AASP 2017 Conference: Making a Difference with Social Science

Massey University Albany Campus
Auckland, New Zealand
26-28 August 2017

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Welcome

Haere Mai ki Aotearoa!

The School of Psychology and the College of Humanities and Social Sciences at Massey University join with us, the President, Past-President, and President Elect of the Asian Association of Social Psychology (AASP) in extending you a warm welcome to Auckland, the city of sails, most populous city of Aotearoa/New Zealand.

New Zealand is proud of its long time association with AASP, having hosted the conference once before in 2005, in Wellington, the nation's capital. The lively interchange between our Asian and Pacific Rim cultures has brought vibrancy and diversity to our association, and brought friends together from many different parts of the world.

AASP was established in 1995 with an inaugural conference in Hong Kong, and has gone on to establish itself as a major regional association for social psychology, increasing its membership and influence year by year. AASP (The Asian Association of Social Psychology)'s mission is to provide scholars in Asia and the Pacific with a collaborative forum for the discussion, promotion, capabilities building, and publication of their research. It promotes research on Asian traditions, philosophies, and ideas that have scientific merit and practical applications, and expands the boundary, substance, and direction of social psychology by supplementing and integrating Western psychology's focus on intra-individual processes with a broader and more holistic view from culture and society. AASP has run a Summer School prior to its main conference since 2007, supporting the young generation of researchers to work collaboratively with eminent scholars on topics of mutual interest.

You can find the AASP website at https://asiansocialpsych.org/- we are always happy to welcome new members! In fact, if you have paid a registration fee for the conference it includes a 1 year (for OECD countries) or 2 year AASP membership (for developing countries). We hold conferences every other year, publish newsletters twice a year, own one journal, the *Asian Journal of Social Psychology*, and contribute to another, the *Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology*.

We are delighted that you have elected to come to AASP's 12th biennial conference at the City of Sails, and trust you will not only enjoy a stimulating conference, but take some time to enjoy the beautiful land of the long white clouds (Aotearoa), and take time to make new friends (see social events on page 27).

Professor Allan Bernardo, President of AASP
Associate Professor Emiko Kashima, President-Elect of AASP
Professor James Liu, Past-President of AASP

PS to get free Wifi on campus, connect to MUGuests and follow the prompts (600 MB per day limit).

Summary Timetable and Complete Programme

Aug 26 - Day 1 (Sat)

Morning (Sir Neil Waters Building)

Time	Activity
08:15	Registration & Morning tea
09:00 – 10:00	Opening Ceremony & Welcome
09:45 – 10:00	Morning Tea Break
10:00 – 11:00	Keynote 1: Chi-Yue Chiu "Toward an integrated positive social science: The case of ednovation"
11:00 – 12:00	Keynote 2: William D. Crano "Social psychology's contribution to positive parenting, adolescent drug prevention, and social well-being"
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch & Poster Sessions**

* **Keynotes Sub-Theme**: Making a Difference with Positive Social Science and Education

** Poster Sessions at Sir Neil Waters Foyer just outside the keynote lecture theatres and in the lunch space. Posters should go in numbered spaces on display boards as listed from page 123 on in the conference programme

Afternoon (Atrium Building)

Time	Activity
13:30 – 14:30	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions
14:40 – 15:40	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions
15:40 – 16:00	Afternoon Tea
16:00 – 17:00	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions

Aug 27 – Day 2 (Sun)

Morning (Sir Neil Waters Building)

Time	Activity
08:15	Registration & Morning tea
09:00 – 9:50	Bond Early Career Award winners, Takeshi Hamamura "A Cultural Psychological Analysis of Cultural Change", and Bobby Cheon "Culture and contamination: Defensive psychological responses to culture mixing"
09:50 – 10:00	Morning Tea Break
10:00 – 11:00	Keynote 3: Emiko Kashima "The Social Psychology of Human Mobility: Worldviews, Meaning, and Cultural Learning"
11:00 – 12:00	Keynote 4: Ying-yi Hong "Applying Psychology to understand world events: Take "Why would global warming intensify intergroup conflicts and terrorism?" as an example
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch & Poster Sessions**

* **Keynotes Sub-Theme**: Making a Difference with Intergroup Relations

** Poster Sessions at Sir Neil Waters Foyer, see the numbered positions of posters from page 134 on in programme

Afternoon (Atrium Building)

Time	Activity
13:30 – 14:30	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions
14:40 – 15:40	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions
15:40 – 16:00	Afternoon Tea
16:00 – 17:00	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions
17:00 – 7:50	Publications advice from Journal Editor(s) in Chief – Atrium AT 2 (Inside Information on how to increase your chances to get your papers accepted)
18h	Conference Dinner, at the Student Union Lounge (2nd Floor, Building 4 on the map on page 21, entrance is to the back of the patio area, and just to the left of the stairs.

Aug 28 – Day 3 (Mon)

Morning (Sir Neil Waters Building)

Time	Activity
08:15	Registration & Morning tea
09:00 – 9:55	Keynote 5: Linda Waimarie Nikora "Indigenous Psychologies in Aotearoa/New Zealand - A Momentary Pause"
9:55 – 10:50	Keynote 6: Guy Standing "The Precariat under Rentier Capitalism: The Psychological Dimensions and Class Differentiation by Rights"
10:50 – 11:00	Morning Tea Break
11:00 – 12:00	AASP Annual General Meeting (AGM) & Awards Presentations
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch & Poster Sessions**

** Poster Sessions at Sir Neil Waters Foyer, for numbered positions of posters see page 146 on of programme

Afternoon (Atrium Building)

Time	Activity
13:30 – 14:30	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions
14:40 – 15:40	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions
15:40 – 17:00	Food & Farewell Ceremony (including Invitation to AASP 2019 in Taipei)

Friendly Faces of the Conference Organizing Committee and Support Team

Conference Organizing Committee

The members of AASP's Executive Committee are pleased to welcome you to Auckland in 2017. The Executive Committee members that have been involved with Conference Organizing include President Allan Bernardo, President-Elect Emiko Kashima, Past-President James Liu, Treasurer Takeshi Hamamura, Secretary General Li Liu, Chair of Education and Training Itesh Sachdev, and Publications Chair Susumu Yamaguchi. We thank other members of the Exec for their advice and recommendations.

Conference Organizing Committee Chair, James Liu

Professor James has been a member of AASP and part of its Executive Committee since its inception in 1995. He has served as Regional Representative, Treasurer, Secretary-General, and Chair of Publications (as Editor-in-Chief of the *Asian Journal of Social Psychology*). He became President-Elect of AASP in Kunming in 2011, President in 2013, and has completed his tour of duty as Past-President with this conference in 2017. From the moment when the first Chinese, Japanese, and Korean delegates began sharing meals and cultural histories at the inaugural conference of AASP at the Chinese University of Hong Kong in 1995, he has been privileged to grow up as an academic and as an Asian scholar with the support of AASP. He has been very happy to pay it back in his leadership years with AASP. He is currently Professor and Head of the School of Psychology at Massey University, where he can be reached at email: j.h.liu@massey.ac.nz

## Conference Executive Manager, Rafaella de C. R. Araújo

Rafaella de C. R. Araújo is a Brazilian psychologist/researcher who has been living in New Zealand for two years, working mainly in research collaborations as a Research Officer at Massey University. She holds a Ph.D. (2016) and a Master's Degree (2013) in Social Psychology, and a Bachelor's Degree (2010) in Psychology. She obtained these titles at the Federal University of Paraíba (UFPB; Brazil), where she studied for 10 years. She came to Massey to be an internship student in 2015, spending the last year of her Ph.D. collecting and analyzing data from New Zealand and Brazil. For the AASP Conference, Rafaella developed a wide range of activities, such as keeping contact with the attendees, developing the Conference Program Book, and being responsible for the management of general registrations, Summer School applications, and website updates. This is her first attendance to this Conference, and she is deeply proud to be part of this amazing event! You can contact her at rafaellacra@gmail.com.

AASP Administrative Manager, Belinda Bonzon-Liu

If James is the papa bear of the conference, Belinda is momma bear. Some of you will have encountered her as manager of the AASP website, but her true role is socio-emotional leader of a tight collective of students for whom James is the instrumental leader. So if you need a sympathetic ear at AASP with comprehensive practical knowledge, see Belinda (she'll be often at the information tables and is the boss at the registration table).

Conference Organization Support Team at Massey University

James Liu, Belinda Liu, Rafaella de C. R. Araújo, Roosevelt Vilar, Moh. Abdul Hakim, Robert Jiqi Zhang, Ray Ruijie Xu, Elizabeth Nath, Orita Faagu Asi, Moana Fifita, and Petra Satele are here to make your experience at AASP 2017 the best that it can be. Please feel free to ask us any questions, make of us any requests, and give to us your smiles and share with us your experiences.
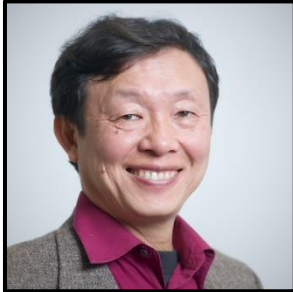
James Liu	Belinda Liu	Rafaella de C. R. Araújo	Roosevelt Vilar
Moh. Abdul Hakim	Robert Jiqi Zhang	Ray Ruijie Xu	Liz Nath
Orita Faagu Asi	Moana Fifita	Petra Satele	

Strategic Partners

Massey University New Zealand

School of Psychology/Te Kura Hinengaro Tangata

The School of Psychology brings together diverse community connections with different paradigms, interests and strategies for asking and answering questions about human experience. We seek to address contemporary social and psychological issues in context alongside basic investigations of social cognition and neuropsychology.

We are connected into local communities, with ties to particular people, whanau/ families, enterprises, agencies, and government. We have a commitment to giving back to our communities from the knowledge we have produced. Our work and our disciplines include physical and social sciences, qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Our inquiries spiral through pure philosophical and theoretical questions to the very practical, such as mental health issues, health care practices, organisational problems and psychological service delivery.

The School is a leading provider of undergraduate and post-graduate degrees in Psychology in Aotearoa/New Zealand. We offer a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology and in Business Psychology, a Bachelor of Science in Psychology, and a Bachelor of Health Science (Psychology) as well. Psychology at Massey is a flexible discipline linking to many other areas. Annually, approximately 2200 undergraduates and 700 postgraduates do coursework with the School; about 25 of these complete clinical doctorates or PhDs each year. The School employs approximately 100 staff (including 50 teacher/researchers, 16 professional administrators, and many tutors/graduate assistants).

On each of Massey's three campuses the School has a Psychology Clinic offering professional clinical services. We offer four Professional Programmes that lead to Registration as a Psychologist: Doctor of Clinical Psychology, Master of Clinical Psychology, Postgraduate Diploma in Psychological Practice and the Postgraduate Diploma in Industrial/Organisational Psychology. We also offer applied postgraduate training in Health Psychology.

Active methodological and theoretical research programmes contribute to the overall research profile of the School. We are nationally acknowledged as a School committed to producing practical and relevant psychological and psycho-social knowledge and understandings that enhance the lives of those who are often the most vulnerable in our communities. Key themes of our research strengths are Living Optimal & Healthy Lives and Psychology for Social Justice, together with an emerging strength in Social Neuroscience.

The School is located on all three of Massey University's campuses (Palmerston North, Wellington, and Auckland), and is part of Massey's College of Humanities and Social Sciences with its refreshed Bachelor of Arts: supporting creative thinkers, and engaging communicators that thrive amidst diversity. Massey University is New Zealand's leading distance educator, with expertise in internet-based, lifelong teaching and learning.

As researchers and teachers, we work in a collaborative way, through eleven Research, Service, and Teaching Clusters, which are listed in the graphic below.

| Clinical Psychologists' Service | Affect and Cognition | Community Health in Practice and Service | Critical Health and Social Psychology | Māori and Pasifika Psychology | Mental Health and Well-Being | Resilience | Professional Psychology and Applied Research | Psycurity | Safe havens against domestic violence | New Indigenous Unity for Pacific Humanitarianism |

MASSEY UNIVERSITY
TE KUNENGA KI PŪREHUROA
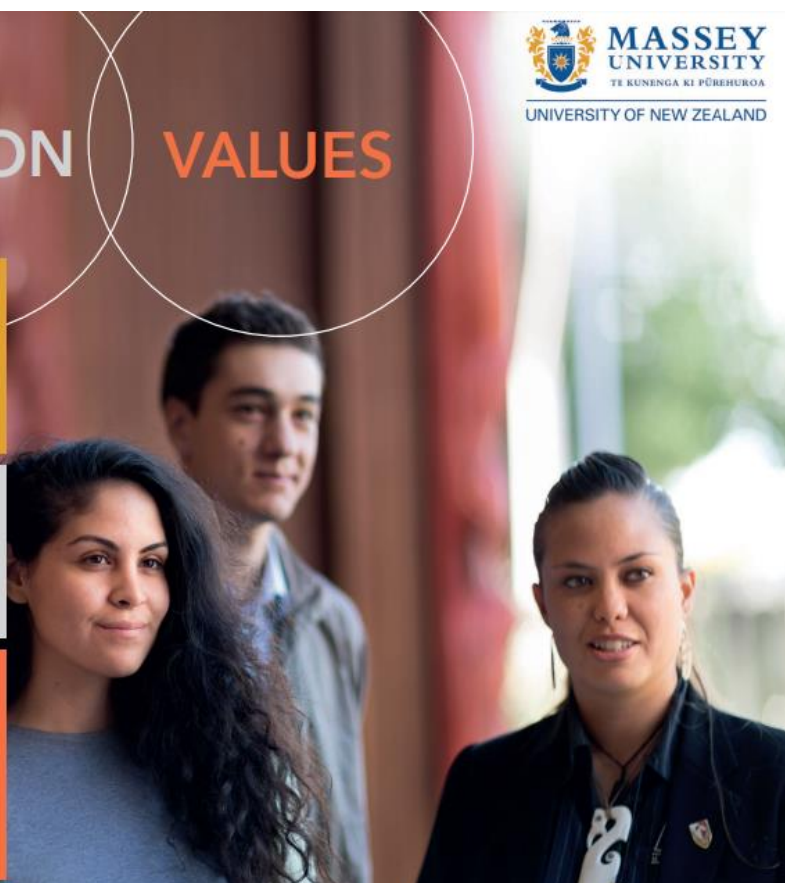### UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND

VISION   MISSION   VALUES

Our **VISION** is to be the defining Applied School of Psychology for Australasia and the South Pacific that makes a difference in individual and collective lives;

Our **MISSION** is to define Psychology as a social science that enlightens and serves humanity, and takes the best of New Zealand to the rest of the world;

In accord with the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi), Our **VALUES** of Biculturalism, Inclusiveness, Relvance, Integrity, and Collaborativeness are to help create an Applied Psychological Science that Connects and Enriches Diverse People and Communities.

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ASIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Keynote Speakers

Professor Chi-yue (C.Y.) Chiu (赵志裕)

Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)

Personal information

Professor Chiu Chi-yue received his PhD from Columbia University in social psychology, and is currently Professor of Psychology and Dean of Social Science at CUHK. Before joining CUHK, he had taught at the University of Hong Kong, University of Illinois and Nanyang Technological University. Before joining CUHK, he had taught at the University of Hong Kong, University of Illinois and Nanyang Technological University. Before joining CUHKhe had taught at the University of Hong Kong, University of Illinois and Nanyang Technological University. Professor Chiu has created several new fields of investigation in basic and applied social sciences, including multiculturalism and creativity, social psychology of globalization and polycultural psychology. The rich implications of his research on the development of personal, social and cultural competences have been extensively exploited in education, management, marketing, legal studies, arts, sports, communication, and international relations. Being an active researcher, Professor Chiu owns an impressive record of research awards and publications with significant impact. He is also an innovative and passionate educator and the winner of several outstanding teaching awards at the universities he taught. He has actively contributed to the academic community through his editorial roles in reputable journals and book series. For eight years, he has collaborated with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to offer voluntary research development training to Chinese social scientists in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Europe and Australia.

Presentation: Toward an integrated positive social science

In my address, I will share my personal experiences in developing an integrated positive social science at the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK). According to Martin Seligman, the goal of positive social science is to "become a positive force for understanding and promoting the highest qualities of civic and personal life." At CUHK, we practice positive social science through our attempts to meet five grand challenges in Asia. Specifically, we construct Asian models of successful aging in response to demographic changes; (2) build humanized and sustainable future communities in response to rapid urbanization and climate changes; (3) promote sustainable innovations to address the threat of middle income trap in some rapidly transforming economies; (4) make evidence-based recommendations to address the issue of social cohesion in the face of global rise of localism; and (5) understand and promote eudaimonic and social well-being to counter the rise of alienation and depersonalization in post-industrial societies. The positive social science agenda blurs the arbitrary boundaries between education, research and services; and supports a model of co-learning, co-creation and co-development. In my presentation, I will also reflect on the psychological, cultural and institutional obstacles of advancing a positive social science, and discuss possible ways to go forward.

Professor William D. Crano
Oskamp Chair, Claremont Graduate University

Personal information

William Crano holds the Oskamp Chair, Distinguished Professorship in Psychology in Claremont Graduate University's Division of Behavioral & Organizational Sciences. His basic research is concerned with social influence, especially the impact of minorities on the beliefs and actions of the majority, and on the effects of self-interest on attitudes and actions. His applied research is concerned with the development of persuasive and instructional information to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and to prevent drug abuse in children and adolescents. For more than 50 years, Crano has been publishing in academic journals, encyclopedias, and books on the affects of drugs and disease on communities at large. Currently, he is an advisor to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna: Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and he is an advisor to the U.S. State Department, Colombo Plan: Training and Certifying Drug Prevention Professionals in S.E. Asia and the Middle East. Additionally, he is a fellow of the American Psychological Association and the Association for Psychological Science, and he serves on the editorial boards of Human Communication Research and the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. His research is funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Presentation: Social Psychology's Potential Contributions to Happiness, Contentment, and Societal Advance, with Special Reference to the Prevention of Illicit Drug Use

Empirical research in social psychology has been woefully underutilized in applications to vexing problems of contemporary society. The field has much to offer to the betterment of society, but often has failed to do so. This presentation appeals to all of us to take our research seriously and thereby realize its potential to contribute to social wellbeing. In this presentation, I shall focus primarily on the potential contributions of our field to a major threat to harmony, happiness, and social progress, namely the devastating effects of the misuse of psychoactive substances, especially by young people largely unaware or uninformed of their dangers. The role of parents, as decisive determinants of their children's life outcomes, is a central feature of my work – and of this presentation. When considering successful efforts to prevent psychoactive substance use, parent-based prevention efforts have proven extremely effective; however, although research supports the importance of parental actions in prevention, many parents profess confusion as to the best ways of doing so, especially given the proliferation and constant change of available drugs to which their children are exposed on a daily basis. Positive parent-child relationships are critical, as is effective parental monitoring, but parental monitoring or surveillance alone is not sufficient to prevent adolescent substance use. Indeed, some research suggests that over-surveillance, and even subtly transmitted suspicions of use can cause of severe and negative reactions, leading adolescents to dangerous substance misuse. A solution to misguided, if well-intentioned parenting behavior requires parents learn communication strategies that clearly convey warmth and understanding, even when disciplining their offspring. Parents should guide adolescent children without threatening their developing autonomy. Parent-targeted interventions should center on their communicating clear household rules, guidelines, and expectations, while maintaining a family atmosphere fostering warmth, understanding, and ultimately self-disclosure, the active ingredient in what heretofore was termed parental monitoring. This focus on parents has implications as well for successful mass media interventions on adolescent substance use. Parents can function as opinion leaders for their children, transmitting knowledge in a way that attenuates resistance. Evidence-based campaigns designed to inform and encourage parents in this endeavor offer great promise and should be championed aggressively.

Associate Professor Emiko Kashima
La Trobe University

Personal information

I am Associate Professor in School of Psychology and Public Health at La Trobe University in Melbourne, Australia. I have been a member of AASP since its inception. I have always been interested in people and culture in different parts of the world since I was young, perhaps due to the experience of growing up in Tokyo, Japan in the second half of the Showa era when people were quite outward looking and keen to absorb Western influences. A year of living in the United States as an exchange student at the age of 17 made me realise that the US culture was very different from the Japanese stereotypes of Americans and their society, and that crossing the cultural boundaries is quite difficult. The experiences became the foundation of my later research interests in cross-cultural and acculturation research. After obtaining a PhD from the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, I relocated with family to Australia which has become our second home. My work on psychological acculturation has focused on the effects of social networks, personality, and cultural distance on adaptation of immigrants and international students in Australia. I also publish on topics related to language use and effects of psychological threat. I've served as associate editor (2008-2011) and chief editor (2014-2016) of the Asian Journal of Social Psychology.

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Website: http://www.latrobe.edu.au/psy/about/staff/profile?uname=Ekashima

Presentation: The Social Psychology of Migration: Worldviews, Meaning, and Cultural Learning

Human movement across cultural boundaries continues to rise. In 2015, nearly quarter of a billion people lived outside of their homeland as international immigrants; 200 million people in China and 400 million in India lived in a region outside of their place of origin as internal migrants; 60 million fled their homeland as refugees and asylum seekers; and one million youths crossed the boundaries of culture to gain education as international students. These figures are overwhelming, and to think of potential impacts of these movements, perplexing. Still, how can our discipline contribute to a better understanding of human mobility—the processes experienced by individuals, families, and communities? In my response I wish to highlight the critical importance of cultural learning, for three reasons. For newcomers to adapt psychologically in the new environment, the competence in the new culture and the sense of self-efficacy are essential. For newcomers and old-timers in the host community to avoid a feeling of threat and build relationships a recognition of shared common ground is crucial. For cross-cultural contacts to leave long-term benefits for the groups, knowledge from both cultures must be available for cultural mixing and increased creativity. Relevant new data will be presented.

Professor Ying-yi Hong
Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)

Personal information

Professor Ying-yi Hong is Choh-Ming Li Professor of Marketing at The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK). Before joining CUHK Business School, Prof. Hong taught at Nanyang Technological University, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. A native of Hong Kong Prof. Hong received her Bachelor of Social Science degree at CUHK, and Ph.D. from Columbia University. Her research focuses on culture and cognition, multicultural identity and intergroup relations. She has published over 120 journal articles and book chapters and her work has been extensively cited in psychology, education, management, marketing, and global studies. She has received several awards for her pioneering work, including the Otto Klineberg Intercultural and International Relations Award in 2001, the International Society for Self and Identity Outstanding Early Career Award in 2004 and the Nanyang Award for Research Excellence in 2013. Her book The Oxford Handbook of Multicultural Identity has won the 2015 Ursula Gielen Global Psychology Book Award. For eight years, she has collaborated with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to offer voluntary research development training to Chinese social scientists across Mainland China. More information about Prof Hong's research and publications can be obtained from www.yingyihong.org/

Presentation: Applying Psychology to understand world events: Take "Why would global warming intensify intergroup conflicts and terrorism?" as an example

A major theme of the current conference is to find ways to "Make a Difference with Social Science." To answer this call, the present talk will use psychological research on intergroup relations to speculate the links between global warming and terrorism. Global warming poses a threat worldwide as it has brought extreme weather. Indeed, the natural disasters that were caused by climate changes have doubled in the past three decades and are still increasing. To cope with such impeding threat, it is ever more important for people to work cooperatively. However, threat can both enhance and impede cooperation. Our experiments revealed that, on the one hand, people show more ingroup favoritism and cohesion toward their ingroup members under a high threat than low threat situation. On the other hand, threat could intensify pre-existing intergroup animosity. Moreover, people feeling uncertain under threat would be more likely to endorse extreme ideologies, and reduce tolerance of mixing one's own culture with another culture. These processes could contribute to terrorism. Implications of these findings for curbing intergroup conflicts and terrorism will be discussed.

Professor Linda Waimarie Nikora
University of Waikato

Personal information

Researcher and academic, Professor Linda Waimarie Nikora is the Director of the Maori & Psychology Research Unit in the School of Psychology at the University of Waikato in New Zealand. Her specialty interest is in the development of indigenous psychologies to serve the interests and aspirations of indigenous peoples. She is also a research leader for the Maori flourishing theme for Nga Pae o te Maramatanga, the National Maori Centre of Research Excellence. She has been involved in research about Tangi : Māori ways of mourning; traditional body modification; ethnic status as a stressor; Māori identity development; cultural safety and competence; Māori mental health and recovery; social and economic determinants of health; homelessness; relational health; social connectedness; and human flourishing.

Presentation: Indigenous Psychologies in Aotearoa/New Zealand - A Momentary Pause

Linda Waimarie Nikora is a Professor of Psychology at the University of Waikato, New Zealand. Her training is in social, community and ethnopsychology. Her Maori tribal affiliations are to Te Aitanga a Hauiti and Ngai Tuhoe. As one of the first Maori appointed to a School of Psychology in this country, she was charged with developing Maori perspectives and analyses of psychology, developing curriculum resources and supporting colleagues in their teaching and research. She, with colleagues, has been engaged in this work for over twenty five years. In this presentation, she pauses to reflect on progress and to consider the questions - If we were to start again a) What would an indigenous Maori psychology look like? b) What would be its foundational domains of activity? c) What contribution would such a psychology make to cultural continuity? d) What difference would it make in the lives of those it is intended for? How might what we do here make a contribution to the development of indigenous psychologies elsewhere? She argues for a creative, positive and strengths based approach to evolving an indigenous Maori Psychology.

