Conference notes

A note to all speakers and members of the audience:

Please ensure that you remain for the whole of the session, whether you are attending as a presenter or member of the audience.

Please ensure that your mobile phone is turned off.

All presentations will be held in either SG.01 SG.03. For those wishing to practice S.G.02 is available for practice.

A warm invitation is extended to all participants to join us on Thursday 10 November at 3.30 at The Don for our ALPSSGRAD celebration.
Awards

Best Paper and Highly Commended Awards
A prize of $500 will be awarded for the best presentation given on each day of the conference. A prize of $250 will be awarded for a highly commended paper on each day of the conference. Assessments are made on the content of each paper (evidence of research and understanding of the topic), the clarity of arguments and critical analysis, and presentation skills (engagement with audience, ability to keep to time, use of technology, creativity and use of voice).

Rangahau Māori Award
The Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences endeavours to profile and celebrate Kaupapa Māori research. A prize of $500 will be awarded for the best Rangahau Māori paper. This award will be assessed on the research contribution towards Tino Rangatiratanga/ Māori self-determination and development and the way in which the research utilises culturally appropriate methodologies and is informed by tikanga Māori. The presentation and delivery should demonstrate cultural competency.

Moananuiākea prize:
Te Wānanga o Ngā Kete also hopes to profile and celebrate research produced by and focused on the people, cultures and islands of Moananuiākea, the Pacific Ocean. There will be a $500 prize for the best Pacific research paper presented across the two days of the conference. We invite Pacific students, especially those engaged in research that is informed by the cultural values, principles and methodologies of Moananuiākea, to submit an abstract. Presentations will be assessed on their use of culturally appropriate methodologies and their potential to contribute to transformative outcomes for Pacific communities and societies.
Previous winners

ALPSSGRAD 2021

Best Paper Award 2021:
- **Mere Taito**: Feathered, not gold nor foiled: Extracting a ‘waywriting’ stance for Rotuman heritage language returning in Nālani Mattox’s poem, 1 Page Per Life
- **Jessica Burnette**: Thinking about the ‘bubble’ of #lockdownnz: The language of containment in #Covid19nz tweets

Highly Commended Award 2021
- **Edmond Currucan**: Ko Tikanga Te Mātāmua: ngā purākau me ngā pakiwaitara, me mihi, ka tika
- **Katya Krylova**: Pets of Precarity: On User-centered Design of Companion Animals

Rangahau Māori Award 2021
- **Sam Iti Prendergast**: Possession, Containment, Deportation: Settler Colonialism and the S 501 Deportations
- **Edmond Currucan**: Ko Tikanga Te Mātāmua: ngā purākau me ngā pakiwaitara, me mihi, ka tika

Moananuiākea Award
- **Mere Taito**: Feathered, not gold nor foiled: Extracting a ‘waywriting’ stance for Rotuman heritage language returning in Nālani Mattox’s poem, 1 Page Per Life

People’s Choice Award
- **David Symes**: What a Queer Medium: Adapting Fun Home for the stage
- **Katjo Buissink**: Restaurant Employees’ Experiences of Workplace Informal Collective Action
Programme

DAY 1 WEDNESDAY 09 November
All presentations are held in S.G.01 or SG.03

9.00 - 9.10
S block foyer – Opening Karakia and welcome

9.10 - 9.20
Housekeeping

9.20 – 10.00 Keynote Address

Sam Iti Prendergast, University of Waikato: Sam is a Ngāti Maniapoto historian of settler colonialism and Indigenous sovereignty in and beyond Aotearoa New Zealand. Her research spans histories of ongoing colonization in the Pacific and Pacific Indigenous practices of sovereignty, defiance, and community.

10.00 – 10.25 Morning Tea S Block Foyer

Session 1: SG.01
10.30 – 11.30
Marie Theunisz: Gothic Spaces, Insanity and the Sapphic Villain in Rebecca and The Haunting of Hill House
Jesse Burnette: Narratives of Fatigue: From Modernist Literature to the Covid-19 Pandemic
Heidi Lee Rodgers: The Weight of the World on Their Shoulders

Session 1: SG.03
10.30 – 11.30
Abi Clarke: Exploring verbal abuse, threats and assault on prison staff by examining incident reports
Nicola Brennan-Tupara: Building a descriptive model in institutional gang violence
Samantha Taaka: Characteristics of Prisoner to Staff Physical Assault in New Zealand Prisons

Session 2: SG.01
11.40 – 12.20
Pascale Grard: Scapegoating and Complicity in Shirley Jackson’s ‘The Lottery’.
Shaynah Jackson: Reading Queerly: Stein’s Tender Buttons

Session 2: SG.03
11.40 – 12.20
Vikrant Desai: Modelling Radicalisation: Applying Situational Action Theory (SAT) of Crime to Christchurch Terror Attacks
Kristyn Rayner: Impacts on Cyberstalking Victims’ Coping Strategies
12.20 – 1.25 LUNCH

Session 3: SG.01
1.30 – 2.50
Eva Bonning: To what extent do people tune their memory's emotional trajectory depending on their audience?
Cian Sutherland: The Availability of National Collective Memories May Explain New Zealanders' Overestimations of NZ’s WWII Contributions
Richard Potter: Is the relationship between emotional labour and well-being moderated by authenticity?
Jess Leov: A Light in the Dark; An Investigation into Fetal Visual Perception

Session 3: SG.03
1.30 – 2.50
Jiancheng Zheng: Chinese diasporic, Media consumption, and Political Engagement
Liz Stegan: An Aeolian Harp and the Mission Soundscape in Colonial New Zealand
Annelore Spieker: The night map: how children make sense of global animated films by a cultural perspective
Saikrishna Srinivasan: Virtual 360-degree Dramatic Theatre: A New Branch in Experimental Theatre

2.50 - 3.15 Afternoon Tea - S Block Foyer

Session 4: SG.01
3.20 – 4.20
Sarah Perry: An ERP N400 Study: Semantic processing across modalities in the human brain
Kayla Jordan: Semantic context creates overconfidence in foreign language abilities
Jackson Cate: Learning easier Kanji first causes people to overestimate how well they understand kanji

Session 4: SG.03
3.20 – 4.20
Emma Passey: What does heritage mean to the people of Aotearoa New Zealand?
Carolyn Hill: The Soft Edge
Mahdis Madani: Cultivating adaptability in recreational fishing governance; exploring possibilities and constraints

4.20 - 4.40 - End of Day 1 - Judging
Programme

DAY 2 THURSDAY 10 November

Session 1: SG.01
9.10 - 10.10
Anthea Visage: When worlds & experiences of child abuse collide: Safely embracing my ‘survivor-researcher’ positionality
Bridget O'Keefe: Understanding Child-to-parent Violence

Session 1: SG.03
9.10 - 10.10
Sharayne Bennett: Gendered relations in the class culture of Jamaican informal construction workers
Kiri Crossland: Queer public transport: Improving access for Aotearoa queer communities
Ritu Yumnam: Investigating young pahari identities through an ethnographic exploration of their (im)mobilities

