identity**

We investigated the extent to which couple identity is related to identity motives of self-esteem, efficacy, continuity, distinctiveness, belonging and meaning. Findings are consistent across different methodologies: self-esteem and meaning predicted couple identity, couple identity change and indirectly couple adjustment.

Claudia Manzi
Psychologist. Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. Milano. Italy.

Camillo Regalia
Psychologist. Full Professor. Department of Psychology. Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. Milano. Italy.

Vivian L. Vignoles

**221/14902**

**Thinking About Couple Identity and Implicit Relationship Awareness: Is There a Difference?**

Having a couple identity implies that an implicit focus of one’s thoughts and behaviors is one’s romantic relationship. Results of an experimental manipulation of implicit relationship awareness are discussed in terms of their implications for the meaning of couple identity.

Linda Acitelli
Psychologist. Emeritus Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Houston. Houston. USA.

Julie A.Brunson
Psychologist. Lecturer. Department of Psychology. Pennsylvania State University. University Park. USA.

**221/14903**

**Couple Identity and Understanding: Are Pronoun Use, Empathic Accuracy and Perceived Understanding Interrelated?**

The study examined the association between couples’ pronoun usage (couple-identity), and their actual and perceived understanding in support interactions. Preliminary results of a laboratory-based study suggest no associations with actual understanding and a positive tendency between self- and perceived understanding.

Céline Hinnekens

William Ickes
Psychologist. Professor. Department of Psychology. University of Texas. Arlington. USA.

Meghan Babcock
Psychologist. Doctoral student. Department of Psychology. University of Texas. Arlington. USA.

Vivian Ta
Psychologist. Department of Psychology. University of Texas. Arlington. USA.

Lesley Verhofstadt
If You Are Happy for Me, You Are Part of Me! Couple Identity and Capitalization

Two studies (daily diary and two-wave longitudinal) tested the association between couple identity and capitalization responses and the mediating role of couple identity in the link between capitalization responses and relationship quality. Partner support in good times influences couple identity.

Miriam Parise
Psychologist. Post-doctoral Researcher. Department of Psychology. Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. Milano. Italy

Ariela Francesca Paganì
Psychologist. Post-doctoral Researcher. Department of Psychology. Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. Milano. Italy

Donato Silvia
Psychologist. Researcher. Department of Psychology. Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. Milano. Italy

Bertoni Anna
Psychologist. Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. Milano. Italy

Development and Psychometric Properties of the We-ness Questionnaire

A self-report measuring the We-ness construct, i.e. perceptions of being more a “we” rather than just “I or me” or him/her” within an intimate relationship, was developed. Based on a sample of 436 individuals, the questionnaire showed good validity.

Ana Vedes

Ashley K. Randall
Psychologist. Assistant Professor. Arizona State University. Tucson. USA

David W. Reid
Psychologist. Associate Professor. Department of Psychology. York University. Toronto. Canada

Guy Bodenmann
Psychologist. Full Professor. Psychologisches Institut. University of Zurich. Zurich. Switzerland

Group-Based Responses to Threatened or Enhanced Personal Control

Seminar Room

We investigate different processes determining group-based responses to threatened personal control in different contexts (economic crisis, terrorism, power relations, mortality), resulting in collective empowerment and action (ingroup trust, changing norms, joining collective action) or destructive responses (ingroup bias, aggression).

Chair:

Marcin Bukowski
Institute of Psychology. Jagiellonian University. Krakow. Poland

Ingroup (Social Class) Trust as a Possible Coping Response to Threat to Personal Control

Personal control mediated the association between social class (and perceived economic descent) and ingroup trust. Moreover, people who fall down in the social hierarchy due to the crisis showed higher levels of ingroup trust in the low-control (vs. high-control) condition.

Miguel Moya
Professor, Facultad de Psicología, University of Granada, Spain

Ginés Navarro-Carrillo
PhD Candidate, Facultad de Psicología, University of Granada, Spain

Inmaculada Valor-Segura
PhD, Facultad de Psicología, University of Granada, Spain

Norm Detection and Change as Coping Strategies with Personal Control Threat

Threat to personal control can make people focus on social norms as a group-based coping strategy. In three studies we show that lack of control facilitates detection of ingroup norms, leading also in low group agency conditions to norm change.

Marcin Bukowski
PhD, Institute of Psychology. Jagiellonian University. Poland

Soledad de Lemus Martín
PhD, Facultad de Psicología, University of Granada, Spain

Katarzyna Jasko
PhD, Institute of Psychology. Jagiellonian University. Poland

Álvaro Rodríguez-López
PhD Candidate, Institute of Psychology. Jagiellonian University. Poland

Anna Potoczek
PhD Candidate, Institute of Psychology. Jagiellonian University. Poland

Monika Paleczna
PhD Candidate, Institute of Psychology. Jagiellonian University. Poland

The Groupy Shift: Real-World Threat Increases Conformity to Liberal Collective Action Norms

In three studies, we show that salient terrorist threat increases protest intentions against right-wing groups when anti-right wing ingroup norms are salient. This is explained in terms of group-based control and rejects the hypothesis of general conservative shift following threat.