Professor Guy Standing
School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London

Personal information

Guy is a Research Professor at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and was previously Professor of Economic Security at the University of Bath, Professor of Labour Economics at Monash University, Director of the ILO's Socio- Economic Security Programme (1999-2006) and Director of the ILO's Labour Market Policies Branch. An economist, with a Ph.D. from Cambridge University, and a Master's Degree in industrial relations from the University of Illinois, he is a founder and co-President of the Basic Income Earth Network (BIEN), an NGO promoting basic income, with members in over 50 countries. He has been consultant to many international agencies, including the UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank, European Commission and DFID, as well as governments and trades unions. In 1995-96, he was research director for President Mandela's Labour Market Policy Commission. Recent books are A Precariat Charter: From Denizens to Citizens (Bloomsbury, 2014), The Precariat: The New Dangerous Class (Bloomsbury, 2011; third edition, 2016), Work after Globalization: Building Occupational Citizenship (Elgar, 2009). The Precariat has been translated into 15 languages. For some years he has also worked on pilot basic income schemes in India, with SEWA, a union representing women. This has resulted in S.Davala, R.Jhabvala, S.Mehta and G.Standing, Basic Income: A Transformative Policy for India (Bloomsbury, 2015). His latest book is The Corruption of Capitalism: Why Rentiers thrive and Work does not pay, scheduled for publication in mid-2016.

Presentation: The Precariat under Rentier Capitalism: The Psychological Dimensions

As a new global class structure takes shape, a precariat class has emerged in all parts of the world, including China and all parts of Asia. This presentation will concentrate on the psychological aspects of being in the precariat, stemming from the existential insecurities, the sense of alienation and status frustration. While most commentators still refer to unstable labour as the defining characteristic, the precariat is more clearly delineated by the systemic denial and erosion of the five forms of rights. The combination of these trends is producing a widespread chronic psychological state of anomie, alienation, anxiety and anger, linked to a sense of relative deprivation linked to time. Drawing on a trilogy of recent books, this presentation will paint the precariat as *denizens* rather than citizens, even within their own country and society.

Reversing the trends that are accentuating the growth of denizens will require not only new forms of social solidarity but a revival of the values of universalism as well as a new income distribution system in place of the 20th century system that has collapsed irreparably.

Conference Awards

Michael Harris Bond Early Career Award Winners

Takeshi Hamamura
Curtin University

A Cultural Psychological Analysis of Cultural Change

Life experience appears to be transforming in contemporary societies, with changes taking place in Asia being particularly substantial. There is strong public interest to understand how these changes are affecting individuals psyches. Scientific understanding of this issue, however, has not kept the pace. Accumulated research findings from Western societies, the United States in particular, provide a model for understanding patterns of cultural change in Asia though the model's applicability in this region requires a critical examination. This presentation provides an overview of the available evidence. The aim of this presentation is to stimulate interests in this research area within the community of Asian social psychologists as our Asia-based insights have much to contribute to the fundamental research question at stake, nature of the interplay between changing social ecology, cultural environment, and participating psyches.

Bobby K. Cheon
Nanyang Technological University

Culture and contamination: Defensive psychological responses to culture mixing

With rising globalization, cultures are coming into contact in increasingly diverse and impactful ways. While mixing between cultures may be embraced by some individuals and contexts, mixing may also produce ethnocentric and nationalistic backlash. Despite increasing contact between cultures, the psychological and behavioral consequences of culture mixing have received limited attention. This presentation will examine how some patterns of culture mixing may be especially prone to rejection. A series of studies conducted in the United States and Singapore will demonstrate that culture fusion (the direct blending of distinct cultural representations or practices) may elicit disgust and rejection in a manner paralleling physical contamination. Disgust for culture fusion was especially prominent among those endorsing stronger identification with national culture (patriotism). Moreover, like physical contaminants, culture fusion was also observed to produce perceived contamination through transference, such that participants perceived pure representations of their own culture as disgusting if it had previously been fused with foreign cultural elements. Together, these findings demonstrate conditions in which culture mixing may produce greater intolerance of cultural diversity, and how investigating culture mixing may further enhance understanding of cultural processes within a globalized world.

Park Jung-heun Young Scholar Award Winners

1. Tulips Yiwen Wang
University of Macau

2. Mary Angeline Daganzo
University of Macau

Jung Tae-gon Young Scholar Awards Winners

1. Chong Shue Ling
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Misumi Award for Best Article Published in the Asian Journal of Social Psychology

- Misumi Award for Best Article Published in AJSP 2015, Volume 18: "Social exclusion influences attentional bias to social information" by Mengsi Xu, Zhiai Li, Junhua Zhang, Lijing Sun, Lingxia Fan, Qinghong Zeng and Dong Yang

- Misumi Award for Best Article Published in AJSP 2016, Volume 19: "Uncovering the diverse cultural bases of social identity: Ingroup ties predict self-stereotyping among individualists but not among collectivists" by Mark Rubin, Milen Milanov and Stefania Paolini

Runners up for Misumi Award:

- Special Citation for Volume 18:
    - "Beware of friends: The cultural psychology of relational mobility and cautious intimacy" by Liman Man Wai Li, Glenn Adams, Tuğçe Kurtiş and Takeshi Hamamura

- Special Citation for Volume 19:
    - "Social representations of history, cultural values, and willingness to fight in a war: A collective-level analysis in 40 nations" by Darío Páez, James H. Liu, Magdalena Bobowik, Nekane Basabe and Katja Hanke

General Information

Getting to and from the Airport

Please be aware that it is about 1 hour from Auckland's airport to the North Shore where the conference is and where the conference hotels are located with no traffic. Auckland traffic can be quite bad so if you arrive during rush hour (around 630am-9am and 330pm-7pm) expect delays. We have arranged a special rate of $89NZD with People Movers, one of Massey University's preferred Taxi services. A taxi can be shared by up to 3 people to save money (or you may ask them for a van if you are 4 or more). You must book this in advance online by sending an email to book@peoplemovers.co.nz. Please include your flight number and day/time and the number of people expected for your taxi (if you are sharing). Please say you are with the AASP conference hosted by Massey University to get the special rate. You can also book with www.supershuttle.co.nz, and choose the share ride option, this is slightly less expensive for an individual. But if you can share a ride with people movers this is the cheapest and best option.

Shuttle Buses

There will be shuttle buses departing daily from strategic locations to the AASP Conference. The buses will return to their departing points at the end of each day.

Check the schedule below (if there is any overflow at 8:25 or 8:30, the bus will loop around again to Ramada and Kawaipurapura, but guests at Spencer must be ready at 8am to depart):

Departure Time	Location
8am	Spencer on Byron Hotel Takapuna
8.25am	Ramada Suites Albany
8.30am	Hooton Reserve, in front of Kawai Purapura

At the end of the day, the shuttle bus will first pick up delegates for Ramada Suites and Kawaipurapura Retreat at 5:15pm. Then it will loop back to Massey University and pick up people at 5:35 for people from the more distant Spencer on Byron (and also if there is room at 5:35, Ramada and Kawaipurapura as well).

Getting to Massey University

The Main Campus

Massey University is located in the North Shore of Auckland:

Massey University East Precinct
Albany Expressway (SH17)
Albany
0632
New Zealand

The AASP Conference will take place in two main buildings: Sir New Waters Lecture Theaters (morning sessions), and the Atrium Building (afternoon sessions). You can find these two buildings highlighted on the image below. Number 3 corresponds to Sir New Waters Lecture Theaters, 4 is the Student Union Building (for social events) and number 7 corresponds to Atrium Building. University Avenue is the main entrance from Albany Expressway to the campus.
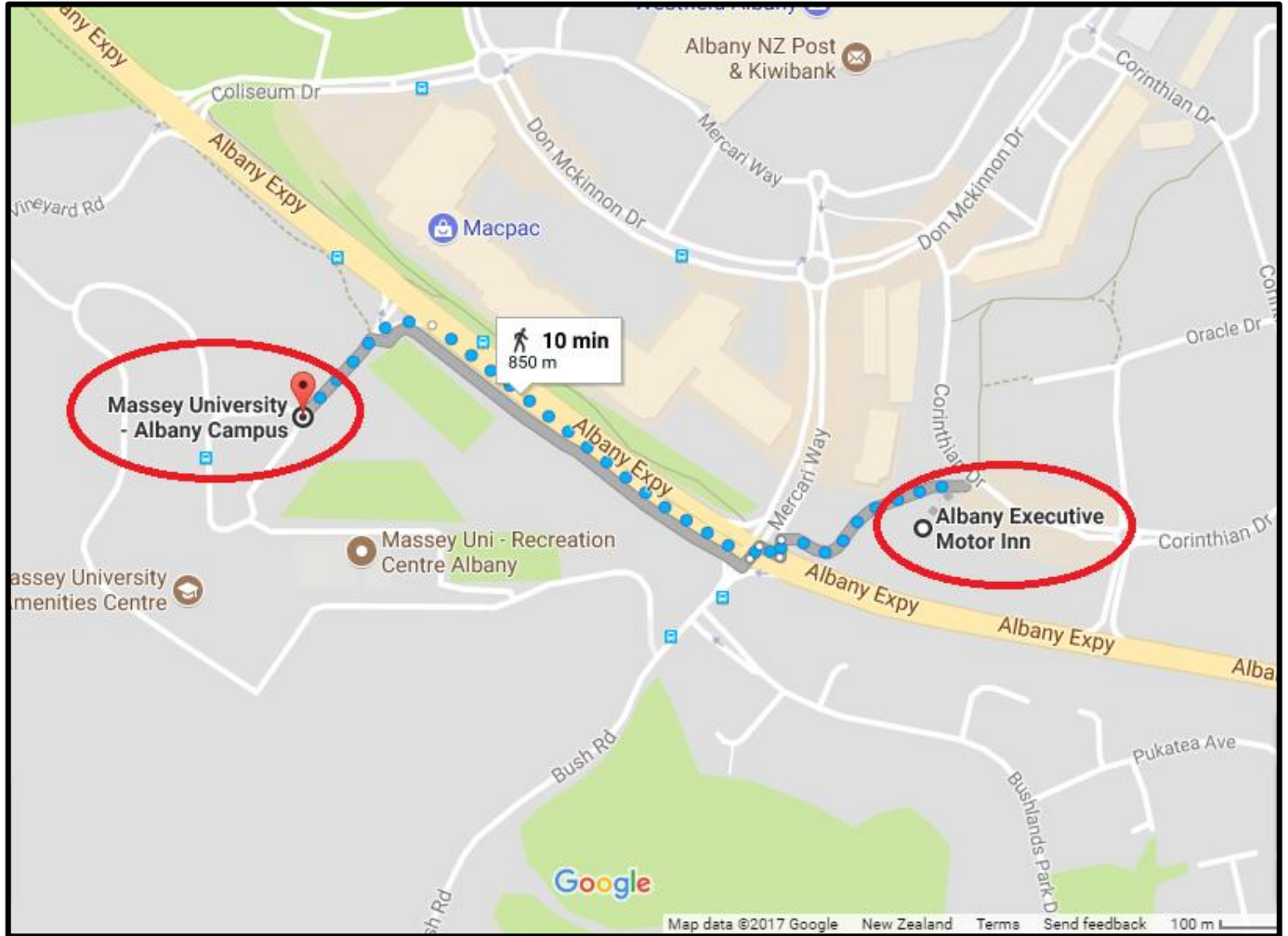

* 3 = Sir New Waters Lecture Theaters
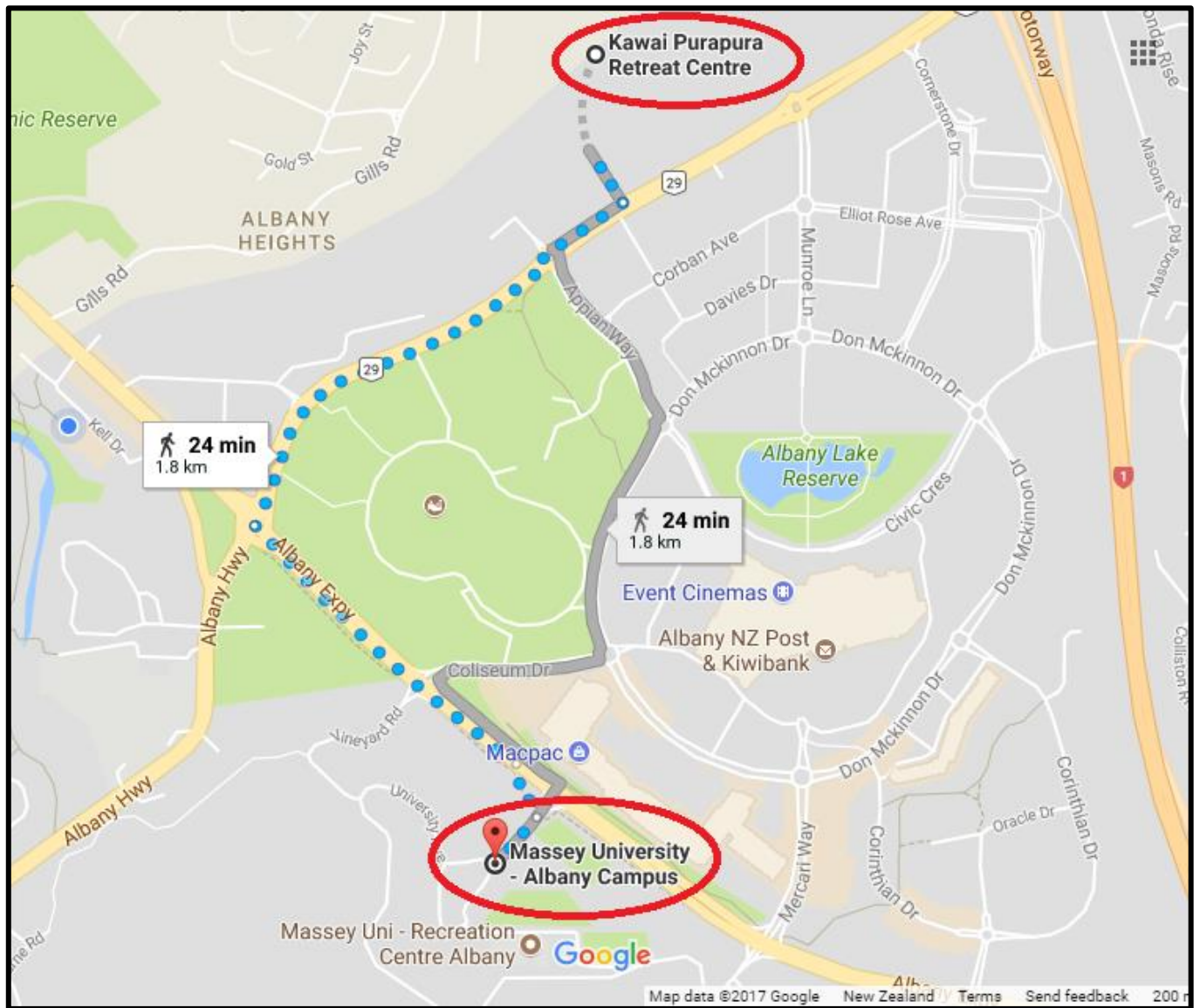* 7 = Atrium Building

Helpful Maps

From Albany Executive Motor Inn to Massey University

* Distance: 850m; approximately 10min walking.

From Kawai Purapura Retreat Centre to Massey University (there is also a shuttle bus for this location)

* Distance: 1.8km; approximately 24min walking.

From Quest Albany to Massey University
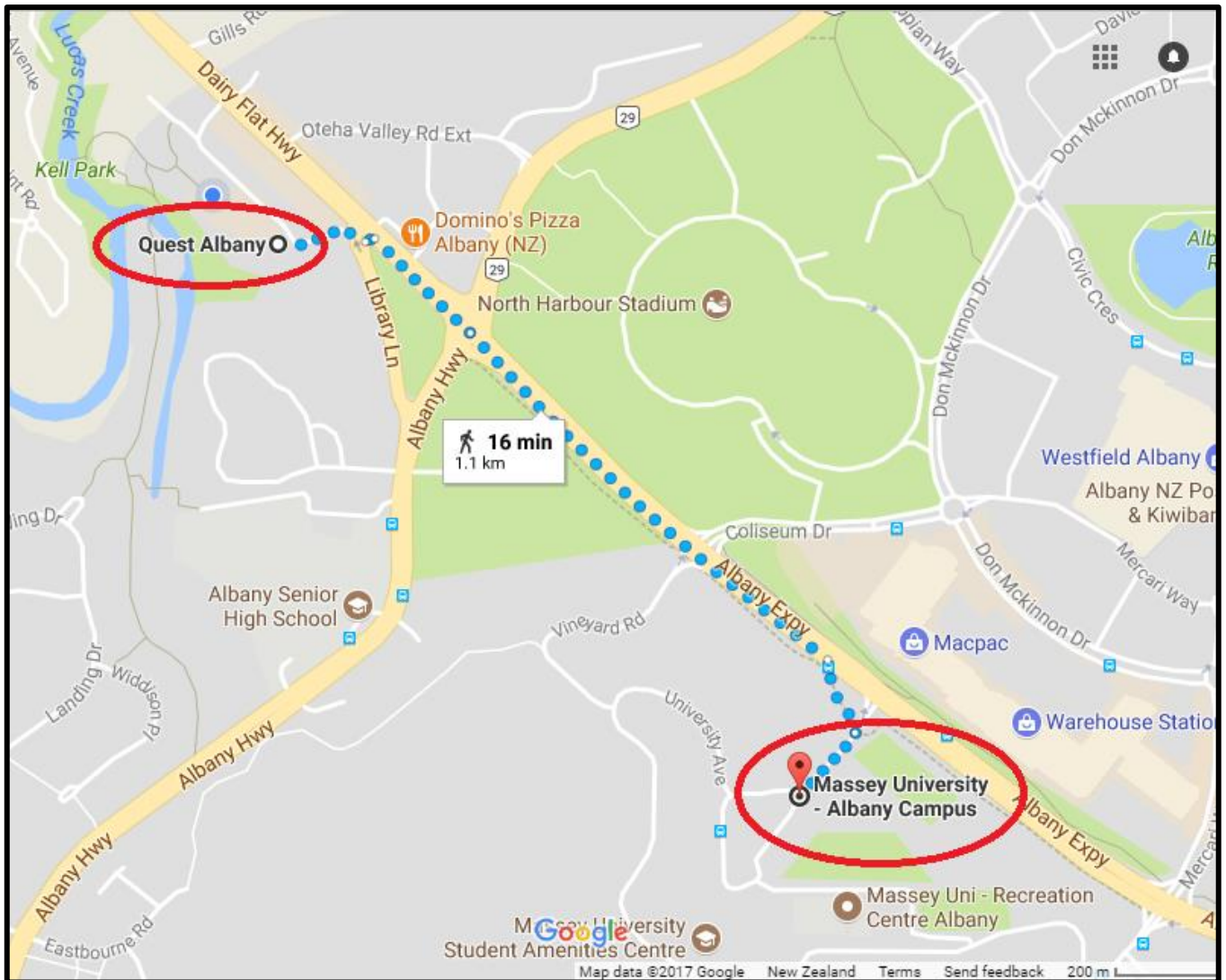
* Distance: 1.1km; approximately 16min walking.

From Ramada Suits to Massey University

* There is also a shuttle bus for this location.

* Distance: 2.1km; approximately 27min walking.

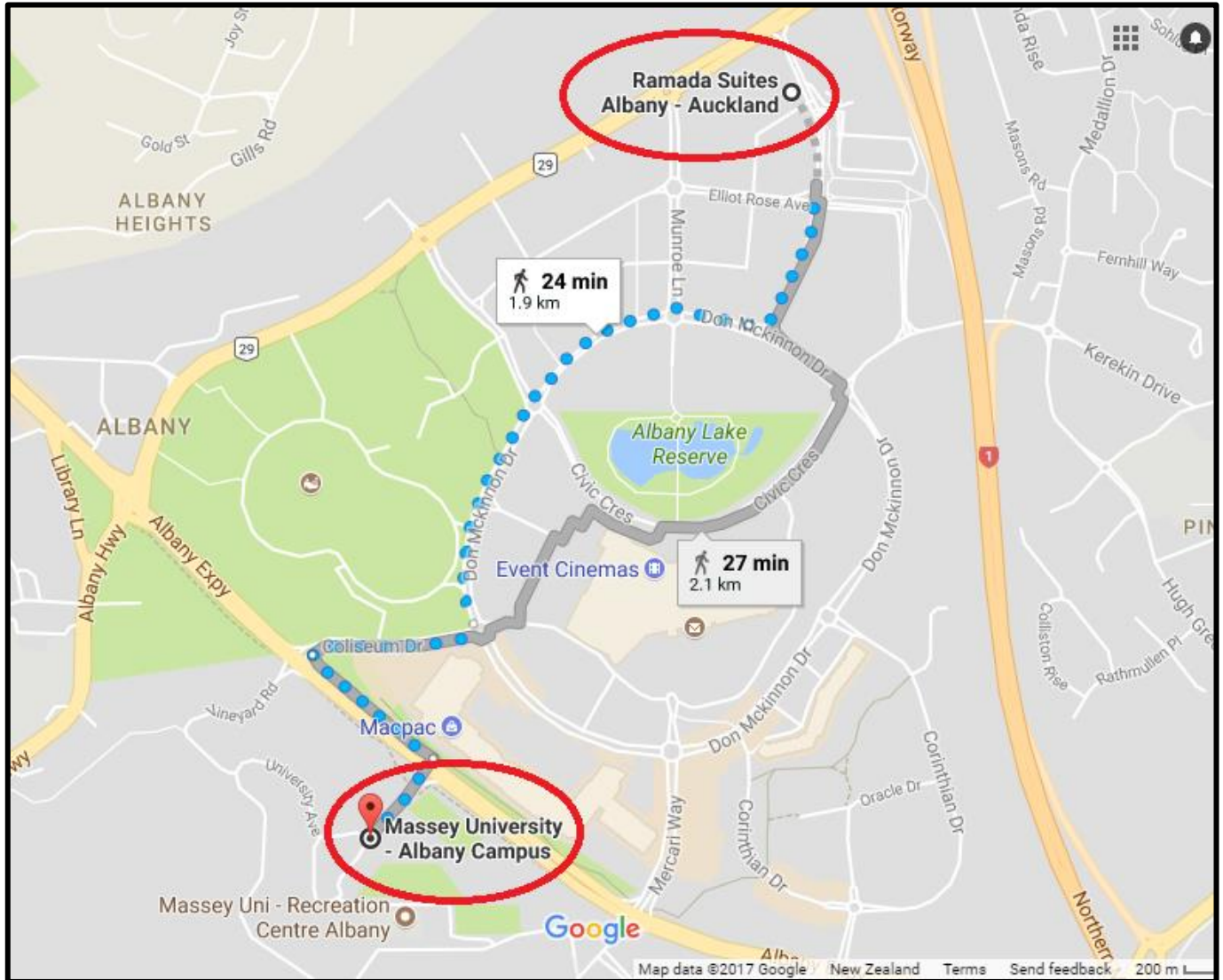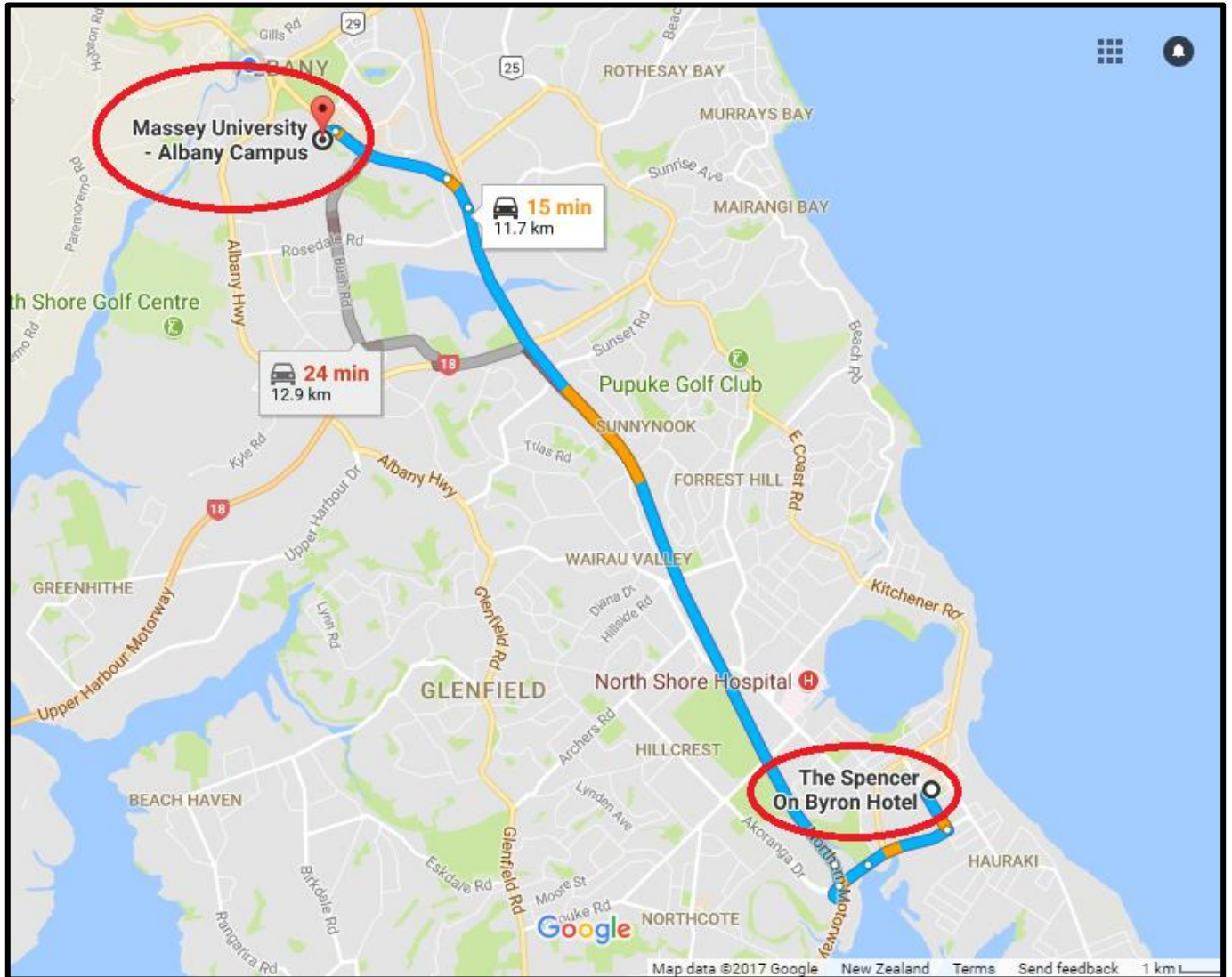# From The Spencer on Byron Hotel to Massey University

* You should use the shuttle bus or a taxi for this location as it is too far to walk.