10.10 – 10.35 Morning Tea – S block Foyer

Session 2: SG.01
10.40-12.00
Vivienne Yan: Application of Generalizability Theory to Evaluate the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale and Distinguish between Enduring and Dynamic Distress
Hannah Doak: People tend to describe their personal memories with emotional changes that end positively more than negatively
Ella Hopkins: Network of mental activities cognition and depression in older males and females
Rebecca Chalmers: Networks of inflammation, depression, and cognition in aging males and females

Session 2: SG.03
10.40 – 11.40
Mohammed Faghihi: The Politics of Accelerating the Energy Transition
Luke Grbin: Developing a framework for equitable urban intensification: does New Zealand’s new resource management system rise to the challenge?
Youjeong Jang: South Korea’s number one intercultural city? Exploring the gap between policy rhetoric and lived reality
12.05 – 12.50 – KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Dr Maebh Long: Lecturer in English in the School of Arts. Research interests include modernist and contemporary literature in Ireland, Britain, and Oceania, with particular focus on the medical humanities. Current research on modernist discourses of immunity is supported by the Marsden Fund of the Royal Society of New Zealand.

12.05 – 12.50 - LUNCH

Session 3: SG.01
1.30 – 2.30
Kyle Hefferon: Positioning Matakite: Māori Spirituality, Christianity, and Mental Health
Michael W Taipa: An introduction to a semantic description of the Māori language
Ella Hopkins: Network of mental activities cognition and depression in older males and females
David Trye: Language Identification for Mixed Māori-English Tweets

Session 3: SG.03
1.30 – 2.30
Taryn Farr: The influence of perceived threat on attitudes towards those with differing COVID vaccine mandate beliefs
Daniel McLennan: How do people assess the truth of partially-familiar claims, compared with both familiar and unfamiliar claims?
Way Ming Chan: The role of expectancy and fluency in truth judgements

2.35 – 2.45 – Closing Karakia and conference end
2.45 – 3.20 – Judges deliberate

3.30: THE DON
A warm invitation is extended to all participants to join us for drinks and nibbles at THE DON: FROM 3.30. Prizes for day one and two will be awarded.
Gothic Spaces, Insanity and the Sapphic Villain in Rebecca and The Haunting of Hill House

Marie Theunisz: English Department, UoW

Abstract
Rebecca by Daphne du Maurier and The Haunting of Hill House by Shirley Jackson embody Gothic tropes in order to convey queer characters and relationships. Both texts utilize Gothic spaces in order to enable sapphic desire; spaces that are haunted, isolated, queer - and queer in a more literal sense of the word in the case of Hill House, with its unnatural angles and shapes. Bedrooms and possessions take on a particularly important role for the enaction and transferral of desire.

Madness, a recurrent theme of the Gothic, is integral to the depiction of sapphic attraction. Mrs Danvers represents an obsessive desire, and the unnamed narrator’s consuming preoccupation with Rebecca centres her attraction around Rebecca instead of their husband. Rebecca is dead, yet continues to haunt these women through her beauty, with detrimental effects on their minds. The sapphic desire in The Haunting of Hill House is less obsessive but retains that element of instability. Eleanor’s attraction to Theodora appears to become stronger as her mind fragments. However, the apparent insanity resists simple interpretation. It serves to paint the women in both novels as villainous for their attraction, and then, in a standard Gothic ending, the one causing this transgressive desire is vanquished, restoring the status quo. But is queerness really killed off in either text? Does death successfully end the threat that is lesbianism?

Narratives of Fatigue: From Modernist Literature to the Covid-19 Pandemic

Jesse Burnette: English Department, UoW

Abstract
Though not always immediately recognisable, fatigue and tiredness play a central role in modernist literature. We can locate fatigue in a passing comment, in its use as a metaphor, in the overall fragmentation of the narrative or in the tiredness of the language used. In narratives directly engaging with the fatigue and delirium caused by illness, acute or chronic, we can find tiredness in temporal disruption, as characters’ perception of time distorts grammar, syntax and plot. As society placed increasing value on productive, strong, energetic bodies, the increasing presence of bodies tired from the effects of influenza, overwork, rapid social progress and post-war malaise posed a threat both to society and ideas of the able-bodied self. Recumbent bodies challenge expectations of productivity; they remind us of our own bodily fallibility and blur the line between life and death as a visual representation of our own mortality.

Fictional narratives offer insights into societal perceptions of tiredness and fatiguing conditions during the modernist period. In the current time of pandemic, as society is again increasingly confronted with very visible fatigue in the form of Long Covid amongst other fatiguing conditions, what can modernist fiction from the early twentieth century tell us about how we engage with tiredness and fatigue? How do the stories told in the early to mid-20th Century compare with the stories we tell about fatigue today?
The Weight of the World on Their Shoulders

Heidi Lee Rogers: English Department, UoW

Abstract
In a scramble to correct the wrongs of the past and create a tenable future on Earth, Gen-Z are being primed to embody a swathe of new (and recycled) ideals. Are they also being lumped with the burden of saving humanity from ourselves? This paper will examine how realistic contemporary cli-fi from Aotearoa New Zealand (For example, Tania Roxborogh’s Charlie Tangaroa and the Creature from the Sea; and Mandy Hager’s Singing Home the Whale) frame both young people’s perceptions of the climate crisis, and older generations’ reactions to their eco anxiety. Further, it presents my creative project: Tāne’s Daughter, a realistic cli-fi set in New ‘from-the-sea’ land, following a girl-gang on a mission to save 2000-year-old god of the forest, Tāne Mahuta from kauri dieback. Bogged down by anticipatory grief over their dying mother (and dying Mother Earth), 11-year-old Tani attempts to carry the weight of the entire world on their shoulders, only to realise this is an impossible burden for any one person (or generation) to hold alone.

Scapegoating and Complicity in Shirley Jackson’s ‘The Lottery’

Pascale Grard: English Department, UoW

Abstract
Shirley Jackson’s acclaimed short story, ‘The Lottery’ (1948), has garnered significant interest for its depiction of a seemingly conventional rural community routinely participating in human sacrifice. Explosive and disruptive, Jackson’s story exposes inconvenient truths about Western morality and complicity. Core to Jackson’s story is the concept of the scapegoat, which is used in ways that reveal humans’ proclivity for violence and blame. This paper examines the scapegoating mechanism of ‘The Lottery’ and its relationship to the community at the centre of the story, by considering the purpose of the scapegoat, the chosen victim, and the group’s culpability. A timeless story, ‘The Lottery’ presents, in microcosm, the dangers of tradition, compliance, and collective morality, by depicting a community gleefully indulging in the barbaric execution of its own members. Ostensibly hyperbolic, Jackson’s tale exposes the social fabric of a community committed to self-perpetuation through violence, prompting consideration of our own complicity within the structures we inhabit.

Reading Queerly: Stein’s Tender Buttons.