Immo Fritsche
Professor, Institut für Psychologie. Universität Leipzig. Germany

Luisa Adam
Institut für Psychologie. Universität Leipzig. Germany

Maximiliane Kaufmann
Institut für Psychologie. Universität Leipzig. Germany

Power Corrupts, But Control Does Not: The Diverse Effects of High Power Position

Holding a high power position is associated both with feelings of control over others (power) and over self (personal control). Three studies demonstrated that while perceived control over others was associated with anti-social tendencies, perceived personal control mitigated them.

Aleksandra Cisłak
PhD, Psychology Department. Nicolaus Copernicus University. Poland

Aleksandra Cichocka
Lecturer, School of Psychology. University of Kent

Adrian Wojcik
PhD, Psychology Department. Nicolaus Copernicus University. Poland

Natalia Frankowska
Institute of Social Psychology. University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Threat-General and Threat-Specific Neural Mechanisms in the Processing of Control Threats

Two neuroimaging studies aimed to investigate commonalities and differences in the immediate perception and subsequent processing of mortality and uncontrollability threats. We found evidence for both threat-general as well as threat-specific neural processes underlying the perception of control threats.

Stefan Reiß
PhD Candidate, Department of Psychology. University of Salzburg. Austria

Johannes Klackl
PhD, Department of Psychology. University of Salzburg. Austria

Eva Jonas
Professor, Department of Psychology. University of Salzburg. Austria

We Need Your Support: How and Through What Mechanisms Social Movements Can Build Alliances?

Andalucía I Room

“Using diverse samples/cultures (Australia, Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Romania, Sweden, U.S.) and methodologies [experimental, correlational, longitudinal], this symposium highlights how...”
social movements can forge alliances and garner support for their cause (political change, environmental, gender equality, social justice).”

Chair:
Seyed Nima Orazani
Student. Social Psychology. University of Massachusetts Amherst. Amherst. USA.

221/4101 Allyship and Group Privilege
Heterosexual participants were or were not presented with evidence of heteronormative privilege framed in abstract or concrete terms. Acknowledgement of heteronormative privilege was associated with LGBT allyship, and was facilitated by heterosexual identification and (for low identifiers) concrete privilege cues.

Tulsi Achia

Winnifred Louis

Aarti Iyer
Professor of Social Psychology. Department of Psychology. University of Sheffield. Sheffield. United Kingdom.

221/4102 When and Why the Advantaged Group Endorses Collective Action by the Disadvantaged Minorities and No-Action.
Intergroup contact led the advantaged group to be supportive of collective action by the disadvantaged through perspective-taking and trust whereas it weakened their motivation to engage in collective action on behalf of the disadvantaged through the sense of anxiety.

Huseyin Cakal
Professor of Social Psychology. Department of psychology. Keele University. Newcastle. United Kingdom.

Samer Halabi
Professor of Social Psychology. School of Behavioral Science. Academic College of Tel Aviv-Yafo-Israel. Tel Aviv. Israel.

Ana-Maria Cazan

221/4103 The Power of Nonviolence: Confirming and Explaining the Success of Nonviolent (vs. Violent) Political Movements
Both ingroups and outgroups in relation to political social movements mentalized more about a nonviolent rather than a violent movement, leading to perceive it as more moral and consequently be more willing to support and join it.

Seyed Nima Orazani

Bernhard Leidner
Professor of Social Psychology. Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences. University of Massachusetts Amherst. Amherst. United States of America.

221/4104 How Sworn Enemies Became Allies: The Role of Shared Oppositional Identity in Collective Action
Through a panel interview study (n = 28) of an environmental campaign, we examined psychological changes as outcome of participation in collective action. Changes in social relationships and alliances were linked to particular levels and contents of self-categorization.

Sara Vestergren

John Drury
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Eva Hammar Chiriac
Professor of Psychology. Division of Psychology. Linköping University. Linköping. Sweden.

221/22502 The Intrapersonal and Interpersonal Dynamics of Self-Regulation in the Leadership Process
A self-regulation approach to leadership behavior and evidence therefore will be presented. The approach assumes that leaders’ self-regulation strategies influence leadership behavior. Moreover, leaders’ social influence will be stronger if their behavior encourages strategies that fit followers’ self-regulatory preferences.

Kai Sassenberg
Professor. Leibniz-Institut fuer Wissensmedien. University of Tuebingen. Tuebingen. Germany.

Melvyn R. W. Hamstra
Assistant Professor. School of Business and Economics. Maastricht University. Maastricht. Netherlands.