* Distance: 12.9km; approximately 24min drive. Not walkable.

Social Events

August 26 (5pm-7pm): Karaoke & Drinks in the Student Lounge on the 2nd floor of the Student Association Building (this is the building that has a restaurant that reads "Food for thought", Building 4 on the map on page 21) – travel through the outdoors patio to get to the stairs, the Lounge is to the left at the top of the stairs.

August 27 (6pm-830pm): Conference Dinner (with Award Winning Jazz Band "North Sea Combo"), in the Student Lounge (as above).

August 28 (5pm-6pm): If we can arrange it, the final show of the season for Game of Thrones in one of the Sir Neil Waters theatres on the big screen (#TheAASPremembers), drinks and karaoake in the Student Lounge as well and afterwards.

Poster Sessions (12:30 – 1:30)

All poster sessions are at the Sir Neil Waters Foyer (where lunch is served).

AUG 26 – DAY 1 (Sat)	
SESSION	**PRESENTERS**
1: MEDIA	Yukari Furusato, Yeon Sil Cha, and Noahlyn Maranan
2. ELDER CARE	Yasuyuki Fukukawa, Yim-soon Lee, Kaori Hatanaka, Michiru Takeuchi, and Szu-Yu Chen
3. ADAPTATION AND TOURISM	Junzo Kato, Hiroko Fujii, Naoka Maemura, Xinhua Mao, and Yoshifumi Hayashi
4. INTERGROUPS AND POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY	Jason Lescelius, Xinran Feng, Xinge Liu, Jose Antonio R. Clemente, Tibor Pólya, Yongyu Guo, and Cui Miao
5. INDIVIDUALISM vs COLLECTIVISM / CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH	Michiko Nakayama, Chenong Ding, Benjamin Smith, Motohide Miyahara, Takeshi Hashimoto, Hoon-Seok Choi, Motoko Harihara, Kenichi Ito, Megumi M. Ohashi, Sachiko Nakano, and Koshi Murakami

AUG 27 - DAY 2 (Dom)	
SESSION	**PRESENTERS**
6: ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL DISASTERS	Zentaro Uemura, Motohiko Nagata, Yasuhiro Igarashi, Juneau Gary, Mari Ishimori, and Fumie Yamaguchi
7: HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Masi Noor, Ikuo Daibo, Takuya Okamoto, Euiyeon Kim, Yukino Tanaka, Norihiro Kuroishi, Nugraha Yus, Chih-Fen Wei, Yuki Nishiguchi and Reza Khavari
8. MORAL AND SOCIAL DILEMMAS	Kazunori Shimizu, Paula Hirozawa, Yiming Yang, Takaaki Hashimoto, Tokuko Kawasaki, Yong Shao Hong, and Chikae Isobe
9: CLOSE AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS	Koji Hasegawa, Yuji Kanemasa, Takashi Nishimura, Junichi Taniguchi, Toshihiko Soma, Mi Ja Shin, Togo Etsuko, Shuma Iwatani, Xue Xiao, and Jinamarlyn B. Doctor

AUG 28 - DAY 3 (Seg)	
SESSION	**PRESENTERS**
10: SOCIAL COGNITION	Ren Yi, Sakura Matsuzaki, Yasuhiro Daiku, Eriko Kudo, Yoriko Sano, Tomoko Oe, Keita Suzuki, Chin-Lan Hunag, Liu Dan, Mao Weibin, Lihong Li, Ayano Yoshida, and Xinwei Yang
11: INDUSTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	Tetsuya Kageyama, Kazuki Kodama, Wei Wang, Junichi Igawa, Keiko Sakai, Zhang Jinghuan, Eun-Hyung Jo, Koshi Makino, and Alexander A. Oboznov
12: EDUCATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT	Koji Kosugi, Yong Soon Bae, Jung-Sook Choi, Haidong Lu, Hong Ling, Ma. Joanna T. Anonuevo, Koji Murata, Candra Indraswari, Yuki Nishiguchi and Chihiro Kobayashi

Paper and Symposia Sessions - Day 1 (26/08/2017); 130pm – 230pm

DAY 1 (26/08/2017)							
Atrium AT2	**Atrium AT1**	**Atrium AT3**	**Atrium AT5**	**Atrium AT6**	**Atrium AT7**	**Atrium AT8**	**Atrium Round Room**
Symposium 1.1.1: From Ideological Slumber and Blind Spots Towards Awakening Social Psychology's Infinite Potential for Social Relevance and Impact.	**Symposium 1.2.1**: Massey Community Health Psychology Model and Projects.	**Paper Session 1.3.1**: Indigenous Psychology: Developing Concepts	**Paper Session 1.4.1**: Job Performance & Organizational Psychology.	**Paper Session 1.5.1**: Subjective Reflections on Social Reality.	**Symposium 1.6.1**: Personal characteristics as antecedents of happiness in Chinese society.	**Paper Session 1.7.1**: Teaching, Learning, and Coaching.	**Symposium 1.8.1**: Cultural Journeys: Developing Applied Psychologies in the Pacific
Presenters: Masi Noor, Melody Chao, Niki Harré, and James Liu.	**Presenters**: Don Baken, Dr Sara Joice, Don Baken, and Dr. Kirsty Ross.	**Presenters**: Chung K. Wang, Yasinta A. Sokang, Tetsuo Naito, and Samudera F. Jamaluddin.	**Presenters**: Yulia Bessonova, Huiyuan Jia, Alia Azalea, and Rinny Wowor.	**Presenters**: Hong-Zhi Liu, Peng Wang, Cai Yan, and Hongchuan Zhang.	**Presenters**: Jian-Min Sun, Jun Zhang, Yu Kou, Yuan Li, and Jiang Jiang.	**Presenters**: Edilburga Saptandari, Qing Wang, Junithesmer Rosales, and Mechthild Kiegelmann.	**Presenters**: Colleen Ward, Rita Anne McNamara, Tia Neha, and Ronald Fischer

Cell label: 1:30 – 2:30

Paper and Symposia Sessions – Day 1 (26/08/2017); 240pm – 340pm

	DAY 1 (26/08/2017)							
	Atrium AT2	**Atrium AT1**	**Atrium AT3**	**Atrium AT5**	**Atrium AT6**	**Atrium AT7**	**Atrium AT8**	**Atrium Round Room**
2:40 – 3:40	**Symposium 1.1.2**: A Proposal for Building Height Psychology: A Psychology of Morality and Ethics grounded in History, Engaged with Society, and with Aspirations for the Future.	**Symposium 1.2.2**: Health and Cancer Psychology Services	**Paper Session 1.3.2**: Cross-cultural Research	**Symposium 1.4.2**: Resilience: Conceptualization, Development, and its Moderating Role in Intervention and Coping.	**Paper Session 1.5.2**: Neuroscience	**Paper Session 1.6.2**: The Psychology of Happiness and Well-being.	**Paper Session 1.7.2**: Education and Academic Achievement.	**Paper Session 1.8.2**: Social Cognition in Interpersonal Relations
	Presenters: James Liu, Yoshihisa Kashima, Paul Bain, and Masi Noor.	**Presenters**: Shane Harvey, Maria Berrett, Jacinda Shailer, John Pahina, and Hukarere Valentine	**Presenters**: Yang Li, Keshun Zhang, Yumi Inoue, and Takafumi Sawaumi.	**Presenters**: Yiqun Gan, Dianzhi Liu, Jixia Wu, and Lihong Li	**Presenters**: Tian-Yi Hu, Yufang Zhao, Li-Lin Rao, and Song Xinze.	**Presenters**: Chee-Seng Tan, Yufi Adriani, Herdiyan Maulana, and Erika Miyakawa.	**Presenters**: Christine S. Y. HO, Khushbeen Kaur Sohi, Eva E Chen, Bih-jen Fwu.	**Presenters**: Hua-wei Ma, Jingyi Lu, Ayoub Bouguettaya, and Shaoyu Ye

Paper and Symposia Sessions – Day 1 (26/08/2017); 4pm – 5pm

	DAY 1 (26/08/2017)							
	Atrium AT2	**Atrium AT1**	**Atrium AT3**	**Atrium AT5**	**Atrium AT6**	**Atrium AT7**	**Atrium AT8**	**Atrium Round Room**
4:00 – 5:00	**Symposium 1.1.3**: Amplifying the voices of the oppressed: Indigenous resistance and political activism in the 21st century.	**Symposium 1.2.3:** Quantitative and Qualitative Explorations in Culturally Adapting Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT) Programs in the Philippines.	**Paper Session 1.3.3**: Multiculturalism and Social Cohesion	**Paper Session 1.4.3**: Decision Making.	**Paper Session 1.5.3**: Corruption and Lawbreaking	**Paper Session 1.6.3**: Social Determinants of Subjective Well-being.	**Paper Session 1.7.3**: Family and Relationships	**Paper Session 1.8.3**: Individual Papers
	Presenters: Moana Jackson, Paora Moyle, and Dr Keri Lawson-Te Aho.	**Presenters**: Tita Ang-angco, Gilda Dans Lopez, Chantal Ellis S. Tabo, Von B. Guintu, and Anqelique Villasanta.	**Presenters**: Colleen Ward, Johannes Karl, Dongmei Li, and Erin Yiqing Lu.	**Presenters**: Jiahui Deng, Yongfang Liu, Hao Chen, and Ying Sun.	**Presenters**: Yongjuan Li, Tulips Yiwen Wang, and Xuyun Tan.	**Presenters**: Michael Chan, Fong-ching Yuen, Tina Afiatin, and Faizah Hermawan.	**Presenters**: Nicola Sheeran, Hung-Lin Chiu, Nur I'Anah, and Wen-Tso Ho.	**Presenters**: Jia Hao, Song Wu, Nuke Martiarini, and Zhu-Yuan Liang

Paper and Symposia Sessions – Day 2 (27/08/2017); 130pm – 230pm

PAPER SESSIONS DAY 2 (27/08/2017)							
	Atrium AT2	Atrium AT1	Atrium AT3	Atrium AT5	Atrium AT6	Atrium AT7	Atrium AT8
1:30 – 2:30	**Paper Session 2.1.1**: Identity, Culture, and Group Processes	**Paper session 2.2.1**: Organizational Behaviour.	**Symposium 2.3.1**: Political Psychology and Intergroup Relations	**Symposium 2.4.1**: Psychological and Social Issues of Multicultural Families: From Interdisciplinary Viewpoints	**Symposium 2.5.1**: Understanding politics in the networked societies: A global study of the impacts of social media use on political behavior	**Paper Session 2.6.1**: Human Values	**Symposium 2.7.1.**: Culture and well-being in China
	Presenters: Steve Cousins, Wang Fengyan, Yuanyuan Shi, and Ioku Tomohiro	**Presenters**: Yuriko Zemba, Debora Purba, Arum Etikariena, and Debora Purba.	**Presenters**: Hamdi Muluk, Istiqomah, Joevarian, Ahmad Naufalul Umam, and Syed Afdhal Assegaf	**Presenters**: Kazuyo Suzuki, Aekyoung Kim, Chizuko Tezuka, and Fumiteru Nitta	**Presenters**: James Liu, Silvia Mari, Moh Abdul Hakim, Robert Jiqi Zhang, and Roosevelt Vilar	**Presenters**: Winnifred R Louis, Rafaella de C. R. Araujo, Magdalena Bobowik, and Darren E. Dumaop	**Presenters**: Huajian Cai, Shengtao Wu, Alexander English, and Algae K. Y. Au

Paper and Symposia Sessions – Day 2 (27/08/2017); 240pm – 340pm

	PAPER SESSIONS DAY 2 (27/08/2017)						
	Atrium AT2	**Atrium AT1**	**Atrium AT3**	**Atrium AT5**	**Atrium AT6**	**Atrium AT7**	**Atrium AT8**
2:40 – 3:40	**Symposium 2.1.2**: Psychological Responses to Cultural Globalization	**Symposium 2.2.2**: A Responsive Psychology: Using Psychological Inquiry and Intervention in Multi-agency Efforts to Address Mental Health and Psychosocial Needs of Filipino University Students	**Paper Session 2.3.2**: Intergroups and Groups relations	**Symposium 2.4.2**: Teachers' social emotional practices in the Asia-Pacific region	**Paper Session 2.5.2**: Digital Influence	**Paper Session 2.6.2**: Moral Behaviour and Identity	**Paper Session 2.7.2**: Violence and Psychopathy
	Presenters: Sylvia Chen, Huajian Cai, Xiaomeng Hu, and Pui Hung	**Presenters**: Violeta Bautista, Ma. Teresita F. Mendoza, Rolando de los Reyes II, ERICK VERNON DY, and Anna Tuazon	**Presenters**: Ioku Tomohiro, Neila Ramdhani, Susilo Wibisono, and Wen-Qiao Li	**Presenters**: Shane Harvey, Edilburga Saptandari, Amy Edwards, and Sharon Han	**Presenters**: Hiroaki Morio, Audris Umel, Wisnu Wiradhany, and Rui Zheng	**Presenters**: Li Liu, Xia LI, Shuwei Liu, and Runan Ding	**Presenters**: Yuan Zhou, Elizabeth Kristi Poerwandari, Novie Grace C. Duquilla, and Fahrul Rozi

Paper and Symposia Sessions – Day 2 (27/08/2017); 4pm – 5pm

PLEASE NOTE THAT AN IMPORTANT SESSION WITH ADVICE FROM JOURNAL EDITOR(S)-IN-CHIEF ABOUT GETTING YOUR PAPER PUBLISHED IS AT 5PM IN AT2

	PAPER SESSIONS DAY 2 (27/08/2017)						
	Atrium AT2	**Atrium AT1**	**Atrium AT3**	**Atrium AT5**	**Atrium AT6**	**Atrium AT7**	**Atrium AT8**
4:00 – 5:00	**Symposium 2.1.3**: Asian Indigenous Psychology: Problems and Promises	**Paper Session 2.2.3**: Mental Health & Illness	**Paper Session 2.3.3**: National Identity	**Paper Session 2.4.3**: Family Dynamics	**Symposium 2.5.3**: Pacific in Psychology featuring the Journal for Pacific Rim Psychology (JPRP) "indigenous perspectives" special issues	**Symposium 2.6.3**: Trends in the Study of Moral Judgments	**Paper Session 2.7.3**: Prosociality
	Presenters: Kuang-Hui Yeh, Rachel Sing-Kiat Ting, Dharm P. S. Bhawuk, and Louise Sundararajan	**Presenters**: Violeta Bautista, Jin Kuan Kok, Junxiu Wang, and Luxi Chen	**Presenters**: Kumar Yogeeswaran, Haitao Yu, Ching Wan, and Alexandra Mittelstaedt	**Presenters**: Argel Masanda, Shue Ling Chong, Megumi M. Ohashi, and Zulkefli Daud	**Presenters**: Siautu Alefaio, Julia Ioane, Sam Manuela, and Sesimani Havea	**Presenters**: Akiko Matsuo, Benjamin Smith, Minoru Karasawa, Emma Buchtel and Yuri Tanaka	**Presenters**: Gian Vittorio Caprara, Wei Cai, Changjiang Liu, and Mingliang Yuan

Paper and Symposia Sessions – Day 3 (28/08/2017); 130pm – 4pm

	PAPER SESSIONS DAY 3 (28/08/2017)						
	Atrium AT2	**Atrium AT1**	**Atrium AT3**	**Atrium AT5**	**Atrium AT6**	**Atrium AT7**	**Atrium AT8**
1:30 – 2:30	**Symposium 3.1.1**: New frontiers in collective action research: Allies, emotions, faith, and networks	**Symposium 3.2.1**: What Can We Do for Minorities in Japan: Communication, Empathy and Social Support	**Paper Session 3.3.1**: Politics and Society	**Paper Session 3.4.1**: Individual Papers 02	**Paper Session 3.5.1**: Disasters and Community Resilience	**Symposium 3.6.1**: International Association of Language and Social Psychology Showcase symposium	**Paper Session 3.7.1**: Marriage Processes
	Presenters: Winnifred Louis, Eric Manalastas, Danielle P. Ochoa, Homer Yabut, and Niki Harré	**Presenters**: Shaoyu Ye, Junko Teruyama, Yi Sun, and Kei Fuji	**Presenters**: Allan B. I. Bernardo, Lusy Asa Akhrani, Arvin Boller, and Sammyh Khan	**Presenters**: Presenters: Angelique Villasanta, Yu Yan, Fengqin Ding and Yunita F. Nisa	**Presenters**: Rosnah Ismail, Ervina A. Espina, Johnrev Guilaran, and Yasuhiro Igarashi	**Presenters**: Liz Jones, Itesh Sachdev, Ann Rogerson, and Ray T. Donahue	**Presenters**: Szu-Chia Chang, Yida Zhai, Ashleigh Prakash, and Arum Kusumowardhani
2:40 – 3:40	**Symposium 3.1.2**: On Responding to Radicalization, Terrorism, and Ideologically Motivated Action in an Indonesian Context	**Symposium 3.2.2**: Insights into migrant behaviours and experiences using different methods	**Paper Session 3.3.2**: Social Structure and Social Equality	**Paper Session 3.4.2**: Pro-social Behaviour	**Paper Session 3.5.2**: Work and Authenticity	**Symposium 3.6.2**: Money and Freedom: The 2015 AASP Summer School Project on the Living Wage	**Paper Session 3.7.2**: Philosophy and Mindfulness
	Presenters: Mirra Milla, Hamdi Muluk, Gazi Saloom, and Muhammad Abdan Shadiqi	**Presenters**: Amanda Whittal, Audris Umel, and Alexander English	**Presenters**: I-Ching Lee, Argel Masanda, Mary Angeline Daganzo, and Fang Wang	**Presenters**: Christian Chan, Ika Herani, Sukma Nurmala, and Ying Yang	**Presenters**: James-Sun, Kiegelmann, Sachie Banks, and Anastasia Aldelina	**Presenters**: Moh Abdul Hakim, Noahlyn Maranan, Ma. Ligaya M. Menguito, and Jarrod Haar	**Presenters**: Jen-Ho Chang, Shu Li, Shih-ying Yang, and Aron Harold Pamoso

List of Conference Papers and Symposia Sessions

DAY 1 – 26/08/2017 (SAT)

Symposium 1.1.1
Room: Atrium AT2

FROM IDEOLOGICAL SLUMBER AND BLIND SPOTS TOWARDS AWAKENING SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY'S INFINITE POTENTIAL FOR SOCIAL RELEVANCE AND IMPACT

Chair: Masi Noor
Keele University

Are we as social psychologists sleep-waking past the infinite potential of our discipline? The aim of this symposium is to enrol social psychologists into an authentic but challenging conversation that will identify the values, assumptions, obstacles, blind spots, and practices that cap our discipline's potential for being socially relevant and impactful. To stimulate this conversation, Masi Noor will raise the question of what determines what (and how) we study in social psychology, with the intention to uncover the conspicuous absence of urgent topics (e.g., suffering, suicide) within our mainstream flagship journals. He argues that such absence is partly due to having internalised a set of methodological values and standards which render the study of sensitive topics difficult, if not impossible. Melody Chao draws attention to the impact of a set of ideological assumptions (e.g., autonomy) on research in the area of achievement motivation. She will discuss the implications of these assumptions when conducting research on achievement motivation across cultures which may adhere to different set of assumptions and ideologies than those perceived as standards. Niki Harré' offers an invitation to critically examine the current ethos and social structures that govern universities and ultimately us as research scholars, educators, and colleagues. Using the philosophical framework of finite and infinite games, she will spell out how certain incentives and pressures may orient us toward finite ends while losing sight of the infinite goals. The symposium will conclude with James Liu providing commentary on the three papers from the perspective of an Asian philosophy of science based on Confucianism and Taoism. His proposal is that psychology will benefit from a philosophy of science that combines Western methodological expertise with Asian regulatory principles that emphasize dynamism (change), holistic interconnectedness, and human-heartedness (ren).

1. Preserving social significance in psychological research does not equal to committing methodological suicide?

Masi Noor
Keele University
masi.noor1@gmail.com

By the nature of its topic, social psychology has a tremendous potential to impact individuals and social policy. Realizing this potential for application depends critically on methodologically rigorous research in which one can understand the effects of social variables on outcomes. However, truly translatable impact also depends critically on research which examines the complex network of interacting factors when embedded in real social situations (e.g., in contexts of war, forgiveness, suicide). In my talk, I will explore the tension that I see between these two precursors to impact in social psychology research. Specifically, I will argue that our preference for strong inferences, "clean" laboratory studies, and "neat" stories in published work is increasingly reducing the external validity of social psychological work, and creating another file drawer effect. This file drawer contains rich data arising from work embedded in raw social situations (e.g. ongoing conflicts, fragile relationships) but which may, compared to controlled lab studies, have relatively large variation, inconsistent results between studies, and (due to practical or fundamental reasons) lack all of the ideal comparisons/conditions. Nonetheless, in most cases, there are clear conclusions which can be drawn from these less "neat" stories and, in some cases, they may highlight lack of generalizability of effects which appear in carefully controlled laboratory environments. I will make suggestions for how we might modify our standards of review and publication to allow rigorous applied research to have a more prominent place in the mainstream literature and to avoid marginalizing data which may be used to enhance the direct impact of social psychology.

2. Translating Research into Practice: The Roles of Our Social and Ideological Assumptions

Melody Chao
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
mchao@ust.hk

The lack of cultural "and" political diversity in social psychological research has drawn increasing attention in recent years (e.g., Duarte et al., 2014; Henrich, Heine, & Norenzayan, 2010; Inbar & Lammers, 2012). Situating this discussion against the backdrop of achievement motivation research, this presentation aims to first discuss key social and ideological assumptions that have characterized this research area (e.g., the importance of autonomy, the impact of personal motivation, the emphasis on personal ability and merit), and how these assumptions might

interplay with the social and cultural situations to influence the effectiveness of global intervention programs (see World Bank Group, 2015). Results from a field intervention study will be discussed to demonstrate the importance of taking these assumptions into consideration when translating research into practices across contexts. Implications of cultural and political diversity to social psychological research will also be discussed.

3. The Infinite Game of Social Psychology

Niki Harré
The University of Auckland
n.harre@auckland.ac.nz

This talk begins with the premise that, at its best, the university is an "infinite game" in which players co-create new knowledge and are deeply and creatively engaged with the ongoing debate about how to live well together. As a site for the infinite game, social psychology has a mandate to explore the human psyche and how it is affected by and affects social structures. Importantly, this exploration must be accessible to, and taken-up by the communities in which we are embedded. Otherwise we risk losing our purpose and being seduced by self-perpetuating, career-generating, finite games whose main social function is to enhance the reputation of the host institution. There are several finite games that can distract us from our potential as participants in, and facilitators of the infinite game. Such games include the research outputs game, the competition for "top" students game, the grants game, the h-index game and the promotion game. And we submit our students to the finite games of relentless assessments, prizes and GPA calculations. While much of this could be attributed to the structural forces of the "neoliberal university," we are also complicit in the maintenance of these games by pursuing the rewards they promise, and offering these rewards to others. This can leave us – and, no doubt, our students – with a yearning for the more vibrant, rich and open-ended infinite game, yet unable to let go of the finite games on offer. I will suggest ways to revive the infinite ethos at universities in general and within social psychology in particular, including through self-reflection, subversive networks and a willingness to give up on winning the finite games that lead us astray.

4. Neo-Confucian Epistemology and Chinese Philosophy: Practical Postulates for Actioning Psychology as a Human Science

James Liu
Massey University
J.H.Liu@massey.ac.nz

The world is growing more interconnected, and Asian societies are increasingly able to play leading roles in global society. However, Asian psychologists and social scientists have yet to draw from their cultural roots to create social sciences able to make a difference in their home societies.

This paper articulates an epistemology for the aspirational practice of Height Psychology as a human science informed by Kantian epistemology in dialogue with other philosophies, especially Confucianism and Taoism. The possibility of "intellectual intuition" (direct knowledge of thing-in-itself , or noumenon) is allowed in Eastern philosophical traditions that open a more agentic and human-centered philosophy of science for action that goes beyond natural science epistemologies originating in Cartesian Dualism. Kant's practical postulates are invoked to develop a moral and ethical philosophy that through civilizational dialogue can lead to a philosophy of science robustly incorporating culture and human agency. A thought experiment is offered where practical postulates of Chinese culture are held to be Yin-Yang cosmology, human-heartedness, and relationalism: it is argued that these facilitate an holistic science of practice that complements the sophistication of Western methods. Principles and an approach to theory-building for human science are proposed.

SYMPOSIUM 1.2.1
Room: Atrium AT1

MASSEY COMMUNITY HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY MODEL AND PROJECTS

Chair: Don Baken
Massey University

The rise in long-term health conditions has placed increasing pressure on traditional health care services. Solutions aimed at increasing service reach, minimizing health risk behavior, and promoting healthy lifestyle choices are required. In addition to psychology services adapting to meet these challenges, they must also be informed by evidence and aim to support the needs of the community. The purpose of this symposium is to position the importance of research underpinning community health practice and to outline several community-based projects aimed at supporting community needs.

1. Research Coordination

Don Baken
Massey University
D.M.Baken@massey.ac.nz

Despite the Manawatu Campus of Massey University and the Palmerston North Hospital being in the same city there has been little shared research over the years. However, in the last ten years as the Massey University Psychology Clinic has significantly increased the number of services it delivers in the health arena more opportunities for research have developed. Ongoing daily contact with clients and other services allows for the identification of organisational and clinical issues which would benefit from the expertise of a research institution. Additionally, the

ongoing contact with other services also allows for the development of relationships that make effective collaboration possible. Aims: To illustrate the research opportunities provided by a university clinic providing health services. Past and present research projects will be used as examples of the opportunities. Some challenges of such an approach will also be discussed.