Shaynah Jackson: English Department, UoW

Abstract
Gertrude Stein’s 1914 Tender Buttons is a famously incoherent text that presents a strange catalogue of items concerning ‘Objects’, ‘Food’, and ‘Rooms’. The short poems—or portraits, as Stein refers to them— detail domestic space: the household objects one is likely to find, the events one is likely to do: eating, drinking, observing. Though recognisably domestic, the objects are stripped of their familiarity and usual usage and reassembled in an abstracted form. This obscurity is compounded by the text’s structure, or rather lack thereof, composed of oscillatory and non-sequential fragments. In content and form, Tender Buttons is a radical departure from literary convention, embracing instead the peculiar and unruly, the disorienting and destabilising.
This paper details how reading queerly, this is to say reading attuned to the unstable slippages and the indeterminacy of language, enables readers to navigate the textual, temporal, and unconventional complexities of Tender Buttons as part of a broader conceptual shift towards ‘realms of unknown, untapped desires that have no necessary end’. I draw on theorists Teresa de Lauretis and Joseph Allen Boone to articulate how instances of incoherence and approximation can be read across the textual and sexual.

This work is part of my larger PhD project where I consider queer subjectivities through modernist works by Herman Melville, Gertrude Stein, and Samuel Beckett, as well as works from the New Queer Cinema by way of Derek Jarman and David Cronenberg.

To what extent do people tune their memory's emotional trajectory depending on their audience?

Eva Bonning, Garry Lab UoW.

Abstract

When people recount a personal memory, they "tune" the content of their report to fit the audience. More specifically, when audiences value entertainment, people emphasise emotion, whereas when audiences value accuracy, they emphasise detail. Recent research suggests when people recount a memory, their report may also follow one of a few identifiable “emotional trajectories,” reflecting changing levels of positive or negative emotion at specific points in the story—but we don’t know why. It is plausible that people similarly tune the emotional trajectories of their memory reports to fit their audience—for instance, following different trajectories to entertain vs inform. To address this hypothesis, we will ask subjects to choose their most positive, negative, or important memory, and to either describe it to entertain a friend, describe it to accurately inform their lawyer, or describe it to an unspecified other person. We predict that people’s emotional trajectories for their “entertaining” description will have more complex trajectories, reflecting more changes in emotion, compared to their “accurate” or control counterparts. Our findings will help us understand the functions of emotional trajectories in memories. Further, if we can alter the way people describe their memories, we may be able to alter the meaning they get from them.

The Availability of National Collective Memories May Explain New Zealanders' Overestimations of NZ's WWII Contributions

Cian Sutherland, Garry Lab UoW

Abstract

Collective memories are memories shared by the members of a group. These memories serve a variety of functions, and the data suggest New Zealanders use their national collective memories to develop their policies and culture, and share the memories to build and maintain relationships. But collective memories are also prone to errors and biases: for example, people tend to overestimate their country’s contribution to global events such as WWII. Why does such “national narcissism” occur? : We asked New Zealanders questions about their knowledge of either the Pacific or European/North African theatre of WWII and then asked them to estimate New Zealand’s contributions to the Allied Victory. People knew similar amounts about events from both theatres, and yet overestimated New Zealand’s contribution to the victory, suggesting they are not simply unaware of other countries’ contributions. Instead, our
results fit with an accessibility explanation; people’s national collective memories come to mind more readily than do memories of other countries’ contributions, and people misinterpret this accessibility to mean that their country contributed more. If the national collective memories of people from different countries overestimate their own country’s contributions to the same international events, this otherwise innocuous bias might lead to misinformed policy and poor international relations.

Is the relationship between emotional labour and well-being moderated by authenticity?

Richard Potter: UoW

Abstract
Emotional labour, which includes surface acting and deep acting, is a well-known construct. Surface acting and deep acting can both have a negative impact on well-being (Mesmer Magnus et al., 2012). However, we don’t know whether authenticity moderates the effect that emotional labour has on well-being. This study explored that issue.

Our sample (N = 395) included 187 psychology students and 208 people recruited via Amazon Mechanical Turk. Participants completed an online questionnaire that included questions from validated measures of our variables. Pearson correlation coefficients were calculated to assess the relationships between our variables. Hierarchical moderated regression analyses were conducted to assess whether authenticity moderates the relationships that (1) emotional labour, (2) surface acting, and (3) deep acting have with well-being.

Our results indicate that authenticity does not moderate any of those relationships. However, we found that authenticity has a significant negative relationship with surface acting and a positive (but insignificant) relationship with deep acting. This suggests that higher authenticity levels may lead employees to perform emotional labour in the way that best promotes well-being (because surface acting reduces well-being whereas deep acting may promote well-being). This study provides important insights into the relationship between emotional labour, well-being, and authenticity.

A Light in the Dark; An Investigation into Fetal Visual Perception

Jess Leov: Psychology UoW

Abstract
How does a fetus engage with their visual world? Our understanding of prenatal developmental trajectories is embryonic, none more so than fetal visual perception. While the visual system is functional before birth, it was assumed that the light levels within the womb were too low to facilitate a visual experience. Modelling by Del Giudice (2011) challenged this assumption, positing that the light levels within the uterine environment were sufficient to enable a visual experience in the final trimester. This research explores aspects of the fetal visual experience. Pregnant people between 33 and 36 weeks gestation attend one sonography scan where 2D ultrasound is used to visualise the fetal lens and record eye movements in response to different light and sound stimuli presented in utero. Three separate studies explore central elements of fetal vision and cognition, including anticipatory gaze, response to agentive motion cues and responding in the peripheral and central visual fields. These studies provide valuable insights into the emerging field of fetal visual perception and have downstream clinical health applications for obstetrics and neonatal care.
An ERP N400 Study: Semantic processing across modalities in the human brain

Sarah Perry: Psychology UoW

Abstract
The field of semantic processing has expanded beyond language to the understanding of action sequences. Semantic processing in the brain of both language and action has been linked to the N400; an event-related potential (ERP) that is typically present when information has violated one’s semantic expectations. The N400 is a consistent effect across cross modal language-based studies. This suggests that semantic processing has some overlap between modalities. We know, however, that the N400 does vary between language-based and non-language-based paradigms. In order to investigate cross modal semantic processing specifically for action sequences, we presented participants with photographs portraying the implementation of common actions. These sequences ended with a sound that was either congruent or incongruent to the prior action photograph. In our ERP study of 25 participants, aged 23 years (SD = 10.78 years), we found an N400 effect for incongruent information processing. In addition, our findings showed a reduced P200 effect and a delayed negativity for incongruent information. These results suggest that cross modal semantic processing of action sequences requires an increased cognitive workload which is evidenced when semantic processing does not progress as expected. Considered as a whole, these results indicate that cross modal semantic processing likely requires the involvement of additional cognitive processes that are not required during unimodal semantic processing.