221/22505 Predicting Approach-Avoidance of Outgroups: The Complex and Dynamic Interplay of Self-Expansion and Anxiety
Three experiments testing relational self-expansion and communication anxiety on interest for outgroup (vs. ingroup) contact found evidence for a complex interplay between the two motives with anxiety switching between muting vs. galvanising self-expansion’s outgroup contact approach effects.

Timothy Lang
Student. School of Psychology. The University of Newcastle. Newcastle. Australia.

Stefania Paolini
Professor. School of Psychology. The University of Newcastle. Newcastle. Australia.

Lameez Alexander
Doctoral Student. Department of Strategic Management & Entrepreneurship, Rotterdam School of Management. Erasmus University. Rotterdam. Netherlands.

Alice Wood
Student. School of Psychology. The University of Newcastle. Newcastle. Australia.

Irene Favara
Professor. Department of Applied Psychology. University of Padova. Padova. Italy
Beyond Contagion: Experimental Studies Supporting a Social Identity Account of Involuntary Social Influence

In three studies, participants were exposed to ingroup/outgroup/undefined stimuli (scratching/aggression). Shared identification with source predicted self-report, behavioural and reaction-time measures, providing support for a new social identity account of involuntary social influence rather than a “contagion” hypothesis.

Fergus Neville
Research Fellow in Social Psychology, School of Psychology & Neuroscience, University of St Andrews, Scotland, UK

John Drury
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Stephen D. Reicher
Professor in Social Psychology, School of Psychology & Neuroscience, University of St Andrews

Clifford Stott
Professor in Social Psychology, School of Psychology, Keele University

Eden Goode
Undergraduate student in Psychology, School of Psychology, University of Sussex

Lily Verlander
Undergraduate student in Psychology, School of Psychology, University of Sussex

‘Walk This Way’: Incorporating Social Identity Into a Computer Model of Crowd Behaviour

Behaviour of 438 crowd members over three conditions are compared to measure the effect of social identity on walking behaviour. Results are incorporated into computer models to simulate the differences between psychological and physical crowds for crowd safety management.

Anne Templeton
University of Sussex

John Drury
Psychologist, University of Sussex, England

Andy Philippides
Department of Informatics, University of Sussex, England

The Impact of Arts: Exploring the Social-Psychological Pathways That Connect Audiences to Live Performances

In four studies participants watched dancers or musicians show either mechanical, organic or no solidarity. We found that audiences are able to recognize different forms of solidarity, which influenced their relationship with performers and their behaviour towards other audience members.

Aafke van Mourik Broekman

Namkje Koudenburg

Ernestine H. Gordijn

Kirsten L.S. Krans
Director. Random Collision. Groningen. The Netherlands

Tom Postmes

Gossiping about Deviance: Evidence that Deviance Spurs the Gossip that Builds Bonds

Gossip may be a mechanism through which deviance can have positive downstream social consequences. In two studies, unacquainted student dyads were exposed to deviance. Most of these participants chose to gossip about the deviance, increasing norm clarification and social cohesion.

Kim Peters
University of Queensland

Jolanda Jetten
University of Queensland, Australia

Dagmar Radova
Griffith University

Katie Austin
University of Queensland

Bridging The Gap Between Social Networks And Social Identities: Emergent Cooperation In A Social Dilemma

How does cooperation in social networks develop? In this study we integrated social network and social identity perspectives. Processes of identity formation (along category lines or bottom-up) lead to different patterns of cooperation but similar levels of social identification.

Kim Nicole Tittlestad
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Tom Postmes
Professor. Social Psychology. University of Groningen. Groningen, Netherlands

Tom Snijders
Professor. Sociology. University of Groningen. Groningen, Netherlands

Kevin Durrheim

Michael Quayle

Platform Differences in Identity Motivations and Self-Disclosure for Multiplatform Users of Online Social Networks

We investigate differences in Facebook and Twitter users’ self-disclosure, and whether different OSN platforms serve different identity motives. Findings suggest that users satisfy different aspects of their identity on different OSN platforms, resulting in different self-disclosure strategies.

Karen Long
Psychologist, University of Sussex

Meta-Analytic Findings on the Relationship Between Online Social Networking Activities and Academic Achievement

A meta-analysis based on k = 65 independent samples showed that there is a relationship between social network site use and academic achievement. The direction of the correlation depends on the way social network sites are used (i.e., for academic purposes or for multitasking).

Caroline Marker
Psychologist. Communication and Media Psychology Institute. University of Koblenz-Landau, Landau, Germany

Markus Appel

Gifty by Association: An Analysis of Slurs

Slur-rhymes are less liked than their synonyms 72.4% of the time, an effect unique to slurs as compared to other disliked words. This and other peculiarities of slurs are explained by the automatic facilitation of a rational associative networks.

Jennifer Ware
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Eric Mandelbaum
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Steven Young
Psychologist. City University of New York, Baruch College. New York, NY, USA

20.30 h.
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