2. Developing the Role of a Peer-led Support Group Facilitator for Mid Central DHB

Sara Joice & Don Baken
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The increasing prevalence of long term health conditions is prompting health service providers to look at evidence based and cost effective ways to manage the phenomenon. Many primary health care providers have adopted the Chronic Health Care Model framework, which promotes peer support for individuals with long term health conditions. It has long been recognised in the literature that those attending a support group are more likely to effectively self-manage their condition. The Health and Cancer Services have piloted a facilitator role to aid the development and maintenance of Peer-led support groups for Chronic Health Conditions across the MidCentral DHB. Gathering evidence to inform this role has demonstrated the concept of Peer-Lead Support Groups is complex and multi-faceted. Aims: To discuss the 18 month pilot outlining findings both from practice and from the literature. The presentation will discuss the complexities of translating evidence into practice when developing the role of a facilitator; highlight the inconsistencies in the definitions of Long-Term Health Conditions and Peer Lead Support Groups; and discuss the benefits of the role for support groups within the MidCentral DHB.

3. Development & evaluation of lifestyle intervention approaches for people with pre-diabetes: A randomised controlled trial

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Type 2 Diabetes is a potentially debilitating long-term health condition that comes with substantial physical and psycho-social cost. Rising rates of both pre-diabetes and diabetes within New Zealand and globally has made diabetes prevention a central focus of health research. This research has demonstrated that the risk of developing type-2 diabetes can be substantially reduced through the provision of lifestyle interventions for those identified as pre-diabetic. However, interventions employed in early studies were time and resource intensive, and therefore challenging to implement in real-world settings, and efforts to develop brief more pragmatic interventions produced diluted effects. Incorporating a psychological component

into lifestyle education interventions has been suggested as one method of enhancing outcomes. Aims: To provide an introduction to the background and design of a research project that involves the development and evaluation of two intervention approaches for people with pre-diabetes: Lifestyle education alone or lifestyle education combined with a psychological intervention component. The psychological intervention component is based on an Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) approach. The goal is to connect participants' lifestyle goals to personally meaningful values, and teach them skills to deal with difficult cognitions/feelings that can function as barriers to lifestyle change.

4. The Role of Psychology in addressing Childhood Obesity

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Worldwide, the numbers of children and adolescents who are overweight or obese is climbing. A little over 14% of young people aged 5-18 are currently classified as overweight, with almost 5% being obese (World Obesity Day 2016 Fact Sheet). In New Zealand, our rates of young people who are overweight are around twice the worldwide figures – just over 29% are overweight and over 9% being obese (ibid). These figures are naturally of concern for the health sector, with the complications of obesity and excess weight being well documented. In NZ, there is recognition of the need for early intervention through the implementation of a programme for primary health nurses in the Plunket B4 School Check to raise issues of weight as appropriate, and refer the family for multi-disciplinary input. The need for these 'sensitive conversations' to be done in a developmentally appropriate, family/whanau inclusive way, incorporating motivational interviewing skills to build a therapeutic alliance, led to the development and presentation of a workshop to the Primary Health Sector by the Massey University Health Conditions Service. There are early indicators that the uptake of that workshop by Primary Health workers has led to changes in practice which in turn, has resulted in increased acceptance from families for referrals for professional support. Aims: This talk will address the importance of incorporating psychology into primary health and the role that psychology can have in working collaboratively within the primary health sector.

PAPER SESSION 1.3.1
Room: Atrium AT3

INDIGENOUS PSYCHOLOGY: DEVELOPING CONCEPTS

Chair: Chung Kwei Wang
Soochow University

1. When Health is not the Opposite of Sickness: a qualitative study into the Meaning of Health and Sickness among Jakartans

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Understanding people's perception about health and sickness is important to help the government, health care providers, and health promoters in considering people's action, such as their healthy behavior and healthy lifestyle. Jakarta, as the capital city of Indonesia, has become a complex city in terms of financial, social, cultural, and the health of the citizens. As yet, there is no publication about Jakartans' perspectives on health and sickness. In this study, the meaning of health and sickness of Jakartans were collected from 640 citizens using an open-ended survey. The results showed that the meaning of health and sickness contains five main themes, which can be described as 'single term' and 'on combinations' categories. The five main themes of health were identified as physical health, psychological health, spiritual health, capability to do daily activities, and healthy lifestyle. Sickness was perceived as physical sickness, psychological sickness, abnormal circumstances or bad (condition), spiritual sickness, and inability to do daily activities. We discuss how these perceptions connect with health-related daily behaviors of Jakartans. Furthermore, contrary to what is often perceived in the Western communities, we found that health is not me rely the opposite of sickness.

Keywords: Health, Sickness, Jakarta, Perception, Descriptive study, Perception

2. Ren-qing Shi-ku (Chinese indigenous social wisdom) training for young generation

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Effects of training Ren-qing Shi-ku on young workers in high technology Network marketing and low birth rate of young generation have reshaped the social economic structure of Taiwan. Workers from service industry and high technology have to pay attention to the needs and value of the aging baby boomers. Taiwan baby boomers are more social oriented and adapted to values and practices of traditional social wisdom 'Ren-qing, Shi-ku'(RQSK) than young generations. The present study is intended to investigate whether young workers accept the values of RQSK and willing to learn RQSK practices. Based on qualitative interview, we have found out that elder Taiwanese entrepreneur and government officers require their subordinates to learn Ren-qing, Shi-ku. Senior counselors and social workers also believed that training of Ren-qing, Shi-ku is beneficial to young workers in their career. Quantitative survey also indicated that Ren-qing, Shi-ku correlated with deep emotion labor and higher work satisfaction. We also provide workshop and recruit workers from a high technology company to learn values and practices of RQSK. Based on their verbal response and quantitative index, young workers accept values inherited in RQSK and rated the training is helpful in self-understanding and solving interpersonal conflict.

Keywords: emotion labor, Ren-qing, Shi-ku.

3. Analysis of Personal Attitude Construct on the Scheme of Nonverbal Communication of Turk

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A scheme of communication style, especially common cultural part of its nonverbal side, is subtle and implicit. On the contrast, when we get involved in a foreigner, we notice cultural differences. The aim of this study was to search the scheme of nonverbal communication (NVC) of Turk and confirm effectiveness of personal attitude construct (PAC) analysis (Naito, 1993), at measurement of NVC scheme. The subject was a male graduate student at Japanese University who came from Turk. The procedure was as follows; 1) presented the stimulus sentences about Turkish NVC style for free association, 2) required to order the cards of association by importance, 3) instructed to estimate the distance of similarity intuitively, comparing all pairs of cards, 4) Cluster Analysis by Ward was done, 5) asked to describe the image about each cluster, and 6) required to answer single item image (plus, minus or zero). Result cleared characteristics of NVC style of Turk. 1) First cluster: Their voice is loud, man speaks like a man, woman talks like a woman, but they do not maintain eye contact more than twenty seconds. They do not express their feeling clearly. 2) Second cluster: Personal distance in conversation is near. It is necessary to shake hands in greeting. There are many body touch, hug and hand gesture. 3) Third cluster: They should respect higher ranking people. People need to maintain serious pose and behavior. They cannot smoke nor cross leg in front of a person of higher rank. The subject is a single person. We cannot affirm the general tendency, though we can guess the conclusion more objectively because of operational

procedure and statistical data. Nevertheless, we can find one of Turkish scheme in NVC at least.

4. Conflict of Values and Attribution toward Cheating in Indonesia: An Indigenous Approach

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Although cheating at schools has become a major problem in Indonesia, little effort has been dedicated to illuminate what the mental process accompanying cheating behavior. This study is aimed to investigate cheating behavior among Indonesia high school students using an indigenous approach. Our preliminary study involved 154 participants whom were given open-ended questionnaires regarding (i) the reason behind the cheating behavior and (ii) their attitude toward their cheating behavior. Using thematic content analysis, we found that although most students attributed their cheating behavior with internal sources (e.g. self management, knowledge, inferiority, etc.) there seemed to be a gender differentiation toward this attribution; such as female students were more susceptible toward internal attribution, while there was no difference between internal vs external attribution observed for male students. We surmised that this effect were driven by higher proportion of external attributive individuals in the male group relative to the female group. Previous literatures have argued that male behavior are predominantly shaped by social demands upon their role (i.e. external attribution) and we further tested this claim by looking at our participants' subjective feeling toward cheating behaviors. As the result, a conflict of values was evident in male participants such as their inherent external attribution of cheating has collided with their inner-self resulting indirect emotional responses served as an adaptive strategy to express the guilty feeling toward their cheating behavior in the past. Finally, our subsequent investigation suggested that the inner-self was built up upon religiosity which may affect participants conscientiousness level and moral judgment.

JOB PERFORMANCE & ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Chair: Yulia Bessonova
Russian Academy of Sciences

1. The normative professional orientation

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Psychological studies of intergroup relations and different personalities in working life have effects not only for work efficiency but also for person. Turning to positive social science, we need to study predictors of positive phenomena, causing interest in job, fascination, psychological well-being at work. The professional orientation is one of the central concepts determining working life. Admitting the importance of earlier researches, they show the professional orientation can be. However, it's also important it must be in terms of social profession's mission. So we've introduced the concept of normative professional orientation as a vertically organized motivational structure containing 3 levels of crucial values, professional aims and contextual incentives. Normative professional orientation is characterized a combinations of different levels' motivational form adapting a personal motivation to the profession's mission and providing a steady vector for job efficiency. Methods: job analysis; expert assessment of efficiency and effectiveness; S.Schwartz Values Inventory; Psychological Well-Being Scales (C.Ryff); aims diagnostic questionnaire (Oboznov, Gerasimova). Participants: 285 rescuers, 213 students (customs officers, police officers). Results: The analysis of job aiming, objectives, environment and description lets us determine the key professional tasks differentiating the social mission of job, prescriptive requirements for employees, wishing from employers. The most significant differences were found between less or more efficient workers for level of values. The set of prevailing values of more efficient workers depends on professional context and correspond to requirements of job descriptions, wishes from employers and personal predictors of job well-being. Student's professional orientations differ on the level of aims, doesn't depend on professional context and include the aims of professional and personal development as opposed to aims of social significance, social or material benefit. Conclusion: Normative professional orientation is determined with social profession's mission whereas student's orientation largely depends on personal aims. Grant 16-26-20007, Russian Foundation for Basic Research.

Keywords: social mission, job, values, motivation, students and professionals

2. From the perspective of motives: helping behavior and adapts in workplace

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Changes are unpredictable and inevitable. For employees, changing and adapting in the workplace is a perpetual cycle. This paper aims at exploring the impacts of helping behavior on employees adaptation to changes in the workplace and the initial motives of helping. A total of two studies were conducted. In study 1, with a matched sample of 92 employees, we used a 2-wave research design to extend the positive impacts of helping behavior on helpers into a broader scenario. In study 2, with a matched sample of 117 employees, we used a 3-wave research design to further test the influence of motives on adaptions and the mediation mechanism. These two studies were conducted and determined that helping behavior can positively predict employees' adaptive behavior and adaptive performance. Additionally, the prosocial motive was directly related to adaptive behavior and adaptive performance, whereas the relationship between impression management and adaptation in the workplace was mediated by helping behavior.The findings in this dissertation extends the theoretical contributions to OCB by highlighting the importance of helping behavior on helpers in the workplace. Meanwhile, the results provide an outlook to better understand the prosocial and impression management motives, offering a new yet important perspective for future research.

Keywords: Helping behavior, Adaptive performance, Prosocial motive, Impression management

3. The effect of job crafting on job performance on Malaysian school teachers

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Teachers are the backbone of a school structure as they are the one having face-to-face contact with students. A teacher's performance will not only determine a student's excellence but also reflects the teacher's effectiveness, which finally may contribute to the school's academic success. Therefore, it is important to understand how teachers' job characteristics affect their performance. The purpose of the current study was to examine whether job crafting (i.e., increasing structural and social job resources,

increasing challenging job demands and decreasing hindering job demands) predict job performance. Job Crafting Scale (Tims et al., 2012), Task-Based Job Performance Scale (Goodman & Svyantek, 1999) and Organizational Citizenship Measure (Organ & Near, 1983) were used to collect data from 400 secondary school teachers in Kedah state located in the northern region of Malaysia. Using multiple regression analysis, it appeared that only structural job resources and decreasing hindering job demands predicted job performance. As the data was collected once, the inability to study certain relationships that seemed to have effect over time, for example social job resources became the limitation of this study. The current study encourages education policy makers and school management to stimulate and inform teachers about job crafting so as to increase teacher's job performance. Due to the fact that job crafting is a new and developing subject matter in Malaysia, this study hoped to inspire more future research on this topic.

Keywords: Job crafting, Job performance, Malaysian school teachers

4. Power Distance, Trust, and Job Performance: A Moderated Mediation Analysis on The Influence of Servant Leadership and Affective Commitment towards Job Performance among Community Policing Officers

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The implementation of Community Policing by the Indonesian National Police (INP/Polri) as a model of Policing in Indonesia is currently considered not optimal. Several researches on the constraints did not emphasize on the contribution of psychological aspects which can influence the success of the performance of Community Policing Officers on implementing Community Policing strategy. Therefore, it is important to conduct a research on performance evaluation in order to determine the extent to which the Community Policing implementation objectives have been achieved by Indonesian National Police. Several variables which are hypothesized to test their influence on the performance of Community Policing Officers, namely power distance, affective commitment, servant leadership, and trust of the officers towards their leader. In this study, power distance, as a manifestation of hierarchical culture, which does not support the values of Community Policing will be placed as a moderating variable as it is assumed to weaken the influence of several variables towards the performance of Community Policing Officers. This research involves 352 participants from Community Policing Officers (CPO) who are the implementers of Community Policing in the jurisdiction of Polda Metro Jaya (Jakarta Metropolitan Police). The result of this study shows that power distance weakens the variable of servant leadership towards

performance mediated by trust. However, it has no effect on the officers' affective commitment towards their performance.

Keywords: community policing, power distance, servant leadership, trust, affective commitment, job performance

PAPER SESSION 1.5.1
Room: Atrium AT6

SUBJECTIVE REFLECTIONS ON SOCIAL REALITY

Chair: Hong-Zhi Liu
University of Chinese Academy of Sciences

1. Out of Debt, Out of Burden: The Physical Burdens of Debt

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Proverbs in different cultures suggest that debt is metaphorically described as heaviness or a physical burden. Evidence from the field of embodied cognition suggests that abstract metaphors may be grounded in bodily experiences, but no prior research has examined the embodiment of debt. The present work conducted three studies to examine the association between debt and physical burden. Study 1 employed an implicit association test (IAT) and found that people link the debt and heaviness in mental accessibility. In Study 2 we found that compared to a control condition, people who recalled money debt or favor debt threw the beanbag farther, estimated the target to be farther and estimated hills to be steeper. The results indicated that the debts are experienced as physical burdens, thereby influencing perception and action. Study 3 attempted to test this association in the real-world and found that the undergraduates with student loan rated higher subjective experiences of weight than undergraduates without debts. These findings provided the first evidence of the association between debt and physical burden and indicated that debts weigh people down as with physical burdens.

Keywords: debt; burden; heaviness; embodiment; metaphor

2. The Effect of Death Thought on Intertemporal Choice and Time Perception

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Death thought is how people face the fact that their death is unavoidable. The current study presents 2 experiments to demonstrate the influences of death thoughts on intertemporal choice and time perception. Mortality salience paradigm was used in both experiments to directly arouse death thoughts. Subjects were asked to mark their life length on a line in experiment 1 and subjects reported the subjective time of the stimuli in experiment 2 to measure time perception. And in intertemporal choice, Subjects made choices between a "smaller and sooner" reward and a "larger but later" option. We found that mortality salience group considered their deaths closer comparing with control group and they tended to underestimate time. They also had lower discounting rates, preferred future in intertemporal choice.

Keywords: Death thought, Mortality Salience, Time Perception, Intertemporal Choice, Time Preference.

3. Tomorrow will be better: the Influence of Spatial Metaphor

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Objective: To investigate whether the implicit association between past and negative affect , future and positive affect exists or not. And whether the strength of this connection could be greater when it was in accordance with spatial metaphor. In other words, it investigated when the connections of past with negative were presented on the left side, future with positive were presented on the right side, the response time was significantly faster than other conditions. Methods: Thirty-eight university students who are right-handed participated in the two IAT tasks, which put temporal words as target concepts, personality words and affective words as attribute dimension respectively, and the positions of category labels as spatial variable. All of them are within-subjects designs. Result: (a) The strength of the connection, tomorrow will be better, was larger than 0.3. And participants would respond significantly faster than the opposite. (b) When the connection between past and negative was presented on the left side, future and positive were presented on the right side, the strength was greater and the response time was significantly faster than other conditions. Conclusion: There are implicit association between past and negative affect, future and positive affect. And the strength of this association could be greater when their position were in

accordance with spatial metaphor, which offer the possibility of the connections between the target domains that are constructed on the same source domain.

Keywords: temporal self-appraisal theory; spatial metaphor; spatial-temporal association of response codes; affective valence

4. Dance experience improves theory of mind

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Theory of mind, the ability to understand others' mental states is a key capacity accomplished by human evolution. Yet little research has investigated how to improve this skill in adults, among which cultural practices such as reading literary fictions are proven to be effective. The present study provides novel evidences that dance experience has an elevating impact on ToM. In Study 1, 73 participants of dance major and 81 participants of other unrelated majors completed the Read Mind in the Eyes Test (RMET). Dancers scored significantly higher than non-dancers. In Study 2, 143 college students were randomly assigned into three groups. In the Performance group, they were asked to watch a short vignette of dance performance; in the Training group, they watched a video of dance training course with similar length; in the Control group, they did not watch anything. All participants completed the Yoni tests afterwards. Again, the Performance and Training group scored significantly higher than the Control group. Those findings add to the recent literature by showing that dance experience, even very transient and indirect, could hone adults' ToM ability.

Keywords: Dance; Theory of mind.

SYMPOSIUM 1.6.1
Room: Atrium AT7

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AS ANTECEDENTS OF HAPPINESS IN CHINESE SOCIETY

Chair: Jian-Min Sun
The University of Auckland

There is scarcely systematic empirical studies in the single culture about the relationship between personal characteristics, including personality, education, motivation, specific attitude and behaviour, and subjective well-being. This symposium aims at filling the gap by providing four presentations from China. All of the presentations take a personal perspective in examining the antecedents of happiness and the mechanisms as well.

Presentation 1 (Jun Zhang & Jian-Min Sun) examined the relationship between workaholism and SWB as well as the mediation effect of competency. Presentation 2 (Ying Yang & Yu Kou) tested the effect of prosocial autonomous motivation on the well-being of both givers and receivers and the mediating role of basic psychological needs satisfaction in that relationship. Presentation 3(Yuan Li) examined the influence of pursuit of Goal contents on subjective well-being by using data from a nation-wide large sample. Presentation 4 (Taoran Zeng, Rong Wang, & Jiang Jiang) tested the impact of types of purchase on subjective well-being and the mechanism by using construal level theory.

1. Workaholism and Subjective Well-being: Examining a Mediation Model

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The positive side of workaholism received more and more research attention recent years (e.g., Andreassen et al., 2010). The relationship between workaholism and well-being is one of the hot topics among these issues (e.g., Salanova et al., 2013). Contemporary research on this topic has been done mainly about linear relationships. Empirical studies show mixed results and this relationship has remained ambiguous and contested. It is still unclear whether there is a positive relationship between workaholism and well-being (e.g., Andreassen et al., 2007; Burke et al., 2004). Furthermore, previous studies focused on the correlation, researchers paid little attention to the psychological mechanisms about the effect of workaholism on well-being (McMillan, O'Driscoll, & Burke, 2003). In view of the existing research gaps, the purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between workaholism and well-being and to explore the mediating mechanisms. Drawing on the characteristics of workaholism and self-determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 2002 ; Deci & Ryan,2001), we propose competency as a mediator to clarify the mechanisms of the relationship between workaholism and well-being. The survey data were obtained via a nation-wide sample of 3513 employees from different industries and georgrapgical locations. Drive, enjoyment of work, competency and personal well-being index were measured. All the measures were validated in the Chinese literature. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFAs) was used to assess the discriminant validity of the key variables. Structural equation modeling was employed to test the hypotheses about mediation. The results showed that : (1) drive was positively related to well-being;(2) enjoyment of work was positively related to well-being; (3) competency totally mediated the relationship between drive and well-being;(4)competency partially mediated the relationship between enjoyment of work and well-being. This research extends our understanding of the relationship between workaholism and well-being. Future studies should go in for integrating the main different theory

models, examining the influence of mediator and moderator variables, and exploring the relationship between workaholism and well-being at dimension level.

2. Prosocial Autonomous Motivation Enhances both Givers' and Receivers' Happiness

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Prosocial behavior was considered as a critical way to enhances happiness. But why? Self-determination theory suggests that behaviors vary with respect to how autonomous or self-motivated they are. The degree to which a prosocial act is autonomous predicts its effect on well-being and the maintenance of prosocial behavior. Autonomous motivation concerns prosocial actions that are motivated by interest and personal values. Controlled motivation refers prosocial actions that are motivated by external rewards or self-imposed pressure. Based on SDT, the current studies discussed the impact of the prosocial autonomous (vs. controlled) motivation on both prosocial givers' and receivers' well-being and prosocial behavior, also discovered respective underlying mechanisms. In study 1 and 2, we tested the effect of prosocial autonomous motivation on givers' prosocial behavior and well-being, and also explored the mediating role of basic psychological needs satisfaction. Study 1 used a questionnaire method to assess daily relationships among givers' prosocial autonomous motivation, basic psychological needs satisfaction, prosocial behavior, positive affect and negative, life satisfaction. In study 2, we manipulated prosocial autonomous (vs. controlled) motivation by hypothetical scenarios, then measure subsequent basic psychological needs satisfaction, well-being and prosocial behavior. Findings support the idea that autonomous motivation enhances givers' well-being and prosocial behavior through greater basic psychological needs satisfaction. In Study 3 and 4, we combined questionnaire method with experimental design (hypothetical scenario) to explore the effect of prosocial autonomous (vs. controlled) motivation on receivers' prosocial behavior and well-being, and also explored the mediating role of gratitude. The results showed that givers' autonomous motivation increases receivers' prosocial behavior and well-being via grater gratitude.

3. The relationship between pursuit of Goal contents and Well-being

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Research findings unambiguously illustrate that striving for and making progress toward meaningful, enjoyable, moderately challenging goals is an important source of happiness (Emmons, 1986; Little, 1989; Brunstein, 1993). As

Myers and Diener (1995) have suggested, happiness seems to grow "less from the passive experience of desirable circumstances than from involvement in valued activities and progress toward one's goals" (p. 17). Individuals who have goals that they deem important tend to be more energetic, experience more positive affect, and feel that life is meaningful (Diener, Lucas, & Oishi, 2002). Interestingly, positive affect in itself has been found to predispose people to feel that life is meaningful (King, Hicks, Krull, & Del Gaiso, 2006). This study probes into the relationships among goal contents, well-being, and orientations to happiness. Self-determination Theory (SDT) was employed in this study as a theoretical framework, which suggests that satisfaction of individual' basic psychological needs for autonomy, competence and relatedness will promote intrinsic motivation and furthermore promote effective performance and psychological health of the human being. Based on SDT, intrinsic goal refer to the goals reflecting the trends of the individual intrinsic development and growth. In contrast, extrinsic goals are primarily concerned with obtaining social reward or social praise. Financial success, impressive image, higher social status etc. are common extrinsic goals. Orientation to happiness can be divided into hedonic orientation and eudaimonia orientation. Life satisfaction and emotions (both positive emotions and negative emotions) are used as index of well-being. Data were obtained by questionnaire survey from a national sample and 15,780 valid responses were used for the data analyses. The results indicated that: intrinsic goals positively predict individual's life satisfaction (β=.10, p ＜ .01) positive emotions (β=.35, p ＜.01), and negatively predict their negative emotions (β=-.09, p ＜.01). Extrinsic goals have no significant relationship with individual's life satisfaction, while negatively predict positive emotions (β=-.33, p ＜.01), and positively predict their negative emotions(β=.20, p ＜.01)。 When happiness is divided into hedonic orientation and eudaimonia orientation, different effect directions and extent can be seen clearer. Both intrinsic goals and extrinsic goals positively predict their eudaimonia orientation of happiness, but contribution are different (for intrinsic goals,β= .35, p ＜.01; for extrinsic goals,β=.05, p ＜.01）. Similarly, Both intrinsic goals and extrinsic goals positively predict their eudaimonia orientation of happiness (for intrinsic goalsβ= .10, p ＜.01; for extrinsic goalsβ=.19, p ＜.01）. There are also significantly positive correlations between extrinsic goals and self-perception of physical health malfunction. Generally, individuals who pursuing intrinsic goal will have a better physical and psychological health level.

4. Purchase types and well-being: The effects of construal level and temporal distance

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The present research aimed to explore the relationship between purchase types (experiential purchase vs. material purchase) and well-being from temporal and cognitive perspectives. Specifically, a moderated-mediating model was built to examine the mediating role of construal level (high vs. low) and the moderating role of temporal distance (recent vs. distant) in the focal relationship. In Study 1, we tracked 139 participants' construal of purchases and purchase well-being in two waves spanning one month. Results showed that: 1) experiential purchase increased well-being while material purchase decreased it; 2) construal level mediated the relationship between purchase types and well-being. Specifically, experiential purchase enhanced construal level and then in turn increased well-being; 3) temporal distance moderated the mediating effect of construal level. The mediating effect of construal level was significant under distant purchase situations rather than recent purchase situations. In Study 2, we further manipulated temporal distance and construal level. Three hundred and forty-four participants were asked to recall one purchase and relevant hedonic and eudaimonic well-being were assessed. The obtained results were identical to that of Study 1. Our findings reveal a cognition-related mechanism of the relationship between purchase type and well-being.