Semantic context creates overconfidence in foreign language abilities

Kaylah Jordan: Psychology UoW

Abstract
Semantic context helps people comprehend information, but it can also create illusions of truth and understanding. To what extent does increased semantic context increase people’s confidence in their ability to perform highly technical skills, such as understanding a foreign language? We addressed this question across five experiments by showing subjects a video clip of people speaking Danish. Some subjects saw the subtitled video while others saw the unsubtitled version. Then we asked subjects to rate how well they thought they would be able to understand Danish in new situations. We found that people who saw the subtitled videos thought they would understand more of that language in new situations compared to those who saw the unsubtitled videos, even though their actual understanding didn’t improve. These findings suggest that semantic context not only creates illusions of truth or understanding, but also illusions of one’s ability to do something implausible.

Learning easier Kanji first causes people to overestimate how well they understand kanji

Jackson Cate: University of Waikato

Abstract
People form first impressions quickly. What’s more, people rely on their first impressions when making judgements about what they know. For example, people who first answered the easier questions on a general knowledge test thought they performed better overall than did people who first answered the harder questions—even though both groups performed the same (Weinstein & Roediger, 2012). But do people rely on their first impressions when making judgements about what they’re learning? To address
this question, we asked people to guess the translation of various Japanese kanji characters ordered from the easiest to guess to the hardest, or the reverse. People then judged their performance on that test, as well as on a hypothetical future test. People who first translated the easier kanji thought their performance on both tests was better than did people who first translated the harder kanji. Our results suggest that when people form a first impression of easy learning, they are more confident in their learning overall.

Day 1 SG.03
Exploring verbal abuse, threats and assault on prison staff by examining incident reports
Abi Clarke: Psychology UoW

Abstract
Prison violence remains a significant issue around the world because of the negative impact it has on correctional staff’s mental and physical well-being. Prison officers commonly experience verbal abuse and threats. A threat is a verbal utterance that states the intent to cause harm by actualising on the stated intentions (Geurts et al., 2016). Verbal abuse is an utterance used to insult or psychologically harm the listener (Johnson et al., 2006). These two different categories of verbal incidents can be used by prisoners to inflict harm or manipulate prison staff. Although prison staff often regard verbal abuse and threats as almost a normal part of managing prisoners, they may affect wellbeing, and predict prison staff burnout (Boudoukha et al., 2011). This research aims to better understand these different types of verbal altercations and examine whether they are also predictors for physical violence on staff members when covariates such as security level are controlled for. Using an archival data set of all incidents in New Zealand prisons from 2010 to 2020 we extracted a sample (n = 361) of offenders with a previous threat or assault towards staff, to examine the relationship between verbal and physical assaults on staff.

Building a descriptive model in institutional gang violence
Nicola Brennan-Tupara: Psychology UoW

Abstract
Prison violence is a significant concern both in New Zealand and across the globe. Past theories and research have aided our empirical understanding of some of the risk factors implicated in prison violence. However, from both a theoretical and empirical standpoint, we have a limited understanding of what happens and why it happens during a prison violence event (PVE). Furthermore, we have even less of an understanding of the involvement of gangs in PVEs despite research suggesting they are over-represented in such incidents. This research project filled some of those gaps by taking an exploratory approach to induce new ideas following interviews with gang members who have first-hand experience with perpetrating prison violence. We built a descriptive model of gang involvement in violence in New Zealand prisons by describing the offence process. The resulting model contributes to a better understanding of the function of PVEs involving gang members and the extent to which these events differ when carried out for or on behalf of the gang. It also highlights the role of past trauma and the prison ecology in the perpetration of these events.
**Characteristics of Prisoner to Staff Physical Assault in New Zealand Prisons**

**Sam Taaka: Psychology UoW**

**Abstract**

Working in prisons can be a dangerous job. For some correctional staff, the risks of being victims of violence in a prison environment may be an expected facet of their role, yet the violence experienced by correctional staff is no trivial experience. In prison, violent incidents are categorised according to the severity of the violence perpetrated. However, we do not know how characteristics of a violent incident may contribute to the severity of violence perpetrated towards correctional staff. To address this gap, this research examines characteristics of physical assault incidents in New Zealand prisons in which the perpetrator of the incident was a prisoner and the victim was a correctional staff member. We investigate the contribution of situational, environmental, and individual characteristics to examine incidents of varying severity. Characteristics include the location of the incident, the type of assault perpetrated, and injuries sustained. Theoretically, these findings could identify which characteristics of the prison environment contribute to the risk of correctional staff being physically assaulted by a prisoner at varying degrees of severity. Practically, these findings could provide insight into riskier situations for correctional officers, and therefore could inform prison policies to reduce risk of prisoner to correctional officer violence.

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**Modelling Radicalisation: Applying Situational Action Theory (SAT) of Crime to Christchurch Terror Attacks**

**Vikrant Desai: NZSCS, UoW**

**Abstract**

March 2019 Christchurch terror attacks was a turning point not only for law enforcement agencies of New Zealand but also for the scholars of modern terrorism studies across the world in understanding the ‘new terrorism’. The growth of religious terrorism, the rise of right-wing extremism and the imaginative use of the internet by the extremists pose new security challenges today. This paper is aimed at deriving a radicalisation model for the lone actors of terrorism specific to the setting that is applicable to New Zealand. The paper attempts to understand the concept of radicalisation from the modern terrorism literature while making a clear distinction between cognitive and behavioural stages of radicalisation. It analyses the unique domestic factors and carries out threat evaluation of extremism in New Zealand. The paper proceeds to identify the reasons behind ‘why out of millions of people facing similar conditions, only the few become terrorists’ by applying the Situational Action Theory of Crime to the Christchurch terror attacks. Finally, the paper recommends specific interventions for law enforcement agencies to thwart future terrorists.

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**Impacts on Cyberstalking Victims’ Coping Strategies.**

**Kristyn Rayner: NZSCS, UoW**

**Abstract**

Cyberstalking, where people are persistently being contacted online against their wishes is widespread. Experiencing this type of victimisation can be traumatic and can consequently cause significant harm, emotionally, physically or financially. When people cope with trauma, they will typically favour a either
emotion-focused or problem-focused coping strategies. The aim of the present study is to investigate the relationship between the coping style the victim prefers to use and the situational characteristics of their cyberstalking experiences. Semi-structured 1-on-1 interviews were conducted with victims of cyberstalking. The data collected were analysed using reflexive thematic analysis to deduce themes. Relationship and physical proximity to the offender, previous victimisation experiences, perception of severity and outcomes of reporting the offender all had major influences on which coping strategies victims used. Victims also advised others to use different coping strategies to what they predominantly used.

**Chinese diasporic, Media consumption, and Political Engagement**

**Jiancheng Zheng, Screen & Media, UoW.**

**Abstract**

Chinese immigrants began to live in New Zealand in the 19th century (The Encyclopedia of New Zealand, n.d.). In order to help immigrant fit into New Zealand mainstream society, ethnic media began to develop and evolved into a multi-platform model, including radio, newspapers, television, social media, and digital platforms (Li, 2013). Hopmann et al. (2012) state that the media influences policy issues that the public considers important. Therefore, it is valuable for new residents to receive information on different media and for the media to provide diverse information.

Past research has confirmed that ethnic traditional Chinese media, including radio and newspapers, approach general elections from particular positions of interest, with more coverage of the National Party than other parties. This situation hinders Chinese New Zealanders from knowing about other small party policies and possibly voting for them (McMillan & Barker, 2021). This paper draws on Agenda Setting, Diaspora, and Limited Effects theories, within a Circuit of Culture model to analyze ethnic Chinese media coverage of the 2020 election, and to explore interaction between Chinese New Zealanders, media sphere, and politicians. It is hoped that this study will inform political parties’ campaign strategy in the 2023 general election. For Chinese New Zealanders, understanding the diversity of media in Aotearoa New Zealand is likely to have a positive effect on their voting and encourage more independent thinking on government policies.

**An Aeolian Harp and the Mission Soundscape in Colonial New Zealand**

**Liz Stegan, History, UoW**

**Abstract**

Now an obscure object, the aeolian harp was once highly popular within 19th century British and imperial culture. This paper concentrates on the harp within the context of the material culture that made up Te Papa Mission Station, now The Elms historic house in Tauranga. Established by the Christian Missionary Society, Te Papa Mission Station was the residence of Archdeacon Alfred Nesbit Brown and his family from 1838 to 1887. In the aftermath of the Land Wars the mission station practically dissipated, becoming a private residence, and, since 1999, a historic house museum. As a mission station the site was a space of both religious instruction and cultural transmission. This paper draws upon the approaches of material culture studies to explore the layers of meanings revealed through a single object. I emphasise the significance of considering the sensory dimensions of objects: in the case of the
harp, the bewildering noise it produces. Seeing, and listening, to the aeolian harp offers a unique sensory engagement where the particular history of the mission station highlights the broader themes of missionisation and colonisation within Aotearoa New Zealand.

The night map: how children make sense of global animated films by a cultural perspective

Annelore Speiker: Screen & Media, UoW

Abstract

This presentation uses the ideas of the Spanish-Columbian scholar Jesús Martín-Barbero about cultural mediations and the night map to examine how children make sense of visual media, specifically global animated film productions by Pixar and Disney. Although the theoretical framework was created within Latin America, Martín-Barbero's ideas can be applied to any mediatic context. Meanwhile, Argentinian Néstor García Canclini's ideas of hybrid culture also ground my concepts and theories. This theoretical framework is applied to an Aotearoa New Zealand context with groups comprised of twenty-nine tamariki, six to twelve years old from English-medium schools. These groups included boys and girls from twenty-two ethnic backgrounds. The data collection took place in 2020 and 2021 through online surveys and one-on-one interviews. The focus of the discussion with the children was to talk about sixteen Disney and Pixar films and their twenty-four main characters. This discussion sought to understand where children think the characters are from and the children's perceptions about characters, film stories, and specific places. My research found that media is one part of a whole that helps children make sense of the world. This paper discusses the other parts that form their perceptions.

Virtual 360-degree Dramatic Theatre: A New Branch in Experimental Theatre

Saikrishna Srinivasan: Screen & Media, UoW

Abstract

The field of semantic processing has expanded beyond language to the understanding of action sequences. Semantic processing in the brain of both language and action has been linked to the N400; an event-related potential (ERP) that is typically present when information has violated one's semantic expectations. The N400 is a consistent effect across cross modal language-based studies. This suggests that semantic processing has some overlap between modalities. We know, however, that the N400 does vary between language-based and non-language-based paradigms. In order to investigate cross modal semantic processing specifically for action sequences, we presented participants with photographs portraying the implementation of common actions. These sequences ended with a sound that was either congruent or incongruent to the prior action photograph. In our ERP study of 25 participants, aged 23 years (SD = 10.78 years), we found an N400 effect for incongruent information processing. In addition, our findings showed a reduced P200 effect and a delayed negativity for incongruent information. These results suggest that cross modal semantic processing of action sequences requires an increased cognitive workload which is evidenced when semantic processing does not progress as expected. Considered as a whole, these results indicate that cross modal semantic processing likely requires the involvement of additional cognitive processes that are not required during unimodal semantic processing.
What does heritage mean to the people of Aotearoa New Zealand?

Emma Passey: Social Sciences, UoW

Abstract
Ideas of heritage history in Aotearoa New Zealand are shifting. We are witnessing, the emergence of alternative narratives of indigenous heritage in contrast to those of a Western dominated modernity and colonial hegemony. As an example, the country’s national name is today often spoken of as ‘Aotearoa New Zealand’ not simply ‘New Zealand’ in recognition of this new appreciation.

A move to actively decolonise heritage studies is creating a shift in the bicultural understanding of culture and heritage. As this new framing emerges, wider acknowledgement of the significance of Māori heritage landscapes is growing. This will be demonstrated by separate case studies illustrating how Indigenous Māori voices are gaining momentum, being heard, and acknowledged in new ways.

Influences shaping perspectives of heritage, include the cultural perceptions of the colonising population’s settler processes overrunning another people and choosing to disregard, or actively destroy, the places and things that were important previously (Belich 2009). The evolution of heritage values in Aotearoa is not without contestation and much needed, robust, and sometimes difficult discussions are taking place, enabling New Zealanders to reconsider the significance of what heritage means to all its people.

The Soft Edge

Carolyn Hill: Environmental Planning, UoW

Abstract
Divergent visions for urban form are currently contesting the future of cities in Aotearoa. Severe pressures of population growth, inadequate housing supply and unsustainable transport systems are raising a spectrum of voices on the appropriate planning response. The heritage field is enfolded in these debates, as intensification pressures have amplified questions about the value of historic urban fabric and the planning mechanisms that sustain it. To what extent should cities’ existing areas be retained or developed, and who gets to decide?

Particularly focusing on the “soft edge” of heritage – early suburbs valorised as “special character” – the paper traces the history of heritage-making in urban Aotearoa, analysing the tension between contemporary urban planning directions and historic places conservation, and exploring the concept of “amenity” which is implicated in both. It concludes with some avenues for deeper collaboration between planning policy and heritage-making for more spatially and culturally equitable cities.

Cultivating adaptability in recreational fishing governance; exploring possibilities and constraints

Mahdis Madani: Tourism, Otago University

Abstract
To increase sustainability and economic efficiency in fisheries, New Zealand adopted an innovative right-based fisheries management system known as Quota Management System (QMS) in 1986. Due to the country’s socio-cultural settings and institutional arrangements in fisheries management, the overall focus of the QMS has been on commercial and Maori customary fishing. However, increased
sustainability challenges and increased catch capacity in recreational fisheries imply that the inclusion of the “forgotten sector” in fisheries management is necessary. This study examines how the governance processes, related to the inclusion of recreational fishing, produce differential opportunities/constraints and resources across multiple levels and, consequently, intended and unintended outcomes for social equity and environmental integrity.

DAY 2: SG.01

When worlds & experiences of child abuse collide: Safely embracing my ‘survivor-researcher’ positionality.