PAPER SESSION 1.7.1
Room: Atrium AT8

TEACHING, LEARNING, AND COACHING

Chair: Edilburga Saptandari
Massey University

1. Strengthening the sense of agency in disadvantaged parents

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Other Authors: Julia Friedrich

In this proposed paper, a study with 33 parents of infants in Germany is presented. Parents' sense of agency and parent child communicative behavior was researched. Parents of both advantaged and disadvantaged social backgrounds and their infants were visited in a community center that serves families with infants. In this study, advantage was operationalized by parents' access to education. Interviews about educational goals and parents' sense of agency were conducted and infant-parent interactions were filmed. Data analysis based on quantitative measures of dialogical patterns in the interaction sequences, especially number and length of child initiated exchanges of utterances. Interviews were analyzed using the listening guide (Gilligan et al, 2003). Results show no differences in the dialogical patterns between social groups. Interviews revealed interesting patterns of educational goals for disadvantaged parents. For example the expectation that their children should stay in close contact to their family of origin throughout their life—in order to be protected from "the dangers of the outside" world. Also, some parents from the disadvantaged group had not had much control over their own life, wanted their children to be able to gain power over the children's own pathways. In addition, these parents explicitly saw their role as parents to not overpower their children, to hold back their own wishes—in order to leave space for their children to develop a sense of agency for themselves. The relevance of the results for prevention and social justice advocacy will be discussed.

Keywords: agency, infant parent community centers, educational goals, language development

2. From PBL tutoring to PBL coaching in undergraduate medical education: An interpretative phenomenological analysis study

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Background: Coaching psychology is of increasing interest to medical educators for its potential benefits as a facilitative method in problem-based learning (PBL). However, the field lacks empirical studies that explore the lived experiences of students and tutors in PBL coaching process. This study aimed to elicit knowledge regarding medical students' and tutors' experiences and perceptions of PBL coaching in the context of Chinese undergraduate medical education. Methods: The qualitative methodology of interpretative phenomenological analysis was employed. Participants comprised 3rd Year medical students (n=20) and PBL tutors (n=5) who have adopted a coaching approach in PBL for a semester. Semi-structured interviews were utilised to obtain a comprehensive understanding of their experiences of PBL coaching. Data analysis followed an iterative four-stage scheme of Biggerstaff and Thompson.

Keywords: problem-based learning; coaching; coaching psychology; medical education; IPA study

3. Key social-economic practices in the Indonesian classroom: Teachers' perspective

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Social-emotional elements of educational practices are considered central to learning and school-related outcomes across childhood. However, few studies have systematically examined teachers' views of their social-emotional practices. The purpose of this study is to understand the nature of teachers' perspectives that underpin their social-emotional practices in Indonesian primary school classrooms. To explore these practices, classroom observations, focus group discussion and individual interviews were conducted. Twelve Indonesian primary school teachers in Yogyakarta, Indonesia regarded to have high levels of social-emotional competence were recruited for this study. Observations notes and interview transcripts were analysed thematically using NVivo 11. Key emergent themes included teachers' sense of duty to nurture students' holistic development, ability to share power, and competence to regulate emotions. This research contributes critical insights from the teachers' perspective about the nature of their social and emotional practice and addresses a gap in current research, especially in the Indonesian context. In addition, this study holds significance for researchers and policy makers as it brings fresh understanding on teachers' social-emotional skills.

Keywords: social-emotional skill, teacher, primary school

4. The Filipino Woman in Pre and Post Modern Philippines Society: Vestiges and Impressions of Pre-Service Teachers

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This research article discusses how the selected pre-service teachers view the Filipino woman of pre and post-modern society. It attempted to explore the varying views on the topic and how each view intersects with power, virginity, and faith. Pre and post-modern theories were reviewed to find out if these corroborated with pre-service teachers' ideas on the aforementioned constructs using a pre-war poem written by a Filipina as springboard. Through focused group discussion as the tradition of inquiry, the perceptions of informants about power; a woman's virginity and losing it through pre-marital sex; and faith revealed certain parallels on the ideas of theorists that serve to explain how power and the strength of society's influence on the acceptability of premarital sex form the values of pre-service teacher-informants today. The lessons learned from comparing the past to the present enabled pre-service teacher-informants to appreciate the values of upholding dignity, tempering emotions, adjusting to societal pressures, and being more appreciative of one's culture and faith.

SYMPOSIUM 1.8.1
Room: Atrium Round Room

CULTURAL JOURNEYS: DEVELOPING APPLIED PSYCHOLOGIES IN THE PACIFIC

Chair: Colleen Ward
Victoria University of Wellington

Describing, explaining and predicting human behaviour demand attention to cultural context. This is highly evident in the Pacific, characterized by rich, diverse cultures in need of culturally sensitive and indigenous research. However, the way forward is not always clear. Not only theories and methods, but also epistemologies, are called in to question as psychology becomes indigenized. Moreover, the extent to which indigenization must occur from within or can be influenced from without (Enriquez,1990) remains a contentious issue. This Centre for Applied Cross-cultural Research symposium presents a range of approaches to the development and indigenization of Maori and Pacific psychologies. In the first paper McNamara tackles research methods, epistemologies and applications describing the benefits of "seeing through two eyes" and blending indigenous and Western perspectives in the development of community programmes in Fiji. In the second paper Neha emphasizes the importance of tikanga (Māori practices) in the evolution of Mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge). At the same time, she notes that Māori whānau (families) have intermarried with New Zealand European families and have engaged with practices from both cultural communities as illustrated by their beliefs about children's school readiness. In the third paper Fischer examines Pacific values, exploring their distinctiveness as a reflection of the "Pacific way." Research with the World Values Survey in Samoa and Fiji provides insights into the social fabric of the two Pacific nations and offers a platform informing social and economic policies. Finally, Ward's study of ethnic perceptions and relations in New Zealand/Aotearoa is guided by cultural ideologies embedded in the local context. More specifically, she investigates bicultural and multicultural ideologies as predictors of Tongans' attitudes toward Māori and Palagi (New Zealand Europeans) and suggests ways of enhancing intercultural relations. Although the papers reflect different degrees of indigenization from within and without, they share a common theme of applications for community betterment.

1. Applying Psychology by Seeing Through Two Eyes: How Ethnographic Fieldwork can Build Innovative Applied Programs for Indigenous Communities

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Applying the lessons of psychology to the world outside the academy is generally aimed at building greater well-being for individuals and communities. However, psychology's historically Western Euro-centric orientation and interventionist focus may inadvertently promote agendas that are a mis-match for the wants and needs of people who have to live with these interventions. To avoid this pitfall, psychologists must be able to step out of our laboratories and put our assumptions to the test in the field. However, it is insufficient to simply move our labs from the university to the city center and call it a day. In this talk, I draw upon experience working among small, rural communities of Indigenous iTaukei Fijians using ethnographic fieldwork, a systematic method of leaving one cultural reference frame to deeply engage other perspectives. I focus on how concerted effort to work within these local perspectives can be used to engage principles of Two-eyed seeing: incorporating both the strengths of Indigenous knowledge and ways of knowing while simultaneously drawing upon the strengths of Western knowledge and ways of knowing. Collaboration between Indigenous and Western methodologies is especially important when developing projects with Indigenous groups. I will discuss some of the benefits and challenges of this kind of research, and what cultural/ cross-cultural psychologists can do to further integrate two-eyed seeing into our work.

2. Taking tikanga home

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Tikanga or active participation of contemporary Māori practices renders itself on the dyanamic continuities and changes that whānau (extended, nuclear, blended, single, same gendered) families and individuals engage in through practices handed down by their ancestors or prior generations. Within tikanga, ongoing processes are maintained, modified, adapted or recently adopted from introduced cultures across time. At a wider level many tikanga can contribute towards the kete, baskets of Mātauranga Māori or Māori knowledge transfer and storage, the goals, aspirations and issues from an indigenous perspective. At the same time Mātauranga Māori embodies a level of wisdom and experience of numerous psychological phenomena gained over millennia from direct observations, and transmitted—most often orally—over generations. Western knowledge favours analytical and reductionist methods, is positivist and materialist, is objective and quantitative. Western science isolates its objects of study from their vital context by putting them in simplified and controllable experimental environments—which also means that scientists separate themselves from nature, the object of their studies. Given the aforementioned, Western knowledge may treat culture as an independent variable, separate from other characteristics of the individual or the setting and may attempt to connect individual and cultural characteristics as a perfunctory operation. In contemporary whānau Māori, some whānau members have intermarried with members from New Zealand European families. This simply means that contemporary whānau Māori have been exposed to tikanga and Western based knowledge and practices. Shifting from thinking of integrating culture as a combination of tikanga and Western psychological practices moves the focus of the analysis of culture. It poses as an empirical question of how contemporary whānau Māori engage in distinct cultural practices and cultural communities, and in tandem with Western based knowledge and practices. This presentation will be emulated with data and a discussion of the relations between contemporary whānau Māori tikanga and their beliefs and the associations of their children's school readiness skills.

3. An empirical look at the 'Pacific way' – An application of the World Value Survey in Samoa and Fiji

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The larger Pacific has a proud history of basing politics on a set of distinct Pacific values. Anthropologists have long contributed to this narrative by emphasizing the distinctiveness of the larger region. At the same time, there is largely an absence of quantitative data on what people in this region feel or think about themselves, their values and views on social and political issues. In this presentation, we pursue two aims. First, we present a review of the political, economic and social conditions of the larger Pacific and the diversity within it. We specifically focus on the political agenda of the 'pacific way', in particular as it has been implemented in the Pacific Plan and the Framework for Pacific Regionalism. Second, we then contrast this view with recent data collected in Samoa and Fiji. In 2015, citizens in Samoa (representative sample) and selected locations in Fiji responded to an adapted version of the World Value Survey (WVS). The data show a complex pattern that both support and challenge these claims of Pacific distinctiveness. On the positive side, Samoans and Fijians interviewed enjoyed significantly higher well-being rates than would be expected based on the economic level of these two countries. At the same time, levels of political tolerance and emancipation were considerably lower and different than those claimed by supporters of pacific exceptionalism. These data are not without challenges, in particular as they do not include local perspectives. At the

same time, using an interview schedule that has been implemented in over 70 countries over the last 40 years, it is possible to gain important new insights into the social fabric of two Pacific nations. Having comparable data available allows for a better evaluation of any claims of Pacific distinctiveness that can help inform economic and social policies to benefit all communities.

4. How Bicultural and Multicultural Ideologies Predict Tongans' Attitudes toward Māori and Palagi in New Zealand/Aotearoa

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New Zealand/Aotearoa has long been a nation of immigrants, originally built upon the tribal base of its indigenous Māori population. Indeed, the Treaty of Waitangi/ Te Tiriti o Waitangi (1840) between Māori and the British Crown is widely regarded as the most important event in the nation's history and as the foundation of a bicultural partnership for governance and national development. At the same time New Zealand/Aotearoa has been rapidly evolving into a culturally diverse society, with Auckland now ranking among the world's top three super-diverse cities. These changing demographics have posed challenges for harmonious ethnic relations and created tensions between historically-based biculturalism and de facto multiculturalism with recent immigrants, particularly from Asia and the Pacific, struggling to understand their place in what is sometimes regarded as a Māori -European country. Within this socio-political and cultural context, this study examines attitudes towards Māori and New Zealand Europeans (Palagi) as held by Tongans (N = 224), Pacific Island immigrants and their descendants who compose less than 2% of the New Zealand/Aotearoa's population. More specifically, we investigated out-group target (Māori /Palagi), threat and cultural ideologies (bicultural and multicultural) as predictors of out-group attitudes. As hypothesized, hierarchical regression analyses revealed that threat negatively predicted out-group attitudes, but there were no significant differences in attitudes toward Māori and Palagi. A significant 3-way interaction that indicated that bicultural ideology was unrelated to attitudes toward Palagi, but was associated with more positive attitudes toward Māori, although this occurred only under conditions of high perceived threat. Finally, multicultural ideology predicted positive attitudes toward ethnic out-groups; however, an interaction effect indicated that this trend was limited to Palagi targets. The findings support the positive, but target-specific, effects of cultural ideologies on out-group attitudes and suggest avenues for enhancing intercultural relations in the New Zealand/Aotearoa context.

A PROPOSAL FOR BUILDING HEIGHT PSYCHOLOGY: A PSYCHOLOGY OF MORALITY AND ETHICS GROUNDED IN HISTORY, ENGAGED WITH SOCIETY, AND WITH ASPIRATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Chair: James Liu
Massey University

In the late 20th century, psychology began to explore the cultural underpinnings of its basic assumptions, theories, and findings, giving birth to cultural, cross-cultural, and indigenous psychology. This symposium first explores the philosophical basis for these approaches through a dialogue between Western (e.g., Descartes & Kant) and Eastern (e.g., Confucius, Lao-tze) philosophy. It further explores the role of human agency in leading people to take action through explorations of how visions of the future, representations of the past, and idealizations of the relationship between the future and the past affect social engagement and political behaviour. Taken together, the papers in this symposium suggest that Height Psychology, a psychology of ethics and aspirations rooted in a culture's moral values & history, may be constructed on a past mobilized to give rise to realizable aspirations for the future (e.g., the science of prospection). This may be contingent on a historical trajectory coming from the past and active in the present, and towards a science of application that allows for human agency as a cultural endowment.

1. Building Height Psychology: Practical Postulates for Actioning Psychology as a Human Science

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The world is growing more interconnected, and Asian societies are increasingly able to play leading roles in global society. However, Asian psychologists and social scientists have yet to draw from their cultural roots to create social sciences able to make a difference in their home societies. This paper articulates an epistemology for the aspirational practice of Height Psychology as a human science informed by Kantian epistemology in dialogue with other philosophies, especially Confucianism and Taoism. A thought experiment is offered where practical postulates of Chinese culture are held to be Yin-Yang cosmology, human-heartedness (仁), and relationalism. It is argued that these may facilitate an holistic science of practice that complements the sophistication of Western methods. Principles and an approach to theory-building for human science are proposed for "Height Psychology". This is a psychology grounded in the culture (with its history, philosophy, and traditions), engaged in producing

knowledge that is not only empirically sound but engaged with communities and policy-makers, and aspiring to create a better future for individuals and the many collectives they inhabit and form through a vision of the future.

2. Functions of Utopia: How Utopian Thinking Motivates Societal Engagement for Change

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Far from a mere literary genre, utopia is a cultural artifact that depicts a symbolically constructed desired possible world, which can play a significant role in instigating citizens to critically appraise their society and motivating them to engage in actions for social change. We investigated the psychological function of utopia. We show that a measure of three utopian functions (criticism, change, and compensation) predicted people's engagement with their society, suggesting that utopian thinking can increase their critical stance to their society (criticism) and intentions to engage in citizenship actions for social change (change), but at times may exacerbate their inclination to engage in escapism rather than address their negative societal circumstances (compensation). In a cross-national study, we show that measured utopian thinking predicted the activation of the three functions, and societal engagement. In two studies, we show that primed utopian thinking affected people's engagement with society. Implications of the findings for research on collective action and collective self-regulation are discussed.

3. Trumped up explanations: How beliefs about societal change can help us understand the 2016 US Presidential election

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The surprise election of Donald Trump/Republicans in the 2016 US election has created intense speculation about why Americans voted the way they did. We propose that understanding beliefs about societal change are essential for understanding the outcome. We describe two frameworks to tap societal change beliefs: change worldviews and collective futures. We tested the predictive power of these societal change beliefs in an online survey of US adult citizens (N=482) one week before the election. After controlling for demographics, political identification, and explanations based on ideologies of prejudice and wanting to "tear down the system", a preference to vote for Trump/Republicans was related to two societal change beliefs: a worldview that society is in decline (Golden Age), and believing Trump/Republicans would do more than Clinton/Democrats to foster societal development (a future society with superior economic, healthcare, and education

outcomes). Beliefs about societal change can be important for understanding social and political action.

4. Suffering need not beget suffering: why we forgive

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The concept of intergroup forgiveness has gained a research momentum. Here, I examine its utility as a viable conflict resolution strategy. After advancing a more refined definition of intergroup forgiveness than had been previously proposed by researchers, I review research testing the efficacy of social psychological interventions aimed at fostering forgiveness between historical as well as ongoing adversarial groups. While several interventions based on social identity processes and the re-categorization of the victimhood category seem to offer potential promise for increasing forgiveness, some research also highlights that forgiveness may come at the cost of suppressing motivation to seek justice and demand restitution. The conclusion reminds that while forgiveness is not a panacea for resolving intergroup conflict, it may offer one of the rare strategies for curtailing the impulse for revenge and thus reducing conflict escalation.

SYMPOSIUM 1.2.2
Room: Atrium AT1

HEALTH AND CANCER PSYCHOLOGY SERVICES

Chair: Shane Harvey
Massey University

A WHO (2005) report indicated 80% of heart disease, stroke, and type 2 diabetes cases, and 40% of cases of cancer were avoidable if common lifestyle risk factors were eliminated. Unfortunately, health care systems are struggling to respond to rising demands and provide support through traditional individual treatment provision approaches. Cost-effective and preventative solutions are required to reduce the alarming rates of health problems and to enhance the lifestyle choices of those with long term health conditions. The aims of this symposium is to provide an overview of the Health Conditions and Cancer Psychology Service established at Massey University. Presentations will outline the working community model that underpins the delivery of services, and details through the various presentations, how it is implemented to meet the needs of the community. The presentations will cover the operation of the service, the role of practitioners, and the responsiveness of the service to Maori.

1. The Psychology Services Community Health Practice Model: An Overview

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Background: Currently 68% of middle-aged adults and 88% of the elderly suffer from at least one chronic medical condition despite medical interventions to address it (Hoffman, Rice, & Sung, 1996). Many of these conditions are preventable through elimination of health risk behaviour and promotion of health lifestyle choices. Psychology practices targeting health difficulties must be prepared to continue to intervene with each patient and their family, but also to guide primary and secondary care physicians in ways to address and reduce health-risk behaviours underlying chronic conditions (Longlett & Kruse, 1992) as well as intervene at a community and societal level. Aims: To introduce, illustrate, and invite discussion on this innovative Community Psychology model, developed and implemented by the Massey University Health Conditions and Cancer Psychology Services. The model includes three key interlinked concepts: collaboration, research, and culture, while targeting 3 client groups: Individual and family, health professionals, and community. The model draws on the strengths of a university clinic setting including students and staff in both practice and research, allowing the development of a sustainable workforce, and bringing together the strengths of variety of training backgrounds of Psychologists.

2. Health Conditions and Cancer Psychology Service Provision: An Overview

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Background: A Psycho-Oncology Service was established at Massey University in Palmerston North in 2006. Originally, the Service employed two clinicians and a part time administrator. Over ten years it has developed into Massey Health and Cancer Psychology Services, catering for adults, children and adolescents, family members and carers coping with a range of physical health conditions including cancer. Substantial growth in client referrals has been accompanied by increased staffing levels and knowledge. In response to demand, and increased recognition of the role of psychology in contributing to physical health and holistic wellbeing in the MidCentral district, the services work both with individual clients and from a community based model. Aims: To provide information about the history, development, and current role of the Massey Health and Cancer Services within the MidCentral District Health Board (DHB). The presentation will outline the breadth and nature of the work Service Psychologists do with people living with physical health conditions. It will also discuss the strengths

and challenges the service faces in providing psychological support for these patients.

3. Working with Health and Cancer Services' clients

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Background: The Massey Health and Cancer Services cater for adults with one of five health conditions; cardiovascular, diabetes, renal, cancer, and respiratory which have been identified as conditions where psychosocial health/functioning can greatly impact physical health management and functioning. Emotional distress is common amongst people affected by these health conditions. Such distress, ranges from normal feelings of vulnerability, sadness and fear, to significant clinical problems such as major depression or anxiety disorder. Such distress can impact on relationships, sexuality, neuropsychological syndromes, and responses to substance-related disorders, body image as well as pain. Many people benefit from support to help them cope with emotional, social and economic changes. Psychological therapy can improve clients' physical health, psychosocial functioning, and quality of life. As well as providing short to medium input using a variety of psychological therapies, Service Psychologists also liaise with referrers and other involved organisations to provide best possible care. Our role extends to providing presentations to other health professionals and attending community events to inform practice and raise awareness of psychosocial issues in health across the broader health community. Aim: This presentation aims to describe the clinicians' role within the service, reflecting on the therapeutic relationship and measuring the clinical outcomes.

4. Responsiveness to Māori in the Massey Health and Cancer Psychology Services

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Background: Health inequities have been clearly identified in health research conducted in Aotearoa/New Zealand. Policy documents identifying this trend include: The New Zealand Health Strategy (2000); The New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000; He Korowai Oranga–Māori Health Strategy (2002); and MidCentral's Health Needs' Assessment (2005). MidCentral Health DHB has drawn attention to the need to address this inequity in the priority areas of diabetes, cardiovascular disease, respiratory illness, and cancer. Our ambition is to support Māori to achieve their aspirations in health and wellbeing. In particular, we aim to provide services which support Māori in their quest for health equality and provide psychological services that are accessible, acceptable, and effective for Māori. Aims: This presentation will illustrate the integration

of cultural knowledge and skills into the Health and Cancer Services. This includes providing opportunity for all Māori clients to see a Māori Psychologist including in rural areas; collaborating with Iwi Health Providers and other Health Professionals to target and develop interventions aimed at enabling Māori to reduce at risk health behaviours; and incorporating cultural knowledge into service presentations and research to ensure initiatives are appropriate for Māori and other minority cultural groups.

PAPER SESSION 1.3.2
Room: Atrium AT3

CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH

Chair: Yang Li
The University of Melbourne

1. Pre-emptive strike among Chinese, Japanese, and Americans

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Recent evolutionary and psychological research strongly suggests that humans are motivated to defend themselves against offense from other persons or groups, despite the fact that the actor also has to bear the damage. In particular, human may take anticipatory action, viz., pre-emptive strikes, to eliminate potential risks of being attacked. Interpersonal as well as inter-group pre-emptive strike have been observed under abstract experimental settings. However, it remains unclear how pre-emptive strike occurs when it comes into real-world setting, and what social and psychological factors motivate or mitigate them. In this study, we investigate this issue utilizing an incentivized, two-person "Pre-Emptive Strike Game" (PSG) with the information of nationality of both parties. College students from the US (N = 115), China (N = 106), and Japan (N = 99) made decisions for three times, each time facing a different person from each of the three countries. We found that social context matters: Chinese and Japanese students made more inter-nation pre-emptive strikes, and preexisting perceptions of US-China and China-Japan competition and cool feelings towards people from rival countries contributed to strikes. American students, however, did not exhibit inter-nation bias in pre-emptive strikes, and their optimism about bilateral relations mitigated against international conflict. We also explore the motivations behind pre-emptive strike behaviors toward people from different nations.

Keywords: pre-emptive strike, cross-cultural study, behavioral game experiment

2. The differential effects of anger on trust: A cross-cultural comparison of gender and social distance

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Accumulating empirical evidence suggests that anger elicited in one situation can influence trust behaviors in another situation. However, the mechanisms of how anger influences trust are still unclear. The present study addresses this research gap and examines the ways in which anger influences trust. We hypothesized that the social distance to the trustee, and the trusting person's gender would moderate the effect of anger on trust. To test this hypothesis, a study using a 2 (emotion: anger vs. control) × 2 (social distance: low vs. high social distance) × 2 (gender: male vs. female) factorial design was conducted in Germany (N = 215) and in China (N = 310). Results reveal that in both countries men's trust behavior was not influenced by the manipulations (i.e., anger and social distance). The pattern for women, however, differed by country. In Germany, women's trust to a stranger (i.e., high social distance) was increased by anger; while in China, women's trust to someone who they have communicated with (i.e., low social distance) was increased by anger. These results indicate that women's trust levels seem to be more context-sensitive than men's.

Keywords: trust; anger; gender; social distance; cross-cultural

3. Bragging behaviors in Chinese and Japanese cultures

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As globalization progresses, human mobility across nations and beyond cultural boundaries has been rising continuously. Currently, there are over 2 million non-Japanese living in Japan, with Chinese being the largest ethnic group, accounting for 30% of the total non-Japanese population (Ministry of Justice, 2016). When communicating with Japanese language, Chinese often encounter difficulties and create misunderstanding, which may be partly attributed to their insufficient language proficiency, but the effect of the differences between the two cultures cannot be overlooked. The existing cultural differences between Japanese and Chinese continue to affect adversely on their communication, and remain as an obstacle even after developing adequate linguistic competence. Bragging behavior is a common day-to-day example. Behaviors which Japanese consider as bragging are well accepted by the Chinese culture, while behaviors

which Chinese do not consider as bragging are not welcomed by the Japanese culture. In Japan, one is not supposed to share interesting stories of an overseas trip with colleagues or friends who cannot afford such a trip, talk about her children's academic achievements to other mothers, or show off his/her knowledge even on something trivial. For Chinese, sharing stories on trip, and children's achievements are not considered as bragging. It is even considered useful to inform friends or business acquaintances subtly on how well he/she and his/her family members are doing financially, physically, or academically. It is important to understand this cultural difference, yet little is known about differences in bragging behaviors in these two cultures. In this talk, I will examine what behaviors are considered as bragging for Japanese but not for Chinese, discuss the 'Japanese middle-class mentality', as well as examine how different results of Chinese and Japanese on Power Distance and Masculinity in Hofstede's Cultural Dimension Theory, may led to this difference in perception of bragging.