Anthea Visage: Screen & Media, UoW

Abstract

Researchers are often led to believe that traces of subjectivity within their research should be eliminated, or at the very least, avoided. Beliefs of this nature deter researchers away from pursuing research that they are personally connected to, in fear that their research won’t be rigorous enough. Survivor-researcher positionality is thus criticised for being too personal, subjective and is deemed by many to be an invalid stance to take when researching. But I disagree, and I have no desire to conduct my research in such a distant way, where subjectivity is simply tolerated, rather than embraced: “Suppose we achieved the stability, order, and control we seek, what then? No variance-no differences-no chance-no fun-no adventure-no vulnerability-no deniability-no flirtation-no love” (Bochner, 1997, p. 241). This paper discusses my identity as a ‘survivor-researcher’, why I am actively embracing this positionality throughout my PhD research, and how I intend to do so safely. I draw upon a range of scholarly work among the likes of social researcher Dee Michell, political scientist Dianne Lalonde, and communications scholars Carolyn Ellis & Arthur Bochner to argue that positioning yourself as a survivor-researcher should be embraced – but embraced with a trauma-and-violence informed approach. My current positionality whilst undertaking my PhD project is reflected in this paper. As both a survivor of child abuse and a novice researcher, I am exploring the construction, function and affordances of autobiographical documentary films that are about child abuse. I hope to gain an understanding of the wellbeing outcomes for filmmakers who have represented their experiences of abuse through the audio-visual documentary form. From the perspectives of mental health professionals, I hope to gain an understanding of the wellbeing experiences of child abuse survivors who view these films.

Understanding Child-to-parent Violence

Bridget O’Keefe: Psychology, UoW

Abstract

Family/whānau violence is an egregious social problem in Aotearoa New Zealand that causes long-lasting harm and damages whānau relationships. Hence, in an effort to improve understandings of family/whānau violence and identify opportunities to prevent harm, researchers have examined intimate partner violence and child abuse. As a result, there is a considerable body of research about events where children are victims of family/whānau violence; however, we know very little about events where children are the aggressors. Therefore, in this study we will examine the characteristics of 52 cases child-to-parent family/whānau violence events reported to police in Aotearoa New Zealand. We will use a
mixed methods approach to qualitatively code and quantitatively analyse the sequence of behaviours within those events to identify opportunities for interventions to prevent harm from occurring or escalating. This research may have important implications for how parents can deescalate conflict with their children, and how police respond when they attend child-to-parent family/whānau violence events.


Thanuja Hathurusinghe: Law, UoW

Abstract
The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 (CRC) is an international human rights treaty that sets out children's economic, social and cultural rights. New Zealand ratified the Convention in 1993 and is legally bound by its terms. Despite various government laws and policy attempts to reduce child poverty, New Zealand children experience a significant amount of poverty. Consequences of poverty, like youth suicide, childhood obesity, poor physical and mental health and bad educational outcomes, are well-established in New Zealand society. This paper examines how poverty impacts children’s rights outlined in the CRC. Analysis of current child poverty reduction efforts such as the Child Poverty Reduction Act 2018 and the other government policy strategies manifest to what extent government follows a human rights-based approach in their strategies. It discusses how CRC adapted to the local legislative system to enhance children's rights from the angle of the rights of poor children. This paper finds the lack of consideration of children’s rights in anti-poverty strategies, and it explores how New Zealand has failed to fulfil its obligations to CRC by protecting child's rights to survive, grow, and participate regardless of ethnicity, gender or religion.

Application of Generalizability Theory to Evaluate the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale and Distinguish between Enduring and Dynamic Distress

Vivienne Yan: Psychology, UoW

Abstract
Nowadays, the number of older people is increasing rapidly, both in absolute figures and as a proportion of the population, which makes the maintenance of psychological well-being among aging population imperative. Neuropsychological distress may promote cognitive impairment and impact on the health of older people, which makes accurate assessment of distress an important clinical and research issue. The Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K-10) is a widely used instrument used to measure individual distress. However, the ability of K-10 to distinguish between enduring and dynamic distress symptoms, and the generalizability of its scores, have not been investigated in older populations using appropriate methodology.

Method: Generalizability theory (G-theory) was applied to differentiate enduring and dynamic distress and examine the reliability of K-10 in a sample of 201 adults (43% males) aged 70 to 90 years old who participated in Sydney Memory and Ageing Study. The data were collected biennially over ten years.

Results: The K-10 scale showed strong reliability (Ga=0.81, Gr=0.89) in assessing enduring distress and its assessment scores were generalizable across occasions and older adults. Most of distress symptoms represented by K-10 items were enduring.

Limitations: Generalizability of these findings may be limited to older adults.

Conclusions: The K-10 is a suitable assessment tool to evaluate enduring distress in aging populations.
The K-10 reliably assesses enduring distress levels over time, which is important for interventions targeting older adults’ mental health given its scores will likely capture enduring changes in neuropsychological health before and after interventions.

**People tend to describe their personal memories with emotional changes that end positively more than negatively**

**Hannah Doak, Psychology, UoW**

**Abstract**

People’s memories of their experiences are thought to serve three functions: they can direct behaviour, inform identity, or facilitate social relationships. We also know that people can often share their memories as stories, using similar narrative tools as found in classic works of literature. More specifically, recent research suggests people’s positive or negative memories can take on one of a few specific “emotional trajectories” that represent the change in positive and negative emotion through the story. But we do not know the extent to which this finding extends to people’s functional memories. Therefore, we used three different methods to score the emotional trajectory of subjects’ descriptions of three functional memories. We found that subjects’ memory descriptions tended to end positively, more often than they ended negatively. This pattern suggests that people may be ending their descriptions with the useful function their memory serves.

**Network of mental activities cognition and depression in older males and females**

**Ella Hopkins: Psychology, UoW**

**Abstract**

Evidence suggests that different lifestyle activities impact on cognitive and mental health in older populations, however the interactive relationships between these factors and activities received little attention to date. Novel network analysis was used to investigate the interactive relationships between mental activities (MA), depression and cognition at baseline, 2, and 4 years follow-up.

Setting: This study used the Sydney Memory and Ageing Study (MAS) longitudinal data from participants living in Australia. The sample included 998 participants (55% female) aged between 70 and 90, who were not diagnosed with dementia.

Cognition was positively associated with playing games and using the Internet in both males and females at baseline and follow-up. Males and females showed significant differences in the relationships between MA such as volunteer work and engaging in artistic activities, where the link was stronger in males at baseline and follow-up. Depression was not consistently associated with any MA in older males across the three data points. While games and internet were associated with better cognition in both sexes, there were also some specific differences across MA in males and females. These findings are useful to design preventative interventions that consider interactive relationships between MA, cognition, and mental health outcomes in older adults.
Networks of inflammation, depression, and cognition in aging males and females.