Keywords: Bragging, Chinese and Japanese, Cultural Dimension Theory, Power Distance, Masculinity

4. Differences between the US and Japan in impressions toward shyness: Factors affecting good or bad judgment

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Since the advent of Zimbardo's (1977) seminal work, shyness has been defined by a number of scholars, one of which is Leary (1986) who defined shyness as "an affective and behavioral syndrome characterized by social anxiety and interpersonal inhibition that results from the prospect or presence of interpersonal evaluation." Such negative features of shyness could produce a bad impression toward shy people. However, as suggested by Zimbardo, Pilkonis, and Norwood (1975), shy people do not always create a bad impression, particularly among the Japanese because they sometimes come across as modest and gentle. Hence, cultural differences are expected in terms of what impression shyness could project, particularly between the U.S. and Japan, in which empirical research is lacking. The first aim of the current study, therefore, is to investigate U.S.-Japan comparisons in personal impressions toward shyness. Secondly, our previous online mass survey (Sawaumi, Fujii, & Aikawa, 2016) explored what other shy people personality traits could be linked to good or bad impressions regarding shyness, revealing that "responsible, tenacious" and "foolish, unstable" were associated with good and bad impressions toward the term "shyness", respectively. The second purpose of the present study is to explore if there is cultural variance between the U.S. and Japan in factors leading to people's good and bad judgments about shyness, by following up on our previous

Japanese survey with an equivalent survey in the U.S. As many as 1400 American respondents participated in a nationwide online survey. The survey was conducted by a professional survey company headquartered in Japan that deals with worldwide surveys. The current survey included items asking if "shyness" is associated with a good or bad connotation, and how much each of other 24 personality traits is true of "shyness." The descriptive statistics and a multiple correspondence analysis will be reported.

Keywords: shyness, impression, cultural differences, the United States, Japan

RESILIENCE: CONCEPTUALIZATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND ITS MODERATING ROLE IN INTERVENTION AND COPING

Chair: Yiqun Gan
Peking University

This symposium aims to explore the concept of resilience from four aspects: First, Dianzhi Liu will present a qualitative study on the meaning and implications of resilience among migrant children in China. She sampled 16 excellent and 16 non-excellent migrant children as the interviewees. Her findings indicated that the core characters of resilience include optimism, positive cognition, effort, grit, persistence, self-control, goal orientation, growth from frustration and achievement encouragement. Second, Jixia Wu will address the issue of the development of resilience among Chinese adolescents. According to her results, the overall score of junior students was significantly higher than senior students, but did not display a large gap with undergraduates. She then concluded that Chinese adolescences' resilience fully develops during senior school but maintaining constant after they enter university. Third, Lihong Li will report an intervention study among depressive patients, in which resilience played a role of moderator. They conducted a randomized control trail study, in which 60 individuals with symptoms of depression were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: (1) traditional attentional bias modification (ABM) training; (2) self-face ABM with positive emotional priming; (3) placebo. Participants completed trainings during a 4-week period. Result indicated that self-face ABM with positive emotional priming has greater effect than traditional ABM and the placebo group, but this difference was significant only for participants with high resilience. Last, Yiqun Gan will also speak on the moderating mechanism of resilience in the meaning making process. This study recruited 146 Chinese cancer patients and conducted a follow-up six-months later. A noteworthy result was the moderating effect of resilience in which they found it was the low resilient people who benefitted more from the meaning-making process. These results suggest

that the effects of meaning-making processes may differ based on individual factors such as resilience.

1. Differences in Resilience Between Excellent and Non-excellent Migrant Children in China

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Migrant children are those who have left their countryside home and come to the city for school with their migrant working parents in the process of urbanization in China. They are a double weak group. Whether migrant children can well settle into the city with physical and mental health largely depends on their resilience. Resilience is an individual's abilities and characters with their dynamic interaction to quickly recover from and successfully copy with stress and adversity. This study adopted qualitative research methods to investigate excellent and non-excellent migrant children's resilience. We chose sixteen excellent and non-excellent migrant children respectively as the interviewees. The information was collected by in-depth interview with lifeline drawing and key events interview. This study employed the grounded theory paradigm and used Nvivo 8.0, a qualitative analysis software, for inductive coding of electronic texts step by step. Results show that problems in examinations, adaptation to the new school, family relationship, and lodging are the main types of setbacks migrant children face, among which problems in adaptation to the new school and lodging are special types of setbacks unique to migrant children. Excellent migrant children's resilience consists of resilient characters and protective factors of resilience. The core characters of resilience include optimism, positive cognition, effort, grit, persistence, self-control, goal orientation, growth from frustration and achievement encouragement. The core protective factors of resilience of excellent migrant children are support from their family, classmates, and teachers. The number of excellent migrant children who mentioned resilient characters was significantly more than that of non-excellent migrant children. Non-excellent migrant children coped with setbacks lacking motivation, without effort and persistence, unwilling to endure hardship, and giving up. Meanwhile, they got or perceived less social support, with significantly lower resilience levels than the excellent migrant children.

2. The Investigation to Chinese adolescences' Resilience

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Health related hardness refers to the personality of function to decrease the effect of stressful life events to producing illness symptoms. It was constitute of three factors: commitment, control and challenge. Adolescences from Suzhou &Yancheng (N=387) completed questionnaire on HRHS (Health Related Hardiness Scale) which was designed by Pollack and had been proved appropriate for cross culture utilization (Wang, 1999; Lin & Hu, 2005). The data from three groups of adolescences show that Chinese adolescences' HRHS level was fairly well. The average score of HRHS in commitment (4.44), control(4.53) and challenge(4.16) were all above the median score(3.5). The scoring in commitment and challenge of male students were significantly higher than females (p<0.05). The overall score of junior students was significantly higher than senior students, but did not display large gap between undergraduates (p<0.05). According to the results, we conclude that Chinese adolescences' HRHS level was fairly better than we imagined before, and the HRHS was developed to mature during senior school but maintaining in colleges. The results could be explained by psychosocial moratorium period which was closer to junior students rather than senior students. The results reminded us that counselors in school could pay more attention to students who always suffer from illness or ache in body because the physical health was a valid indicator of mental health. Furthermore, counselors could imply the HRHS questionnaire to clarify the specific troubles from different groups when they confronted with stressful events. Only in this way, we can decide whether we should keep eyes on enhancing the spirit and confidence or improve their problem-solving abilities.

Keywords: hardiness, health, personality

3. The effect of attentional bias modification (ABM) based on self-face on depressive individuals with different levels of resilience

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The objectives of this study was to explore an effect ways based on self-face of attentional bias modification (ABM) which improve the symptoms of depression by changing negative self-schema and the role of the resilience plays. We conducted a randomized control trail study, in which 60 individuals with ongoing mild to severe symptoms of depression were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: (1) traditional attentional bias modification (ABM) training; (2) self-face ABM with positive emotional priming; (3) placebo. Participants completed trainings during a 4-week period. Result indicated that self-face ABM with positive emotional priming has greater effect than traditional ABM and the placebo group, but this difference was significant only for participants with high resilience. They conducted a randomized control trail study, in which 60 individuals with ongoing mild to severe symptoms of depression were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: (1) traditional attentional bias modification

(ABM) training; (2) self-face ABM with positive emotional priming; (3) placebo. Participants completed trainings during a 4-week period. Result indicated that self-face ABM with positive emotional priming has greater effect than traditional ABM and the placebo group, but this difference was significant only for participants with high resilience.

4. Yiqun Gan
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Park and Folkman (1997) proposed the renowned "Meaning-Making Model," which was a major contribution to trauma research from a positive psychology viewpoint. However, the original model did not incorporate individual differences, which might account for the fact that research on this model has produced contradictory results. This study recruited 146 Chinese cancer patients and conducted a follow-up six-months later. A longitudinal, structural equation model was constructed wherein meaning discrepancy triggered meaning making, further predicted changes in situational beliefs and changes in global beliefs, and ultimately predicted outcome variables such as post-traumatic growth and anxiety/depression symptoms. A noteworthy result was the moderating effect of resilience: both a bootstrapping test of mediated moderation and Structure Equation Modeling demonstrated it was the low resilient people who benefitted more from the meaning-making process. These results suggest that the effects of meaning-making processes may differ based on individual factors such as resilience.

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PAPER SESSION 1.5.2
Room: Atrium AT6

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NEUROSCIENCE

Chair: Tian-Yi Hu
Shanghai Normal University

1. The effect of visual perspective and psychological distance on behavioral intentions

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Previous research has achieved opposite results on the effect of visual perspective on behavioral intentions. Two experiments systematically explored the interactive effect of visual perspective and psychological distance on behavioral intentions. Participants were asked to imagine an academic-related behavior from either a first-person or a third-person perspective. Temporal distance and spatial distance were also manipulated in two experiments respectively. Results showed a significant interaction

between visual perspective and psychological distance. Specifically, the effect of visual perspective on behavioral intention was significant when the imagined behavior was near in time and space. In such cases a third-person perspective led to more behavioral intentions compared with a first-person perspective. Moreover, participants in the third-perspective-close-distance condition expressed more intention than those in the other three conditions. The results may indicate potential competition and alliance between different levels of psychological distance and visual perspective, while the latter was sometimes considered reflecting a subset of psychological distance. The current study offered some insights on the functions of visual perspective as well as on the construal level theory.

Keywords: visual perspective; psychological distance; construal level theory

2. Follow my eyes: An FMRI study of the effects of intergroup threat on attention control

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Previous evidence suggests that automatic shifts attention toward gaze direction could be caused by directional threatening cues (e.g., gaze of threatening out-group faces), and that intergroup threat is one of the modulators of gaze cueing. These findings implicate that intergroup threat would activate a network which would resemble that suggested to be involved in involuntary control of attention, threatening cues as compared with non-threatening cues would drive differences in the neural networks sub-serving attention control. In the present study, we sought to explore this hypothesis by using a gaze-cuing task in which both threatening cues and nonthreatening cues presented at short (200 ms) and long (800 ms) stimulus onset asynchronies (SOA), while undergoing functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Behaviorally, a significant gaze-cuing effect was found for threatening cues but not for non-threatening cues only at the short SOA. Imaging results demonstrated that threatening cues recruited a fronto-parietal network which previously implicated in controlling attention and execution function also only at the short SOA. Our results, therefore, suggest that the mechanisms underpin gaze cuing evolved to be sensitive to threatening stimulus in the environment, potentially because such threatening cues cost too much cognitive resources, so that execution function was depleted, which leaded to the result that we failed to reorient the social cognition and attention.

Keywords: gaze cuing; intergroup threat; attention control; execution function; Fmri

3. When expectation theories work or do not work: An eye-tracking study of discrepancy between everyone and every one

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Mainstream theorists in risky decision making have developed various expectation theories with the ambitious goal of capturing everyone's choices. However, ample evidence has revealed that these expectation theories could not capture each individual's (every one's) actual risky choice. With doubts about the default compatibility between everyone (full set) and every one (subset), we used an eye-tracking technique to explore whether a theory for everyone would work well for every one. We proposed that expectation theories could capture the choice of an individual when making decisions for everyone (D-everyone) and for self in a multiple-play condition (D-multiple) but could not capture the choice of an individual when making decisions for self in a single-play condition (D-single). We found: (1) that the scanpath patterns in the D-everyone and D-multiple tasks were similar and that they were different from the scanpath pattern in the D-single task; (2) that the depth of information acquisition and the complexity of the information process were higher in the D-everyone and D-multiple tasks than in the D-single task; (3) that the direction of the information search was more alternative-based in the D-everyone and D-multiple tasks than in the D-single task; (4) the eye-tracking measures mediated the relation between task and the percentage of the EV consistent choice. These results supported our assumptions. Our findings contribute to a better understanding of the boundaries of expectation theories and those of non-expectation models and may shed light on the general issue of the classification of risky decision making theories.

Keywords: risky choice; eye movement; decision for everyone; expectation; discrepancy between everyone and every one

4. Neuroanatomical markers of individual difference in synthetic second language learning: A voxel-based morphometric study

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Second language (L2) experience-dependent changes in cerebral structure have been widely approved by L2 learning task. However, previous literatures mainly have focused on the specific components of the language learning whereas language learning is the integration of the vocabulary, grammar and syntax, whether featured plasticity pattern of cerebral cortex can be demonstrated in integrated L2 learning task among individuals with different L2 learning abilities is unknown. Here, we examined the neuroanatomical markers of individual difference in comprehensive second language learning by comparing the cerebral morphological discrepancies of cerebral gray matter (GM) between two groups of freshman participants with synthetically discrepant proficiency degree by using voxel-based morphometry (VBM), in addition that whether these corresponding neuroanatomical markers correlated with some certain language skills. In a whole brain comparison of two groups of participants, regressing out their socioeconomic status, GM volume of the proficient group in left superior temporal gyrus (STG) and right parahippocampus was significantly larger than that of the non-proficient group. Furthermore, positive correlations showed almost in the same regions between GM volume and the composite L2 test, involving the National Matriculation English Test, sentence-level test and lexical rhyming test, rather than the relatively specific L2 ability test, including semantic decision word reading test and phonemic decoding efficiency test. Notably, considering daily English study time and L2 age of acquisition have made no significantly difference between groups, we inferred that brain areas of left STG extending to the middle temporal gyrus were the remarkable cortex of the comprehensive L2 learning capacities, more specifically speaking, advanced phonological and semantic skills.

Keywords: Second language learning, proficiency, VBM, synthetic language capacity, superior temporal gyrus

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PAPER SESSION 1.6.2
Room: Atrium AT7

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF HAPPINESS AND WELL-BEING

Chair: Chee-Seng Tan
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman

1. Can Self-Perceived Creativity Promote Happiness? Insights from a Serial Mediation Model

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Other Authors: Soon-Aun Tan, Mah-Ngee Lee, Intan Hashimah Mohd. Hashim, and Siti Nor Binti Yaacob

While a large number of studies have consistently found that positive emotions (e.g., happy) play a facilitative role in creative performance, some researchers have argued that creativity may boost happiness. Nevertheless, this hypothetical relationship has received relatively little attention. Consequently, it is not clear why creativity is conducive to happiness. On the basis of literature, a serial

mediation model was proposed and tested in the present study to investigate the relationships among creativity, problem-solving ability, stress, and happiness. Specifically, it is hypothesized that creativity increases happiness indirectly through (a) problem-solving ability, (b) stress, and (c) problem-solving ability and then stress (i.e., serial mediating effect). A total of 186 undergraduate students in Malaysia responded to an online battery and reported their self-perceived creativity, social problem-solving ability, perceived stress, and happiness. Correlation analysis showed that creativity, problem-solving ability, and happiness were positively associated with each other. Perceived stress, on the other hand, was negatively correlated with all the variables. Consistent with hypotheses, mediation analysis using PROCESS macro revealed that creativity promotes happiness through social problem-solving ability. The mediating role of stress, however, was not significant. Importantly, the serial mediating effect was supported. In other words, creative people tend to have a high problem-solving ability. The capability of generating solutions to challenges reduces stress level, which in turn, enhances happiness. Taken together, the findings not only shed light on the effect of self-perceived creativity on well-being but also provide insight into the underlying mechanism of the relationship between creativity and happiness.

Keywords: Creativity, Problem-Solving Ability, Stress, Happiness, Positive Psychology

2. The Expression of Happiness by Young Indonesian Muslims

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People use language to express their ideas, opinion, feelings, emotions and thoughts. In this research, participants were asked to express how they ascribe meaning to everyday life occurrences using their own language with a specific focus on their experience of happiness. Happiness is one the psychological state which relates to life satisfaction (Veenhoven, 1995), having purpose in life (Diener et al, 2011), having higher self-esteem, feeling more optimistic and displaying personal control (Ferris, 2002). Each individual at some time in their life will tend explore their own feelings and experience, especially young adults. This study focuses on young Muslims and describes data from interviews and observations among Indonesian students at an Islamic university in Jakarta that suggest that the expression of happiness is based on their specific cultural understanding that derives from the experience of the group. The study used Giorgi's descriptive phenomenological approach to elucidate the meaning of happiness meaning and expression in young Muslims. Tenyoung adults aged 18-24

took part in semi-structured interviews whose analysis shows that there are a differences in how they describe their. Some of the relevant include education, family situation, economic stability and romantic relationships and reflect the pressures and demands on Indonesian youth in an environment of rapid social and cultural change.

Keywords: Happiness, Young Adulthood, Indonesia, Muslim

3. Experiencing well-being: Indonesian perspective

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Current cross-cultural research on subjective well-being research indicates that subjective well-being tends to be varied among nations due to the diversity of socio-cultural factors experienced by distinct cultures and nations. However, since the majority of the empirical work has been done in the Western and developed nations, there is still limited evidence regarding the perception of subjective well-being in distinct cultural groups, particularly in Indonesia. As a country with it is unique socio-cultural characteristic, Indonesia is considered as one of the most heterogeneous countries in the world, while unfortunately systematic investigation on subjective well-being is limited within this setting. The present study is aimed to explore how Indonesian experienced well-being and check whether the existing well-being instruments are appropriately suitable with the respective sample. Thirty Indonesian adults (N=30) participated in this Qualitative study. Thematic and content analyses were applied to understand respondent perception toward well-being and whether they understand with three well-being instruments. Three well-being instruments were utilized in this study, thus are The Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener 1985), The Warwick Edinburg Mental Well-being Scale Stewart-Brown, 2011), and the Pacific Identity Well-being Scale (Manuela & Sibley, 2013). The finding demonstrated that all of three existing well-being scales possess challenges with the Indonesian sample. Difficulties to understand particular items and terms within the scale were found and apparently stemmed from distinct socio-cultural features of Indonesia compared to others nations. Further, analyses also indicated that Indonesia tends to define and experience well-being with a sense of others and religious perspective.

Keywords: Subjective well-being, Indonesian, Thematic analysis, Content analysis, & Cross-culture perspective.

4. The benefits of orientation trip on skill development and mental health

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Previous studies have revealed that travel has positive benefits such as improving life satisfaction, quality of life, and developing personal skills. Although many studies have focused on the benefits of educational travel, only a few have employed a pre-post design to examine the benefits of a school trip, especially of an orientation trip. Therefore, in this study, we hypothesized that an orientation trip has positive benefits for students' mental health and skill development. We asked students of a junior high and high school to fill out questionnaires surveys before, just after, and one month after an orientation trip from April to May 2016. The participants were 77 male and 90 female students aged 12 to 16 years (M = 13.43 years, SD = 1.53 years). The questionnaire included the 12-item GHQ, School Skills Scale, Memorable Tourism Experiences scale (MTEs) and demographics. We conducted a factor analysis (FA) on each scale, and the results showed that the GHQ comprised 2 factors (depressed and hypo-activity), the MTEs comprised 1 factor, and the School Skills Scale comprised 4 factors (communication, health-maintenance, career decision, and self-learning). After the FA, we performed a 2 × 3 (Group: High travel satisfaction vs. Low travel satisfaction × Time: Time 1, Time 2, Time 3) repeated-measures ANOVA to examine the effects of orientation travel on school skills development and mental health. The results showed that except communication, all school skills had a significant interaction with the group and time conditions. On the other hand, the GHQ score had a significant main effect, but no interaction of group and time condition was observed. These findings suggest that, with reference to orientation trip, satisfaction may be important for developing school skills, but it may not be necessary for improving mental health.

Keywords: tourism benefits, educational tourism, skill development, mental health

EDUCATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Chair: Christine S. Y. HO
Hong Kong Shue Yan University

1. Investigating the impact of ethnic group differences on the learning and socialization of Chinese children in Hong Kong

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The experiences we have early in life often shape our identity and preferences. Children attend to a multitude of characteristics—such as a person's ethnicity—when interacting with other people, using this information to decide whom they trust. In the present study, we examine the socializing and learning preferences of preschool Chinese children in Hong Kong, who often grow up with varying levels of exposure to different ethnicities, both at home and in school. Children (N = 212, 105 female; mean age: 60.51 months, age range: 48-78 months) were recruited from six Hong Kong kindergartens. Approximately half of the participants were enrolled in international schools, taught by both White and Chinese teachers; the other half attended local schools, taught by Chinese teachers. The study involved two tasks. In the learning preferences task, participants watched 8 videos, each showing two informants (one Chinese, one White/Southeast Asian) who depicted conflicting functions for a novel object. Following each video, we asked from whom the participants preferred to learn. In each of the subsequent 8 socializing preferences trials, participants were shown two children (Chinese, White/Southeast Asian) and asked to choose with whom they would like to socialize. Overall, children preferred to learn from their ingroup (Chinese) and socialize with ingroup members. Preference to learn from the ingroup was stronger when the comparison outgroup was Southeast Asian than when the comparison outgroup was White, especially among older children. Preference to socialize with ingroup members was stronger for girls (but not boys) attending local schools compared to those attending international schools. In summary, ethnic group information and children's specific experiences influenced their decision-making. Our findings shed light into the degree to which variability in ethnic outgroup exposure impacts the development of intergroup preferences, even at a young age.

Keywords: social learning, preferences, culture, development, early childhood

2. Social class, gender and academic and psycho-social competencies

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The study of social structure has been an important area of inquiry among sociologists and other social scientists. However, social psychologists have begun to examine social structural variables and their impact on emotions, cognitions and behavior in their work only very recently. There are various social categories around which a society gets organized such as class, race, religion, gender and so on. Including a consideration of social structure in their work is imperative for social psychologists as the social-structural positions occupied by individuals in a society influence their psycho-social functioning by shaping and impacting their immediate life conditions Two structural variables that are important are social class and gender. The dynamics of social class as well as gender influence human interactions in several contexts, one important context being schools. The current study aims at examining how the intersectionality of social class and gender shape school experiences of students. The study was conducted with students studying in private schools in Delhi, selected for their socioeconomic diversity. The sample was evenly divided between children from the lower socioeconomic strata and those from the higher socioeconomic strata of society. In-depth interviews were conducted to explore students' consciousness about social class, their experiences of inclusion/exclusion at school, academic competencies (performance, career aspirations, academic engagement, academic self-concept, academic buoyancy) and psycho-social (social and emotional) competencies. Results, based on thematic analysis, call for re-thinking problems related to aspirations, adjustment and development of psycho-social competencies in girls and boys from different class backgrounds at school. The study also provides important insights for policies aimed at inclusion of students from weaker sections of society in private schools by foregrounding both academic and psychological implications of such policies.

Keywords: Social class, gender, inclusion/exclusion, academic competencies, psycho-social competencies.

3. Priming and word recognition performance among primary students in Hong Kong

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The current study investigated potential effects of priming on recognition of Chinese characters among primary students in Hong Kong. In the pilot study, 10 primary students aged from 7 to 9 years old were invited to complete a 7x7 table of Chinese characters searching puzzle without any time restriction and priming activities. Results of the pilot study supported that all Chinese characters used could be well recognised by those primary students. In the main study, 60 primary students aged from 7 to 9 years old were also invited to complete a 7x7 table of Chinese characters searching puzzle within 3 minutes. The first 20 students were needed to attend visual priming activities, and another 20 students were required to attend auditory priming activities before completing the task. The last 20 students did not need to attend any priming activities before participating in the study. Results showed that students who had attended priming activities reported higher percentage of recognition of Chinese characters than counterparts. In addition, visual priming seemed as an effective way to enhance the recognition of Chinese characters when comparing with auditory priming. These findings illustrate that priming may facilitate the learning of primary students in Hong Kong. Further implications and limitations are also discussed.

Keywords: Hong Kong, Primary Students, Priming, Word Recognition

4. To give up or to try harder in academic failure? Mediators between prior effort and future effort in a Confucian cultural context

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Other Authors: Shun-Wen Chen, Chih-Fen Wei, and Hsiou-Huai Wang

Previous research has indicated that North Americans tend to persist on a task after success, whereas East Asian people tend to persist after failure. Heine et al. used self-enhancing and self-improving motivations, based on presumptions that self is fixed or malleable, to explain the contrasting phenomena. However, such explanation may not fully capture culturally specific essence of why people in Confucian societies tend to persist after failure. The duty-based morality of Confucianism requires one to take actions to fulfill one's obligations to oneself and to significant others, such as one's parents, in the ethical

relationship networks of the family. In Confucian culture, if an individual fails to achieve his goals, he should not attribute the failure to external factors or blame others; instead, he should reflect on whether he has exerted the utmost effort to fulfill his duty to parents and self (xin you bu de, fan qiu zhu ji). This study investigated (1) if Asian students gave up or tried harder after academic failure, and (2) if fulfillment of duty to parents and negative moral emotions of kui-jiu due to failing to fulfill personal duty mediated the impact of prior effort in academic failure on future effort. A self-made scenario questionnaire was administered a week before final examination to 275 tenth graders in Taiwan. Independent variable was levels of effort participants made before the mid-term examination whereas dependent variables included fulfillment of duty to parents, negative moral emotions of kui-jiu, and persistence on final examination. Structural equation model was conducted. The results showed that the impacts of prior effort in the mid-term exam were mediated by fulfillment of duty to parents and moral emotions of kui-jiu, which in turn contributed to persistence in final exam. Moreover, fulfilling duty to parents had a buffering effect on moral emotions of kui-jiu.

Keywords: effort, negative moral emotions of kui-jiu, fulfillment of duty to parents, persistence.

PAPER SESSION 1.8.2
Room: Atrium Round Room

Social Cognition in Interpersonal Relations

Chair: Jingyi Lu
East China Normal University

1. Attachment style moderates the effect of interpersonal support on goal progress

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Interpersonal support is known to be an important predictor of individuals' goal progress. Previous research showed that autonomy support could facilitate goal progress compared with the no significant or significantly negative effect of directive support on goal progress. However, little is known whether this effect is dependent on individual differences. Two prospective studies examined the moderating effect of attachment style on the relationship between interpersonal support and goal progress. Study 1 examined semester-long goals set by college students. Study 2 examined New-Year goals set by employees. The findings consistently showed that: 1) attachment anxiety moderated the relationship between directive support and goal progress. More specially, for high

attachment anxiety individuals, directive support was positively related with goal progress; for low attachment anxiety individuals the correlation between directive support and goal progress was not significant. 2) Autonomy support was positively related with goal progress and this effect was not dependent on individuals' attachment style. These studies point to for whom the directive support has beneficial effects on goal progress.

Keywords: Attachment style; interpersonal support; goal progress.

2. Eagerness Facilitates Over-Estimations through Positive Emotions

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People frequently judge how they are viewed by others during social interactions. These judgments are called metaperceptions. This study investigates the influence of one's eagerness to determine the evaluations of others on the accuracy of metaperceptions. We propose that eagerness, which reflects approach motivation, induces positive emotions. We apply feelings-as-information theory and hypothesize that positive emotions cause optimistic metaperceptions, namely, over-estimations. Participants in four studies interacted with judges during a singing contest (Study 1), in an interview (Study 2), a class presentation (Study 3), and a speech (Study 4). Results showed that over-estimations increased with eagerness (Studies 1 to 4). In addition, positive emotions mediated the relationship between eagerness and over-estimations (Studies 3 and 4). Overall, this study sheds light on the role of feelings in forming metaperceptions.

Keywords: metaperception, over-estimation, eagerness, positive emotion, feelings as information

3. Full throttle control: Disordered eating, perfectionism and social identity

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Previous studies have repeatedly found elevated levels of perfectionism in women with disordered eating tendencies. However, despite acknowledging that components of perfectionism in these women are most likely maladaptive social beliefs, no research to date has examined how specific group memberships may relate to perfectionism and disordered eating. In an online study, we investigated

how perceptions of perfectionism as a social target and self-control as mandated by social norms may be associated to dieting intentions, and how these perceptions might relate to intragroup status, perceived intergroup permeability, and perceptions of potential dieting success. A sample of female dieters from the USA and England (N=150, M age=28.70, SD=5.67) completed self-report measures of these constructs. The study indicates that a specific pattern of beliefs surrounding the content of what constitutes 'perfection' in social groups has a significant relationship with dieting intentions. We further found that group identification only relates to dieting intent when people believe that their most valued group demands both perfection and general self-control. These results add to our understanding on how social identification with groups affects dieting behaviour, which may help in the development of social interventions for young women at risk of developing eating disorders.

Keywords: WISE interventions, Social Identity, Eating disorders, Social change, perfectionism

4. Japanese students' social support networks and motivation for intercultural communication: Comparing face-to-face and instant messaging

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This study aims at investigating the relationships between Japanese students' social support networks (SSNs) and motivation for intercultural communication, controlling for the effects of their social tolerance with heterogeneous people (it refers to "foreigners" in the present study). A self-report questionnaire survey was conducted to investigate the configurations of Japanese native students' SSNs formed via face-to-face (FTF) and instant messaging (IM), and whether their social tolerance, along with other personal factors such as age, social skills, foreign language abilities, experience in studying abroad, etc., would motivate them to communicate more with foreigners or not. A total number of 200 responses became the analyzed targets (83.5% undergraduate students and 16.5% graduate students, average age: 19.9 years), and the following results were observed. (1) The average number of the SSNs via FTF was 5.2, which included 96.8% Japanese people and 3.2% foreigners; while the average number of their SSNs via IM was 3.7, including 96.2% Japanese people and 3.8% foreigners. (2) Their foreign language abilities, experiences in studying abroad and social tolerance had positive effects on their motivations for intercultural communication with foreigners, while no similar effects could be detected for age, gender or social skills. (3) Students with experiences in studying abroad were able to form SSNs with foreigners more via FTF and IM, while socially tolerant students' SSNs including more foreigners via FTF helped motivated their

intercultural communication. These results suggest that (1) intercultural contact via FTF, rather than IM, will be able to improve Japanese students' motivations for communications with foreigners, and (2) improving young generations' social tolerance will be helpful in raising their motivations for intercultural communication.

Keywords: Japanese students, Social support networks, Intercultural communication, Motivation, Social tolerance.

AMPLIFYING THE VOICES OF THE OPPRESSED: INDIGENOUS RESISTANCE AND POLITICAL ACTIVISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Chair: Keri Lawson-Te Aho
Otago University

Recent examples where nations have run roughshod over Treaty including Standing Rock; Māori and Pacific resistance to deep sea drilling by large multi-national companies, resistance to the commodification Māori and indigenous peoples through vigorously pursued racist policies that demonise Māori and indigenous populations as pathological thereby generating a market and feeding into the global phenomenon of the privatization of human services. The movement to hold those in power to account for the ongoing violations of Māori and other indigenous populations forces a response from indigenous populations which in Aotearoa, ranges from local level community actions (protest) to highly organised movements. It also calls upon Māori to launch internalised challenges to the increasing numbers of Māori elites who benefit from a culture of oppression. This symposium demystifies the truths underpinning the global rise in indigenous political activism and resistance in the 21st century.

1. Colonisation - the never-ending story

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The manufacture of indigenous misery has long been a marketable commodity. The contemporary criminalisation of indigenous peoples and subsequent exploitation of their labour in a capitalist mode of production is intensified with the privitisation of the two 'complimentary' markets that create a pipeline from child welfare services to prisons. The abuses of indigenous prisoners through the exploitation of indigenous prisoner labour by those who run prisons as profit-making private enterprises is endorsed and actively supported by the New Zealand, United States, Australian, British and other governments where the practice of prison privatisation is vigorously pursued. The prison pipeline begins with the removal of indigenous children from their families and placement in state sponsored 'welfare' (also

soon to be privatised) which creates the conditions for their incarceration as adults. Psychologists employed by the NZ Department of Corrections have developed various re-offending risk assessment tools that are deeply anchored in racist assumptions about deviance and devoid of a thorough analysis of the process by which the prisons came to be filled by indigenous peoples. Predictive Risk Modelling is currently in vogue and is used to assign risk status which directly produces an outcome of higher risk ratings warranting government sanctioned interventions. This presentation unpacks the validity of constructions of 'risk' and combinations of 'constructed risk factors'.

2. Rising up against the state - the psychology of resistance

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Hands off Our Tamariki has become a political movement as the groundswell of resistance to new legislation for the establishment of a Ministry for Vulnerable Children, contests the motives of the government in the 'care and protection' industry through the removal of Māori children from their whanau, hapū and iwi and disconnection from their culture through placement into NZ government funded 'privatised' care. The removal of indigenous children from their families and identities such as the boarding school system in the United States and Canada, the hunting down and removal of Aboriginal children and placement in white christian foster care and the history of the state ward system in Aotearoa/New Zealand continues to affect generations. The 'business model' underpinning indigenous child welfare markets is deconstructed and the elevation of suicide risk for institutionalised Māori youth is examined.

3. Children of the revolution - the psychology of multi-generational Māori political activism

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Generations of Māori and Indigenous peoples have resisted colonial genocide, subjugation and oppression creating a legacy of resistance that continues to inspire current and future generations. The new generations of Māori radical activists are legacy bearers and direct descendants of ancestral freedom fighters. This generation of young activists is strategic, thoroughly conversant with the processes and outcomes of colonisation, the legacy of traumatising effects and inter-generational transfer of trauma that wounds the indigenous spirit. They are clear and unequivocal in their stand against oppression in all its forms and driven by a passion to change and transform

indigenous suffering in this generation. This presentation describes the new wave of young Māori radical activists and their political demands for the liberation of indigenous peoples and the end to the ongoing violence of colonisation for future generations. It also describes a role for psychologists in support of indigenous radical activism.

SYMPOSIUM 1.2.3
Room: Atrium AT1

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE EXPLORATIONS IN CULTURALLY ADAPTING MINDFULNESS-BASED COGNITIVE THERAPY (MBCT) PROGRAMS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Chair: Tita Ang-angco
Ateneo de Manila University

According to the World Health Organization (2011), issues of depression and anxiety are common among the Filipino youth, as 42% have experienced depressive symptoms and 17% have seriously considered suicide. Compounding this issue, is a lack of mental health services available. It is estimated that there are only 3.47 mental health workers for every 100,000 Filipinos in the general population (Hechanova et al., 2015). If brought to the Philippines and delivered by Filipino public school teachers, a mindfulness-based program presents a solution to the lack of mental health services in the country. Mindfulness-based interventions (MBIs) are known to alleviate stress and depression (Burke, 2009; Fjorback, Arendt, Ørnbøl, Fink, & Walach, 2011; Keng, Smoski, & Robins, 2011; Weare, 2012). Several studies support that such programs help individuals increase awareness of present experiences, reduce negative self-evaluation, increase self-compassion and empathy, manage emotions, behavior, and attention, and increase their capacity to choose their response to situations (Segal, Williams, & Teasdale, 2013). This symposium presents one of the first wave of attempts in adapting Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (Segal et al., 2013) to Philippine context and piloting it. The MBCT-Kamalayan (awareness) program was adapted for Filipino youth by a team of Filipino psychologists trained in MBCT, assisted by MBCT practitioners from Canada. We present 1) quantitative data and learnings from a pilot study of MBCT-Kamalayan for Filipino public school children, 2) scale validation of the mindfulness measure used, 3) phenomenological accounts of psychologists who underwent MBCT training, and 4) narratives of public school teachers trained to facilitate MBCT. The first paper is "Mindfulness for adolescents in two Filipino public schools: A pilot study on effect of a mindfulness-based intervention on emotion regulation". The second paper is "Validating the Child and Adolescent Mindfulness Measure (CAMM) among Filipino youth". The third paper is "Filipino Psychologists' Phenomenological Understanding of Mindfulness". The fourth paper is "Diverse Voices: Listening to Filipino public school teachers' narratives of their mindfulness journey".

1. Mindfulness for Adolescents in Two Filipino Public Schools: A Pilot Study on Effect of a Mindfulness Based Intervention on Emotion Regulation

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Mindfulness sessions for Grade 7 students were conducted in two public schools in Manila. This was part of a pilot program of the Child Protection Network and the Department of Education, which aimed to eventually integrate modules to the national public school curriculum that would help adolescents develop healthier responses during peer dating. The mindfulness sessions were intended to improve emotion regulation so as to minimize impulsive behavior. Teachers were trained to conduct two mindfulness based sessions derived from the Kamalayan Program for Children (2014). A pretest-posttest design was used to determine changes in mindfulness and emotion regulation. Measures were adapted from Filipino translations of the Five Facets of Mindfulness Questionnaire and the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation. There were 669 students, mean age 13 years, with 359 girls and 305 boys. Paired samples t-test showed that there was a significant increase in overall Mindfulness scores at posttest, particularly in the observe facet. There was also a significant improvement in overall Emotion Regulation scores, particularly in impulse control and clarity of emotion. Interestingly, the boys significantly improved in acceptance and clarity of emotions, while the girls did not. During focus group discussions, teachers expressed enthusiasm for mindfulness, stating that they observed less rowdiness and reactive behavior among students especially among the boys, and this led to less stress for them as teachers. They also gave suggestions on how the exercises could be integrated in other subjects, and how sessions could be further improved. Limitations of this pilot study and recommendations for next program steps are discussed.

2. Validating the Child and Adolescent Mindfulness Measure (CAMM) Among Filipino Youth

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This study aims to provide evidence for the validity and reliability of the Child and Adolescent Mindfulness Measure (CAMM) among Filipino youth. The respondents consisted of 278 Filipino children and adolescents from four public schools in Metro Manila, who were previously identified as having borderline levels of child behavioral and emotional problems based on the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). The Filipino version of CAMM was developed by bilingual speakers via forward- and back-translation to ensure conceptual equivalence to the original scale. Confirmatory factor analysis of the 10-item unidimensional scale indicated good fit, where all items except one showed adequate to good factor loadings, and possessed overall good internal consistency. Evidence of criterion-related validity was also obtained with scores on the Filipino CAMM showing a significant and moderate negative relation with depression, as measured by the Short Mood and Feelings Questionnaire (SMFQ) and a significant and moderate negative relation with state anxiety, as measured by the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children (STAIC). Overall, this study presents evidence that CAMM-Filipino version is a reliable and valid measure of mindfulness in a Filipino sample of vulnerable children, and provides support of the negative relation between mindfulness and anxiety and depression.

3. Filipino Psychologists' Phenomenological Understanding of Mindfulness

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Approaching the study of mindfulness using mostly positivist methodology may have resulted in overlooking the importance of understanding its meaning and expression. Not enough focus has been given to the qualitative exploration of this construct despite the importance of doing so in informing for example, the construction of scalar measures. This study qualitatively explores what the essence of mindfulness is like following training in Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy or MBCT. Three junior psychologists were interviewed. Phenomenological analysis reveal two distinct structures. The first structure consists of the following constituents: (1) recognition of the emotional tone of one's experience; (2) acceptance of one's current experience; (3) deliberate choice to focus attention on the internal aspects of one's experience; (4) decentering; and (5) sense of relief. The second structure meanwhile consisted of the following constituents: (1) recognition of the emotional tone of one's experience; (2) deliberate choice to process one's experience cognitively; (3) deliberate choice to focus attention on the external aspects of one's experience; and (4) sense of relief. The theoretical, clinical, and research implications are then discussed.

4. Diverse Voices: Listening to Filipino public school teachers' narratives of their mindfulness journey

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While quantitative studies have been extremely valuable in understanding the mechanisms and outcomes of the different mindfulness-based interventions, there is a dearth of research that explores how individuals shape and create their personal meaning of mindfulness. Out of 2,876 publications about mindfulness, only 0.04% has explored it

from a qualitative standpoint (Khoury et al., 2013). This research aims to evaluate the implicit assumption that participants arrive at a singular understanding of mindfulness after undergoing Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy or MBCT. Through the narrative lens, the researcher is able to capture nuances in the experience and meaning-making of individuals undergoing an MBCT program. This is especially important to explore among facilitators-in-training, since their own understanding of mindfulness would shape their teaching of it (Kabat-Zinn, 2009). Using Gilligan's Listening Guide in analyzing the narratives, this study presents the different narrative voices that are present as Filipino public school counselors and teachers narrate their mindfulness journey. Along with the diverse voices that surfaced from the narratives, results highlight the centrality of the 'introspective voice' in shaping the overall trajectory of the mindfulness journey. The narratives clustered under three types of paths, with each arriving at a unique personal meaning of mindfulness. The three paths are as follows: (1) the struggling path, (2) the mechanical path, and (3) the receptive path. The study suggests the role of attitudinal foundations and personal traits, such as introspection and openness, in shaping one's understanding of mindfulness. Barriers to facilitator training are also identified, such as (1) inadequate discussion on the person of the MBCT facilitator, (2) lack of venue to clarify personal difficulties, and (3), presentation of meditation practices as scripts to be memorized, coupled with inadequate grounding on the intention of each practice.

PAPER SESSION 1.3.3
Room: Atrium AT3

MULTICULTURALISM AND SOCIAL COHESION

Chair: Colleen Ward
Victoria University of Wellington

1. Does Multiculturalism threaten Social Cohesion?

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Multiculturalism has become one of the most contentious issues in immigrant-receiving societies. The alleged failure of multiculturalism in European countries such as France, Germany and the United Kingdom stands in sharp contrast to its apparent success in Canada and Australia. We argue that multiculturalism is a complex, multi-faceted construct, and to assess its "success" or "failure" at least three factors must be considered: the presence of cultural diversity, ideological valuing of diversity, and policies and practices to support and accommodate diversity. We adopt a psychological perspective on these issues, assessing

Subjective Multiculturalism (SMC), that is, how members of a society perceive: 1) the presence of and interaction among culturally diverse groups (Interacting with Diversity), 2) the existence of supportive policies and practices (Multicultural Policies and Practices) and 3) the acceptance and appreciation of diversity (Multicultural Ideology) in their country. We also examine these three dimensions of SMC as predictors social cohesion. Three hundred and seventy-five (250 Whites and 125 Indians) British adults completed an on-line survey assessing SMC, belonging, trust, patriotism and perceived threat. Controlling for age, gender and education, regression analyses indicated that British Indians felt less belonging and perceived threat, but were more patriotic than British Whites. Furthermore, the three dimensions of SMC exerted different main effects on the social cohesion. Interacting with Diversity predicted a greater sense of belonging; Multicultural Ideology predicted greater trust and lower levels of perceived threat; and Multicultural Policies and Practices predicted greater belonging and patriotism. Moreover, ethnicity moderated the effects of Multicultural Ideology on patriotism, marginally amplifying its positive effect for Whites, but not Indians. In addition, Multicultural Policies and Practices were associated with increased threat for Whites and were marginally related to decreased threat for Indians. In general, the results undermine the notion that multiculturalism threatens social cohesion.

Keywords: Multiculturalism, threat, social cohesion

2. Domestic students' attitudes toward and willingness to help international students

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The number of international students is steadily increasing and is expected to reach 7.2 Million by 2025. While most major institutions of higher education now have departments assisting international students in their transition into their new environment, most problems international students face require the help of their domestic peers. Particularly problems of academic nature, for example course specific work, require the assistance of students and staff familiar with the local academic environment. An important question, therefore, is: what are barriers and promotors of willingness to assist international students in an academic environment? In the current study we explored the influence of contextual and individual variables on the willingness to help international students in academic matters. We conducted the research with 543 domestic students in secondary and tertiary educational institutions in New Zealand. The research participants answered survey assessing their social dominance orientation, perception of cultural inclusiveness of their current institution, perceived threat by

international students, attitudes towards and contact with international students, as well as their willingness to assist international students in academic matters. We established a model, using pathway analysis, in which the effects of social dominance orientation and cultural inclusiveness on attitudes and contact were partially mediated by perceptions of threat. In turn, attitudes and contact completely mediated the relationships of cultural inclusiveness and threat with the willingness to assist international students in academic matters. The effect of social dominance orientation was only partially mediated. The fit of this model was χ^2 (2, N = 543) = 5.97, CMIN/df = 2.98, p < .05; CFI = .99; AGFI = .96; SRMR = .01; RMSEA = .06. These findings draw attention to intra-individual processes in understanding the influence of individual and contextual factors on the willingness to assist international students. Theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

Keywords: international students; social dominance; cultural inclusiveness, behavior

3. Does multicultural experience lead to boycott counterfeit consumption? The moderating role of cultural identification

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The acceleration of globalization has led to the mass inflow of global brands into local markets. Due to the market demand, many global brands are increasingly threatened by the ubiquitous phenomenon of product counterfeiting. Counterfeiting products are those bearing an identical trademark from a trademark that is registered by another party. On one hand, globalization has increased the connectedness among countries and people are often exposed to multiple cultures and consume products from different countries. On the other hand, the globalization and the enhanced internet services increase the accessibility of counterfeit products. Though existing literature has examined some personal factors and psychological factors that drive counterfeit consumption, the multicultural perspective is ignored. The paper aims to explore the linkage among multicultural experience and the moral judgment of counterfeit consumption. This research demonstrates that the effect of multicultural experience on the moral judgment of counterfeit consumption hinges on people's identification with their own culture. In particular, multicultural experience increases people's intention of boycotting the counterfeit consumption of their symbolic in-group brand, but this effect is only found among people who have a strong (vs. weak) identification with their own culture. The join effect of multicultural experience and cultural identification is mediated by the immoral perception of counterfeit consumption. Moreover, the above effects are only found in the counterfeit of symbolic in-group brand, but not in the counterfeit of symbolic out-

group brand. However, if people believe that the prevalence of counterfeits of the symbolic in-group brand in foreign countries can increase the influence of their home culture, they are less likely to boycott the counterfeit consumption.

Keywords: globalization, multicultural experience, counterfeit, moral

4. Toward A Sense of Cohesiveness: The Associations of Intergroup Ideologies with Attachment to Superordinate Category, Ingroup Projection, and Integration Effort

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Cultural diversity and intergroup relations are important issues for many nations, communities, and organizations. The present research investigated whether various intergroup ideologies, including colorblindness, multiculturalism, and polyculturalism, contribute to a sense of cohesiveness toward a superordinate group (e.g., a nation or an organization) that consists of various cultural groups. The sense of cohesiveness is conceptualized with three components: attachment to superordinate group, ingroup projection, and integration effort. Surveys and experiments were conducted among Hong Kong Chinese and Mainland Chinese who were studying in Hong Kong. Results showed that colorblindness with an emphasis on intergroup commonalities, multiculturalism, and polyculturalism positively predicted cohesiveness, and yet each ideology has a unique pattern of association with the three components. The advantages and disadvantages of the intergroup ideologies will be discussed, and the findings reflect the importance of integrating various ideologies to maximize intergroup harmony and unity.

Keywords: colorblindness, multiculturalism, polyculturalism

DECISION MAKING

Chair: Jiahui Deng
Central University of Finance and Economics

1. Awe Weakens the Desire of Money

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Money plays a negative role in people's life that if people have high materials. Awe is a particularly elusive and complex emotion that can promote people to approach the spiritual world and also weaken the desire of money. The present two experiments were conducted to investigate how awes decreased people's desire for money. In experiment 1, participants were asked to recall an experience which could let them feeling awe or proud, or just recall a daily life event and listen to a music corresponding to the emotion in the meanwhile. Afterwards, participants answered a self-rating scale about mood and made a hypothetical purchase to write down how much they want to pay for 24 goods. We expected that awe could weaken the desire of money, so the participants in awe-induced group may give a higher price compared to other groups. In experiment 2, participants watched either an awe-inspiring video, a water purifier installation video, or Mr. Bean's comedy video. Afterwards, the participants rated their agreement with items about the value of money and the importance of money. The final objective was to examine that different emotion elicited different view of money and analyze the impact of awe. The implications of the present study is that awe-evoked participants pay a higher price for the reason of the value of money decreased, spiritual need got more important while money got less important.

Keywords: awe; emotion; money; willing to pay

2. Effects of self-esteem levels differences on decision-making

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The purpose of this study is using Dictator Game to further explore the effects of self-esteem levels differences on the economic decision-making, especially the medium level of self-esteem which researchers pay less attention but occupies most of the numbers, scilicet test the medium level of self-esteem effect. Meanwhile, in this study we add

a condition of self-esteem threatening. We expect to explore whether the individuals' money distribution behavior would change while their self-esteem is threatened, scilicet test the Money-Self-esteem Exchange Theory. By using Self-Esteem Scale (SES), participants are divided into high, medium and low levels of self-esteem groups. The experiments adapted the Dictator Game as paradigm, explored the effects of self-esteem levels and gender differences on distribution behavior tendency under Dictator Game Task. The study of Experiment 1 explored the individuals' distribution behavior of different self-esteem levels in Dictator Game without self-esteem threatening. The study of Experiment 2 explored the individuals' distribution behavior of different self-esteem levels in Dictator Game under self-esteem threatening. The major findings of these two experiments suggest that: (1) without the condition of self-esteem threatening, as proposer, people tend to give themselves more money, but there is no significant difference between high, medium and low levels of self-esteem groups. (2) Under the condition of self-esteem threatening, there is a certain increase of the money that individuals give to responder. (3) The effects of medium level of self-esteem is significant. The needs of self-esteem is the most strong when individuals of medium level of self-esteem are under the condition of self-esteem threatening. They tend to enhance the self-esteem by money in exchange. The conclusion of this study support the Money-Self-esteem Exchange Theory to a certain extent, particularly partly verify the medium level of self-esteem effect. The finds will have certain significance to the further research in the future and comprehend people's economic decision-making behavior in real life.

Keywords: Self-esteem, dictator game, money-self-esteem change theory

3. A New Resource Theory of Social Behavior: The Sense of Resource Affluence, Wanting and Decision Making

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Past research shows that reminder of money makes people to work harder (Vohs, et al., 2006) and prefers higher calorie food (Briers, Pandelaere, Dewitte, & Warlop, 2006); economic hardship increases attractiveness of heavier partner (Nelson & Morrison, 2005); sex ratio in population affects people's money spending strategy (Griskevicius, et al., 2012). We argue that these seemingly diverse findings can be explained by people's motive to replenish the lack of resource affluence. We propose that a sense of resource affluence is an ideal end state people want to achieve. Experimentally induced or chronically experienced low sense of resource affluence prompt people to a wanting state: a state that drives people's cognition and decision

making in service of acquiring more resources. Different types of resources can be instrumental to achieve the affluent state. On the contrary, people with high sense of resource affluence will less likely be driven by the wanting of more resources. Our theorization strings existing research findings together and helps extend the current understanding about individuals' decision making.

Keywords: resources, sense of resource affluence, resource seeking, money effect, spill-over.

4. Will you feel happy after experiential purchase? The sequential mediating roles of post-purchase sharing and relatedness need satisfaction

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Extant evidence has told us that experiential purchases are more likely to enhance customers' well-being than material purchases. In order to shed light on the underlying mechanisms of the link between purchase types and well-being, this research explored the mediating roles of post-purchase sharing and relatedness need satisfaction in the focal relations. Moreover, both hedonic and eudaimonic well-being were taken into account. An experimental design was employed. Participants reported levels of post-purchase sharing, relatedness need satisfaction as well as well-being after recalling their impressive purchases. Results indicated that: a) participants in the experiential purchases group held higher levels of both hedonic well-being and eudaimonic well-being than those in the material purchases group; b) post-purchase sharing and relatedness need satisfaction sequentially mediated the relations between purchase types and well-being. Specifically, customers are more willing to share after experiential purchases than material purchases. Then, in turn they will perceive high levels of relatedness need satisfaction, which is beneficial to both hedonic and eudaimonic well-being.

Keywords: Purchase types, Well-being, Post-purchase sharing, Relatedness need satisfaction.

CORRUPTION AND LAWBREAKING

Chair: Yongjuan Li
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1. The effects of social norms on pedestrian's intention to jaywalk

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In recent years, there has been an increasing threat of road traffic injury to pedestrians in China. Based on the self-construal theory and a focus theory of normative conduct, the current study aimed to explore the effect of personal norms and descriptive norms on pedestrian's intention to jaywalk and the underlying mechanism. In study 1, an experiment was designed to test the social norms-intention to jaywalk relationship and the mediating roles of anticipated regret and risk perception, respectively. A total of 141 undergraduates participated in this study. In study 2, questionnaire data from 323 pedestrians were collected to investigate the effect and mediating mechanism of pedestrian's daily personal norms and descriptive norms on pedestrian's intention to jaywalk, as well as the moderating effect of trait self-construal on the relationship above. The results showed that both personal norms and descriptive norms significantly predicted pedestrian's intention to jaywalk, and negative descriptive norms were less safe than personal norms. Specifically, personal norms tended to influence intention through anticipated regret, and descriptive norms tended to influence intention through both anticipated regret and risk perception, respectively. Self-construal moderated the relationship above. Compared with the pedestrians whose independent self-construal scores were lower, the intention to jaywalk of those pedestrians whose independent self-construal scores were higher were more easily affected by personal norms via anticipated regret. Compared with the pedestrians whose interdependent self-construal scores were lower, the intention to jaywalk of those pedestrians whose interdependent self-construal scores were higher were more easily affected by descriptive norms via anticipated regret and risk perception, respectively. The current research has a practical contribution to pedestrian's behavior intervention and the design of traffic safety advertisements.