Rebecca Chalmers: Psychology, UoW

Abstract
Prioritizing the maintenance of healthy cognitive aging and personalizing preventive interventions to enhance their effectiveness is crucial as the global population ages. Systemic inflammation and depression in older people have been associated with decreased levels of cognition but results have been inconsistent. The aim of this research was to explore the interactive network of inflammation, depression and cognition by sex in older people. We used novel Network Analysis to explore the unique associations between inflammatory biomarkers, depression, cognition, and somatic, genetic, and lifestyle risk factors in an older (aged 70 – 90 years), non-demented, community-dwelling sample from the longitudinal Sydney Memory and Aging Study (N = 916) at baseline and at a two-year follow-up. The networks of biomarkers, depression, cognition, and relevant covariates were significantly different between males and females. A stable negative link between depression and cognition was found in females only; a stable positive association between biomarker interleukin-6 and depression was found in females only; and a stable positive association between biomarker interleukin-8 and alcohol was found in females only. For both males and females, a stable positive relationship was found between the presence of APOE- ε4 gene and biomarker C-reactive protein; between education and cognition; and between biomarker interleukin-6 and all other biomarkers. These findings suggest different psychophysiological mechanisms underlie the interactive network of biomarkers, depression and cognition in males and females that should be considered when designing personalized preventive interventions to maintain cognitively healthy aging.

Positioning Matakite: Māori Spirituality, Christianity, and Mental Health

Kyle Hefferon Sociology, UoW

Abstract
Spirituality is central to Māori identity and institutions, and today is seen as one of the most important factors pertaining to health and wellbeing.
In te ao Māori, Matakite is the most common term for people who have a deep connection to te taha wairua (the spiritual side). Matakite in a very literal translation means ‘seer’ of ‘faces’; mata – face, and kite –to see. The experiences of Matakite positions them at the pinnacle of human manifestations of taha wairua.
For most of our history as Māori, the presence of Matakite in our whānau and communities was accepted as natural, normal and, indeed, crucial. Numerous accounts exist of Matakite guiding their communities and providing insights into future occurrences, suggesting that Matakite are not uncommon or exceptional, but rather a part of everyday life. Examples include the planning of strategic moves in times of battle, the coming of a new people, and significant religious and political prophecies. However, the negative impacts of ongoing colonialism have inevitably impacted all of our institutions, roles and practices, and Matakite are no exception.
This paper discusses some of the ways in which Matakite have been demonised and pathologized in the context of Aotearoa as a colonial settler state. First through Christianity, and then psychiatry.
An introduction to a semantic description of the Māori language: A Preliminary Study

Michael W Taipa: UoW

Abstract
The notion of semantics attempts to describe language beyond the sentence level with a focus on the meaning of language in the context in which it occurs, it attempts to identify relationships between and within clauses and sentences that very often go unnoticed at the structural level of language analysis. The notion of linguistics, on the other hand, attempts to describe language at different units, such as phonemes, morphemes, and syntax encoded at the sentence level. The linguistic approach has provided the main basis on which the Māori language has been described in educational materials over the past three centuries but has paid very little attention to a semantic approach for the same reasons. This study argues that semantic theory should play a critical role in a description of the Māori language in addition to a linguistic one. This integrated approach could benefit language teachers in ways that inform best teaching practices and to develop their students’ four language skills in becoming confident and competent users of the Māori language for communication in various formal or informal social settings.

Language Identification for Mixed Māori-English Tweets

David Trye: UoW.

Abstract
Te reo Māori is under-resourced in speech and language technology. This matters because the language we use helps us to capture our unique view of the world; te reo Māori is the natural medium through which Māori express their cultural identity. UNESCO has identified resource development in emerging domains as a key factor for assessing the health of a language, and digital tools are no exception. In Aotearoa, tools such as autocomplete and virtual assistants are predominantly designed for English and often fail to recognise or correctly spell Māori words, even when used as borrowings in New Zealand English.

In the field of natural language processing (NLP), Māori text is typically identified using either linguistic rules or computational tools (machine learning). In this talk, I describe a new method that combines these approaches to facilitate accurate language detection for bilingual Māori-English text. I explain how this architecture was used to label a new large-scale corpus of mixed Māori-English tweets at both the token (word) and tweet (sentence) levels. Moreover, I provide evidence that the architecture outperforms both techniques on which it is built—at least as far as the Twitter domain is concerned—yielding high accuracy for a random sample of tweets. These results can advance NLP techniques and, importantly for Aotearoa, increase visibility and tools for te reo Māori.

DAY 2: SG.03

Gendered relations in the class culture of Jamaican informal construction workers

Sharayne Bennett: Anthropology, UoW

Abstract
In the Jamaican informal construction industry, males are disproportionately socialised to exhibit the characteristics that are most suitable for the particular rigour of work on construction sites. While
interlocutors’ private interactions suggest greater nuances during interviews, their public presentations on-site consistently display these features. This public image is pervasive in society and most represented in popular culture as the ideal type of Jamaican male identity; the Jamaican badman. The badman profile is a complex macho, hyper-male identity. A badman is among other things a heterosexual male projecting aggression, decisiveness, and sexual prowess. The origin of the badman culture is found in the socialisation of men to violence through torture (excessive punishment) and restriction of resources (Chevannes, 2002), typically representative of a society experiencing civil war (Gayle, 2009). It is performed as a theatrical pose of gangsters, a consequence of the mass consumption of North American media (Cooper, 2007).

Articulators and gatekeepers of the identity are primarily dancehall artists. They observe gender norms and transform them into mores, rhythmically reinforcing the code of conduct for every badman. These rules are blasted on an old dilapidated radio during concrete mixing and window installation, affirming the strength, identity and to an extent value of the main actors in this ethnographic report.

Queer public transport: Improving access for Aotearoa queer communities

Kiri Crossland: UoW.

Abstract
To meet our greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets, Aotearoa must reduce travel by private car in favour of low-carbon modes like public transport (PT). However, the potential equity impacts of a widespread shift to PT are not well understood for some groups. This research focused on Aotearoa queer communities and whether PT experiences differ by sexuality and gender. International research suggests queer people are more likely to be dependent on PT and are more likely to experience discrimination or harassment while using it. This research drew on an online survey of 347 PT users in Auckland, Hamilton, and Wellington to understand this issue in an Aotearoa context. The survey showed that queer PT users in Aotearoa are less likely to have access to alternative modes and less likely to have a driver’s licence than straight PT users. Queer PT users are also more likely to experience discrimination and harassment than straight PT users. Additionally, queer and straight PT users have different perceptions about interventions which would make PT safer. This work was the first study of queer people and PT in Aotearoa and offers an important contribution to the conversation about a just transition to a low emissions transport future.

Investigating young pahari identities through an ethnographic exploration of their (im)mobilities

Ritu Yumnam: Geography, UoW

Abstract
Dominant representations and popular imagination of pahari (of the mountain) people of Uttarakhand, India, have long depicted them as timeless and static. Pahari women in particular are frequently essentialized as embodiments of a conservationist ethos which makes them a natural fit for the global agenda of sustainable mountain development. However, these depictions obscure the dynamism and heterogeneity of young pahari lives. Drawing on the (new) mobilities paradigm and feminist geographies, I conceptualize ethnographic research which explores gendered (im)mobilities of young paharis into different spaces/places and ways of being, including the Uttarakhand highlands and beyond it into the neighbouring lowlands of New Delhi region. I argue that an investigation into (im)mobilities of young paharis in diverse socio-spatialities will help nuance understandings about contemporary gendered
pahari-ness and belonging. Further, (im)mobilities as a concept has potential to reveal how the very idea of pahari-ness is mobile as bodies, objects, ideas, images and information move across diverse socio-spatialities.

The Politics of Accelerating the Energy Transition

Mohammed Faghihi: Political Science, UoW

Abstract
Sustainability transitions in the New Zealand energy sector are as much a political challenge as they are a technical challenge. Understanding the politics and the policy process of energy policy and the role that coalitions play are crucial issues in the politics surrounding the deliberate acceleration of low-carbon transitions. Public policy, institutional and political contexts, political process and policy intervention, and political will are the main levers that steer the pace and direction of deliberate acceleration of transitions. Policy support and government interventions can be the most effective means to accelerate sustainability transitions. However, the decline of existing industries and businesses and a shift from a hands-off policy approach toward new policy paradigms with a stronger role for policymakers are viewed as two important challenges of governance in the acceleration of sustainability transitions. This study investigates how the politics of the energy transition in New Zealand shape policy decision-making towards a more sustainable electricity system. By cross-fertilizing the Advocacy Coalitions Framework and Multi-Level perspective, this study seeks to understand the causal mechanism of the politics of the deliberate acceleration of energy transitions in New Zealand and the role of advocacy coalitions in speeding up or hindering the process.

Developing a framework for equitable urban intensification: does New Zealand’s new resource management system rise to the challenge?

Luke Grbin: Environmental Planning, UoW

Abstract
This study asks how urban intensification can be executed equitably for all members of society. It will attempt to develop an equity planning framework that would enable the lower and middle classes to locate in or near dense and compact (intensified) urban cores. Such areas facilitate what’s known as agglomeration economies: places with a concentration of diverse people and firms. These agglomerations now represent the greatest socio-spatial advantage for people in the 21st century, replacing the suburban manufacturing economy of the mid-20th century. Unfortunately, the lower and middle classes are effectively priced-out of agglomerations at present; this segregates socioeconomic classes. In New Zealand, unaffordability and segregation are exacerbated by prevailing patterns of settlement under the neoliberal Resource Management Act 1991. This act will be repealed by the end of 2022, and a new resource management system will be phased-in. However, the new system lacks an explicit equity planning framework and is under-studied. Furthermore, academic literature generally lacks an equity focus in plan evaluation. Therefore, this study will develop an equity planning framework for urban intensification in New Zealand, as informed by international best practice. It will assess and compare the new resource management system with this framework and provide recommendations.
South Korea’s number one intercultural city? Exploring the gap between policy rhetoric and lived reality

Youjeong Jang: Geography, UoW

Abstract
Since the end of the 1990s many migrants started to enter South Korea. With their number increasing every year, migrants now account for 4.3% of the nation’s total population. Among 226 local governments in Korea, the city with the highest number of migrants is Ansan. There are over ninety thousand migrants from 105 countries. Besides its migrant population size, Ansan is known for implementing the most progressive migrant policy in Korea. Moving one step further, Ansan has recently joined European Intercultural city program, becoming the first participant city in Korea. This program highlights the role of local government to embrace people with different ethnic backgrounds. However, there seems to be some mismatch between the lived experience of local people and Ansan’s reputation as “Korea’s number one leading intercultural city”. Whereas intercultural city emphasizes daily encounter and interaction among people of different ethnic backgrounds, the everyday spaces of migrants and Koreans are clearly distinguished in Ansan without a common ground to meet and interact. Based on the interviews with various local actors in Ansan ranging from politicians to residents, this study explores where and why the gap between the theory and practice of policy occurs.

The influence of perceived threat on attitudes towards those with differing vaccine mandate beliefs

Tarryn Farr: Psychology, UoW

Abstract
Over the past two years, opinions on vaccine mandates have become increasingly divisive, resulting in a prolonged and violent anti-vaccine mandate protest in Wellington this past February. One possible reason this issue is particularly polarising may be that each side sees the other as intensely threatening to their well-being or values. Social-psychological theories posit that “realistic” threats (threats to well-being) and “symbolic” threats (threats to people’s values) can lead people to develop extreme negative attitudes and act violently towards others who present the threat. However, past research on this topic has focused on stigmatised groups using correlational studies, limiting the ability of these findings to explain and counter current group conflict issues, especially as they relate to vaccine mandates. Therefore, we aimed to test this theory’s generalisability. In Study 1, we measured perceptions of threat and negative attitudes towards vaccine mandates; there was a strong positive correlation. In Study 2, opinion pieces with arguments based on either realistic or symbolic threats were both effective at changing attitudes about vaccine mandates and their supporters. These results support the theory that perceived threat contributes to intergroup conflict and indicate that interventions based on this theory could minimise conflict.
How do people assess the truth of partially-familiar claims, compared with both familiar and unfamiliar claims?

**Daniel McLennan: Psychology, UoW**

**Abstract**

People rate familiar claims as more true than unfamiliar claims, possibly because familiarity makes these claims feel easier to process. But little is known about how people assess the truth of claims that consist of a combination of familiar and unfamiliar information. It is important to know how people assess such “partially-familiar” claims because false claims often contain a familiar “kernel of truth” that may make the claim as a whole seem more believable. If this were the case, we would expect people to rate more partially-familiar claims true than unfamiliar claims, yet fewer than familiar claims. Across three experiments, we investigated how people assess the truth of partially-familiar claims, relative to both familiar and unfamiliar claims. We replicated the known finding that people inflate their judgements of truth for familiar claims compared with unfamiliar claims; however, we found no evidence that a “kernel of truth” similarly inflates people’s judgements. In other words, across all three experiments, people rated roughly the same number of partially-familiar claims true as they did unfamiliar claims. This finding is inconsistent with much of the literature on how familiarity affects people’s judgements of truth.

The role of expectancy and fluency in truth judgements

**Way Min Chan: Psychology, UoW**

**Abstract**

People judge repeated information as more true compared with new information (Hasher et al., 1977; Hassan & Barber, 2021). Repeated information feels familiar, and—because true information tends to be repeated more than false information—people learn over time that familiarity is correlated with truth (Unkelbach, 2007). In other words, people learn to expect that familiar things are true, and use familiarity as mental shortcut for truth. To the extent people learn to expect that familiar things are true, explicitly telling people whether information has been repeated or not should cause them to judge that information as more—or less—true. But in such a scenario, we do not know the extent to which people’s judgements are the result of their feelings of familiarity, their expectations of what that familiarity means, or both. Therefore, here we investigate the extent to which people judge repeated statements as true compared with new statements, when they are correctly—or incorrectly—told that the statements had been repeated—or not.