Keywords: social norms; self-construal; a focus theory of normative conduct; anticipated regret; risk perception

2. Through the back door: What influences the acceptability of zou hou men among Chinese people?

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Zou hou men (ZHM) is a prevalent phenomenon in China that is often perceived as being associated with corruption, injustice and harmfulness. This study aims to investigate this indigenous phenomenon using a social psychology viewpoint. Two main hypotheses are tested. First, Chinese people's acceptability of illegal type of ZHM is less than legal type of ZHM. Second, two personality variables: group-based dominance of social dominance orientation (SDO-GBD) and authoritarian submission of right-wing authoritarianism (RWA-AS) predict people's acceptability of ZHM through their negative influence on perceived harmfulness of ZHM. We asked 281 Chinese university students to complete a questionnaire on SDO, RWA, and perceived harmfulness and acceptability of ZHM. The results showed generally low perceived acceptability of ZHM, but independent samples t-test indicated that Chinese people have significantly lower perceived acceptability for illegal type of ZHM. Path analysis was used to test the relationships among SDO, RWA, perceived harmfulness and acceptability of ZHM; there was good model fit ($\chi 2/df=1.177$, CFI=.998, RMSEA=.025). SDO-GBD indirectly predicts acceptability of ZHM fully by its negative influence on harmfulness evaluation. RWA-AS directly predicts acceptability of ZHM positively, and indirectly predicts it through its negative influence on perceived harmfulness of ZHM. Implications for the results are discussed with reference to the personality and social psychological dimensions of the indigenous phenomenon of zou hou men.

Keywords: Zou hou men, social dominance orientation, right-wing authoritarian

3. Threat Perception Moderates the Lessening Effect of General System Justification on Corrupt Intention

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The present research aims to explore the moderating role of perception of corruption threat in the lessening effect of general system justification on corruption. For this purpose we conducted three studies. In Study 1, a correlational design was run using questionnaires to assess the relations among general system justification perception of corruption threat, and corrupt intention. In Study 2, an experimental design was conducted manipulating general system justification via exposure to high or low system threat condition, then measuring its effect on corrupt intention and examing the moderating role of threat perception. In Study 3, an experimental design was conducted manipulating perception of corruption threat via exposure to high or low corruption threat condition, then measuring its moderating effects. All three studies demonstrate that general system justification can only decrease corrupt intention in the low perception of corruption threat condition.

Keywords: system justification, corrupt intention, perception of corruption threat, social injustice

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Chair: Michael Chan
Chinese University of Hong Kong

1. Multimodal connectedness and psychological well-being: Examining the mediating roles of network capital and community engagement

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The study of subjective well-being has long been a central concern not only for social psychology scholarship (Diener, 2013), but also of practical relevance for policy makers seeking to maintain or enhance quality of life among the citizenry (OECD, 2013). Thus, research in recent years have emphasised the "person-environment relationship" as a core antecedent of well-being. Adopting an interdisciplinary perspective, this study examines the roles of multimodal connectedness (i.e. communicating with strong ties through multiple channels), network capital (i.e. the diversity of one's social networks), and engagement in the local community on emotional and psychological well-being. The relationships are further framed under the assumptions of socioemotional selectivity theory (Carstensen, Isaacowitz, & Charles, 1999), which posits that perceptions of impending mortality motivates greater preference for emotionally satisfying relationships and pursuits as one ages. A representative CATI survey of 925 Hong Kong adults was conducted in June 2016 and the sample was subsequently categorized into three age cohorts (18-34, 35-54 and 55-70+). Serial mediation analyses were conducted for each cohort using the PROCESS macro of SPSS (Hayes, 2013) according to the following model: Multimodal Connectedness --> Network Capital --> Civic Engagement --> Emotional well-being --> Psychological well-being. Results showed that while all age cohorts exhibited significant indirect paths from communication to well-being, the oldest cohort exhibited the most indirect and robust paths.

Multimodal connectedness was related to having a more diverse set of friends, which in turn was related to more community engagement, and subsequently to greater feelings of emotional well-being, and ultimately to higher psychological well-being. The findings highlight the importance of a rich communicative environment, especially for the elderly as they were the only group where being more involved with the community can engender greater emotional and psychological well-being.

Keywords: subjective well-being, community engagement, social capital, information communication technology, quality of life

2. Occupational Stress and Well-being Among Medical Staff in Public Hospitals in Hong Kong

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This study focused on the investigation of how workplace stress affects the physical and psychological well-being of medical staff who were working in the public hospitals in Hong Kong. Workload, interpersonal conflict, and organizational constraints were stressors that were investigated in this study. Physical symptoms and psychological strains were variables that were examined to figure out the effects of the above stressors on medical staff. Using resilience as the moderator, a correlation between the stressors and the dependent variables was also investigated. Medical staff (N = 165) who were working in the public hospitals in Hong Kong completed a self-reporting questionnaire that was designed to measure all variables mentioned above. Results showed that, all stressors were positively correlated with physical symptoms. Interpersonal conflict and organisational constraints were positively correlated with psychological strain. Although resilience was found to be negatively correlated with physical symptoms and psychological strain, no moderating effects of resilience were found on physical symptoms and psychological strain. The existence of a direct effect of resilience on well-being, together with the absence of moderating effect, was explained by the potential drawbacks of stigmatization. Stigmatizing problems related to the lack of resilience may discourage workers from seeking help. When facing significant adversities, an over-emphasis on resilience may also lead to self-blaming. Overall, the results illustrated that the insurmountable workplace stress that medical staff was facing and attention has to be paid to the improvement of their working conditions. Further implications and limitations were discussed.

Keywords: medical staff, public hospitals, Hong Kong, stress, moderating effects

3. Self-Esteem as a Mediator of the Relationship between Work-Family Balance and Happiness among Working Mothers

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Family and work are very important components for most people. They have a huge impact on individual's hapiness. The relationship between work-family balance and happiness has received considerable importance in positive psychological research. The aim of this study is to examine whether self-esteem mediates the relationship between work-family balance and happiness among working mothers. The subjects of the study were 526 working mothers with children and a working husband. The data were collected using Work-Family Balance, Self-Esteem, and Happiness Scale. Correlation results indicated that work-family balance was associated with self-esteem and happiness while self-esteem was associated with Subjective Well-Being. Analysis using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) showed that self-esteem partialy mediated the relationship between work-family balance and hapiness. This study has implications for working mothers who seek new way to promote the happiness. The limitations of the reserach are discussed.

Keywords: Happiness, self-esteem, work-family balance, working mother

4. The Effect of social support on the happiness of freshmen university student: a practice of inclusive education in university, Indonesia

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The freshmen university students as micro society of inclusive education in university. They had to adaptable and take part of disabilities students on learning process. The study was aimed to determine the effect of social support on the happiness of fresmen university students at inclusive practice in university. This study employed quantitative correlational research desigh. Total participant 173 freshmen university students. Findings showed that social support effects the happiness of fresmen university students at inclusive practice in university.

Keywords: Social Support, Happiness, fresmen university students, practice of inclusive education

PAPER SESSION 1.7.3
Room: Atrium AT8

FAMILY AND RELATIONSHIPS

Chair: Nicola Sheeran
Griffith University

1. Too young, too old or just right: Does age, marital status or consumer behaviour influence attitudes towards mothers?

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The current study examined how attitudes and stereotypes differed based on the age, marital status and consumer behaviour of the target mother. Research suggests attitudes towards adolescent and single mothers are less positive than towards adult and married mothers. No research has investigated attitudes towards older mothers, or age and marital status in concert. Mothers have reported purchasing expensive baby products and clothing to present themselves as good mothers and avoid negative judgements, though adolescent mothers who do this may be rejected further due to distinctiveness threat of the "good mother" identity. We assessed attitudes and stereotypes held by 377 Australian community members toward adolescent, normatively aged, or older mothers who were either single or married and who either purchased expensive or inexpensive products for their baby. It was hypothesised that adolescent mothers would be perceived more negatively than normatively aged and older mothers, single mothers more negatively than married mothers, and the most negatively perceived group would be adolescent mothers who purchased expensive products. As expected, mothers were perceived differently based on their age and marital status, with adolescent mothers evaluated and stereotyped most negatively regardless of marital status. No significant differences were found between older and normatively aged mothers, and only partial support was found for marital status. Consumer behaviour had a minimal effect on how mothers were perceived. Unique stereotypes appeared for the intersecting identities of age and marital status with married, normatively aged mothers perceived most favourably. These findings add to a growing body of research suggesting that age of the mother is an important determinant of attitudes and stereotypes. Adolescent mothers appear to be evaluated as sub-standard parents regardless of intersecting identities, while married adult mothers are the standard against which other mothers are compared.

Keywords: attitudes stereotypes mothers

2. Gender Differences of Jealousy in Three Kinds of Situations

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Research indicated that there were gender differences in jealousy feelings and responses (Bryson, 1991; Sagarin & Guadagno, 2004). According to evolutionary psychology, men showed stronger sexual jealousy, while women had stronger emotional jealousy (Buss, 2000; Buunk, Angleitner, Oubaid, & Buss, 1996). Therefore, situation would moderate gender differences in jealousy. The purpose of this study was to compare gender differences of jealousy in 3 situations (Sexual intimacy, Attraction to others, Past affairs) (Kuo & Wei, 2016). Internet survey was conducted with Jealousy Arousal Scale. The participants were college students who were in a romantic relationship. It was inferred that 'sexual intimacy' situation triggered stronger jealousy on males than females; 'attraction to others' and 'past affairs' situations triggered stronger jealousy on females than males.

Keywords: Jealousy. Gender Differences

3. When basic psychological needs thwarted; Examining the role of self-disclosure to parents, perceived parental responsiveness and reciprocity in adolescents

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Patterns of parent-child relationship considered to be significant and central in forming and maintaining individual behaviors, attitudes, and values. Such delinquency in adolescents considered as one of manifestations of perceived parental responsiveness and reciprocity interacted with self-disclosure to parents. Using correlation and multiple regression, this study examined the role of self-disclosure to parents, perceived parental responsiveness and reciprocity in adolescents' delinquency among senior high school students. Findings suggested that perceived reciprocity in adolescent-parent relationship and self-disclosure to parents intervene the association between perceived parental responsiveness and delinquency. Further analysis acknowledged that parent-child relationship effects on adolescents' delinquency in which their perceived parental responsiveness to basic psychological needs fulfilled or thwarted. However, an emerging of self-disclosure in parent-child relationship indicates its good quality that could reduce risky behavior of adolescents.

4. The Influence of Deep Emotion Expression on the Relationship between Aging Parents and Adult Children

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As more and more countries became aging societies, the problem of settling the medical and residential condition of elderly parents emerged. Past studies of parent-child communication mainly focus on adolescent children. However, there are many differences between adult children and adolescent children from the status in family, financial resource, coping abilities, and the length of relationships with parents. We proposed a constructive strategy to improve adults' relationship with their aging parents: deep emotion expression, which is sharing deep thoughts and emotions about the relationship with parents. A previous study showed deep emotion expression was positive correlated with the qualities of adults' relationship with their aging parents. Based on previous qualitative and quantitative studies, we composed an intervention program to improve the ability of deep emotion expression in adult children. The program contained 3 times of expressive writing, 3 online activities in 4 weeks and a 3-hour-long group therapy. 28 adult participants enrolled, and 16 finished this one-month-long program. Questionnaire of deep emotion expression and the quality of parent-child relationship were measured before the start of program, after six online activities, and 3 weeks after the group therapy. Results showed they were significantly more often to share their thoughts and emotions with parents after the program. The acceptance of deep emotion expression as a suitable way to interact with aging parents was not changed after the program, indicating it requires more time to practice proper way to share deep emotion in order to reach full acceptance of deep emotion expression. This program has the potential to change decades-long interaction patterns between parents and children, especially for Chinese, worth further improvising and implement.

Keywords: elderly care, emotion expression, expressive writing, parent-child relationship, parent-child conflict

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Chair: Jia Hao
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

1. The Geopolitical Web of Science: Traveling of Knowledge Along Belt and Road Countries

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The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), unveiled by President Xi Jinping in 2013, aims to promote regional connectivity, economic cooperation, cultural exchanges, and mutual learning among two ancient economic corridors. It also signals China's strategic direction in strengthening the political, economic and cultural cooperation with these countries. Our research aims to depict the transmission of scientific knowledge between the BRI countries including China. Using the citation data from the Web of Science, we look at how academic journal articles were published and cited within and between the 65 Belt and Road countries during the last twenty years. Preliminary results show that: 1) the number of scientific publications in most BRI countries exploded during the last twenty years; 2) China, as well as many BRI countries still played as "knowledge importers" in the Web of Science network; and 3) geopolitical clusters among certain countries are observed in the second decade, indicating that the diffusion of scientific knowledge was also influenced by political, historical and social forces.

Keywords: Cultural Evolution, Cultural Transmission, Web of Science

2. The Effects of Senders' Perceived Emotional Control Ability and Actual Lie-Related Behaviors on Raters' Deception Judgments

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An experiment was conducted to examine the effects of perceived emotional control ability and actual lie-related behaviors in deception detection. We propsoed that any violation of expectations or violation of norms appear, people will be more likely to judge senders as liars. A three (high ability vs. low ability vs. control) by two (truth-related behaviors vs. lie-related behaviors) between-subject

designed experiment was conducted to examine this question. Results revealed a significant a significant two-way interaction effect, $F(1,187) = 5.05$, $p = .007$, $\eta p2 = 0.05$. Further analyses revealed that across all of the three perceived emotional control ability conditions, participants always evaluated the target person with truth-relaetd behaviors to be more truthful than the person with lie-related behaviors, but the effect size was largest in the high ability condition ($d = 1.99$), followed by the control condition ($d = 0.88$), and smallest in the low ability condition ($d = 0.64$).

Keywords: deception detection; emotional control; expectation violation

3. Is making an intertemporal choice based on a discounting process? An eye-tracking investigation

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In the field of intertemporal choice, the divergence between the family of discounting models and non-discounting models was whether individuals calculated the subjective value of future rewards based on discounting function. Given that eye movements provide abundant information about underlying cognitive processes, the present study aimed to investigate whether intertemporal choice was based on discounting process using eye tracking. We developed baseline task and intertemporal choice (IC) task. The baseline task asked participants to calculate and select the option with higher profits between smaller-and-sooner (SS) and larger-but-later (LL) monetary options according to discounting instruction. IC task instructed participants to choose one option according to their preference. Based on the double dissociation logic, Our results found that calculating difficulty modulated the cognitive depth (such as, fixation duration) in baseline task rather than in IC task, whereas, the outcome size modulated the attention bias (such as, the fixation number distributed between LL and SS options) in IC task rather than in baseline task. In addition to the significant difference between similarities of scanpath between both tasks, our results indicated that both tasks involved distinct cognitive processes. Given that the baseline task employ a discounting process, our finding suggest intertemporal choice is unlikely to be based on a discounting process, as hypothesized by conventional discounting models.

Keywords: intertemporal choice; scanpath analysis; eye tracking; process testing

4. The Effect of Ego Depletion To Unconscious Prejudice Related to Religion, Ethnicity, Race, Socioeconomic Status, Gender, Sexuality and Superstitious Issues

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Various conflicts often occur because individuals showed a different attitude about what they felt, so the quality of relationship is less sincere. This is an example of that implicit attitudes may be different than attitudes explicitly. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of ego depletion to the unconscious prejudice related to differences in ethnicity, race, religion and socioeconomic status, gender, sexuality, and superstition in adolescents as a student in university. The study used an experimental design Posttest-Only Design With Equivalent Groups, involving 300 people, divided into two groups, namely 150 in the experimental group and 150 people in the control group. The results showed that there are differences between the experimental group and the control group, the experimental indicates higher unconscious prejudice than the control group. In more detail, unconscious prejudice related to issues of religion, sexuality, and superstition are the highest position on the whole subject, either experimental group or the control group.

Keywords: ego depletion, unconscious prejudice

DAY 2 – 27/08/2017 (SUN)

PAPER SESSION 2.1.1
Room: Atrium AT2

IDENTITY, CULTURE, AND GROUP PROCESSES

Chair: Steve Cousins
Rikkyo University

1. Japanese Relational Selfhood and the Paradox of Solitude

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The Japanese self-design has been described as "interdependent," focused on relationships and connectedness to others, in contrast to an "independent" self-design in Western cultures. For all the evidence of groupism, however, Japanese character is also seen as reserved, introverted, and socially reticent, and a 2005 OECD study found that Japanese ranked highest among member nations in social isolation from friends, colleagues, and social groups. Up to one percent of the population is thought to suffer from hikikomori, a severe form of isolation in which individuals remain secluded at home, avoiding all social involvement for months and years. If the cultural self thrives on interdependence and belonging, what explains the trend toward social reserve and withdrawal? I suggest that the relational self is better understood as privileging role and social persona rather than role-free togetherness and attachment. Formalized relationships and solitary behavior are compatible with preserving a social persona by minimizing disruptions as well as providing a respite from role obligations. In some cases, however, the respite may turn into avoidance. Hikikomori involves an inability to cope with the expectations of social role.

Keywords: Japanese self, interdependence, social isolation, social role, hikikomori

2. A dualistic model of modesty and its implications for Person-Making (做人) in China

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There are two kinds of modesty in China: one is a value modesty, the other is an instrumental modesty. People with value modesty believe the idea of 'modesty is a virtue', and firmly believe modesty as the ultimate goal. Unlike the former, people with instrumental modesty do not recognize the values of modesty, but only paid attention to the instrumental values of modesty. So people with instrumental modesty realize his other purposes via modesty. If we look on value modesty and instrumental modesty as a dimension respectively, we can get "the dual modesty model". Use it to view type of person-making in Chinese daily life, we can find four kinds of person-making, that is, a complete type, a belief type, an arrogant type and an instrumental type.

Keywords: A dualistic model of modesty; value modesty; instrumental modesty

3. Authenticity and Tactic: A Revisit to Modesty

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Two types of modesty ----authentic modesty (AM) and tactical modesty (TM) ---- were proposed and distinguished. Authentic modesty, as a manifestation of authentic self, is based on personalized modesty values or beliefs. In contrast, tactical modesty, as a response to situational requirements, is independent of one's personalized values or beliefs. Three studies, consisting of eight sub-studies in total, were conducted to identify the features and functions of authentic modesty and tactic modesty. Study 1 explored prototype of AM and TM. Study 2 developed the AM&TM Scale and tested its reliability and construct validity. Study 3 showed that AM and TM were differentially associated with psychological well-being. Together, these findings suggest that AM and TM have differential contents and adaptive functions. This research deepens the understanding of modesty and offers a new theoretical foundation for the practice of modesty in modern society.

Keywords: Modesty, Authentic Modesty, Tactical Modesty, Well-being, Culture

4. Linking shared leadership and shared leadership consensus to group performance: Integrating direct consensus and dispersion models of group composition

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We sought to establish whether mean level within-group assessments of members' shared leadership behavior and the extent of perceived variability (i.e., consensus) among group members' ratings around this mean level are separate yet related indicators of group quality. To this end, using data from 39 classes in school settings, we explored the relationship between students' shared leadership

behavior and group performance as moderated by the extent of variability among group members' shared leadership ratings. Recognizing that the relationship between shared leader behavior and group identification is indirect, we further examined whether group identification served as a mediating mechanism through which shared leadership is evoked. Study results, based on hierarchical multiple regression analyses, were consistent with the hypothesized conceptual scheme of moderation, in that the joint effects of shared leadership behavior and consensus about shared leadership were found to have a negative effect on group performance. Also, the interactive effects of group identification and consensus about group identification were found to have a negative effect on a shared leadership dimension. These findings broaden the focus of shared leadership theory by illustrating that, within a group context, the shared leadership–performance (or antecedent) linkage is more nuanced than previously believed.

Keywords: shared leadership, group identification, satisfaction, consensus model

PAPER SESSION 2.2.1
Room: Atrium AT1

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR

Chair: Yuriko Zemba
Waseda University

1. Organizational socialization and turnover intentions: The mediating effect of job embeddedness

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This study aims to investigate the mediating effect of job embeddedness on the relationship between organizational socialization and turnover intentions. Several prior studies pointed out that there was a negative relationship between organizational socialization and turnover intentions, yet other studies found that organizational socialization contributed a small number of variance on turnover intention. Drawing from conservation of resource theory, this study hypothesized that job embeddedness mediated the relationship between organizational socialization and turnover intentions. Data were collected from 266 employees from several organizations with minimum one year tenure at the current organization. Data were analyzed using Hayes PROCESS macro on SPSS. Results showed that organizational socialization negatively affected turnover intentions, organizational socialization positively affected job embeddedness, and job embeddedness negative affected turnover intentions. Results also showed that job embeddedness partially mediated the relationship between organizational socialization and turnover intentions. Theoretical and practical implications are further discussed.
Keywords: Organizational socialization, Turnover intentions, Job embeddedness, Work attitudes, Work and organizational psychology

2. Work orientations, job embeddedness, and organizational behavior

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The present study aimed to investigate the underlying mechanism of the relationships between work orientations (job, career, and calling orientations) and both organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) and workplace deviance (WD). We tested our hypotheses on a sample of 188 lecturers and professors from 12 higher education institutions in Indonesia. Drawing on conservation of resource theory, results showed that job and career orientations were significantly related to both OCB and WD, and that calling orientation was not directly related to either OCB or WD. Moreover, all three work orientations indirectly affected OCB through job embeddedness. However, none of the three work orientations indirectly affected WD. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

Keywords: Work orientations Organizational citizenship behavior Workplace deviance Job embeddedness Work attitudes

3. Analysis of mediating effect of organizational identity on relation between organizational memory and innovative work behavior

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This study focuses on innovative work behavior, one kind of productive behavior in organization. The role of information that was known as organizational memory should have stimulated innovative work behavior. But, organizational memory still has limitation to encourage innovative work behavior. So the thesis in this study is organizational memory has indirect relationship mediated by organizational identity to innovative work behavior. This study used quantitative perspectives that used questionnaire consisted of Organizational Memory Scale, Organizational Identity Scale, and Innovative Work Behavior Scale. The study was conducted on 505 employees from

various levels of the seven divisions in a printing and publishing organization that was included in one of the creative industry in Indonesia. The result indicates from mediating analysis shows that there are mediation effect of the organizational identity (a = 0.33; b = 0.40; c' = - 0.06; p = 0.25; indirect effect = 0.15; SE = 0.04; LLCI= 0.07 and ULCI = 0.22). Thus, the results of this study show that organizational memory that consist of the information that support the innovation will cause emerge innovative organizational identity, so they will be able to perform as innovative employee. Thus, the organizational memory that support the innovation in organization must be retain and shared to all of organization member to improve the innovative work behavior.

Keywords: innovative work behavior, organizational memory, organizational identity, mediated effect.

4. Does organizational crisis responses matter more when there is general threats to social order?

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This research examines whether the effectiveness of organizational crisis responses (such as denial of organizational fault, apology, apology and a leader's self-imposed salary cut) for restoring organizational impression varies depending on general threats to social order and severity of the incident. Through an on-line survey, 1200 Japanese participants read a hypothetical scenario of a harmful accident caused by a company's product, and judged the impression of the organization. In the hypothetical scenario, the organizational leader's response (denial / apology / apology and self-punishment), the threat to social order (low / high), and outcome severity (mild / sever) were manipulated. Results showed that regardless of the threat and crisis severity, organizational trust was most restored (i.e., the organization was perceived to be sincere with a sense of responsibility) when the leader apologized and self-imposed salary cut and was least restored when he denied the organizational fault. On the other hand, the effect of organizational crisis responses on participants' perceptions that the organization has already suffered social sanction to some extent varied depending on general threats to social order. When participants felt that social order was being threatened (i.e., participants read that similar incidents were increasing), participants' perceptions to the organization were improved by leader's apology and self-imposed salary cut, but no such effect was observed when there was no threat. Also, only when there was a high threat to social order, organizational crisis responses influenced the relationship between participants' anger and their perception whether the organization was responsible for the incident. Leader's apology and self-imposed salary cut weakened this relationship when participants felt that the social order was threatened. Possible reasons for the differential impact of organizational crisis responses across

differential levels of social threat are discussed. Keywords: organization, crisis responses, impression management

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Symposium 2.3.1
Room: Atrium AT3

POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS

Chair: Hamdi Muluk
University of Indonesia

The current Indonesian political situations and intergroup relations are densely related to the religion of its people. In order to explain the seemingly complicated phenomenon, we conducted several studies that aim to explore and explain some psychological factors that shape it. The first study focused on the descriptive yet fundamental basis of Indonesian Islamic Political Ideology by mapping various Indonesian ideologies with psychological variables such as right-wing authoritarianism, existential motives, and need for cognitive closure. The second study attempted to explain whether the relations between two major religious ideological groups (Moslems and Christians) can be repaired by intergroup contact while also examining the potential moderator, that is, individual differences in moral values. The third study examined the intertwined contribution of social identity and perceived threat in shaping Moslems' belief in conspiracy theories. Finally, the fourth study would like to explain whether Moslem voters' decision is shaped by their political efficacy and cognitive biases. We propose that cognitive and dispositional factors play important role in explaining the current Indonesian political situations and intergroup relations.

1. Mapping Indonesian Islamic Political Ideology Based on Psychological Underpinnings: Preliminary Study of Qualitative Research

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Background: Increasing immigration calls for methods to empirically examine and understand how to facilitate the best functioning of such populations. Among the myriad of important aspects to consider, health is one of high significance. Acculturation orientation (AO) provides a potential avenue for empirically examining relevant interrelations with immigrant health. AOs are measured based on the degree of cultural maintenance and contact an immigrant maintains within a host society. Many studies have both utilized and criticized this measurement method. This paper seeks to acknowledge its challenges, while highlighting its practical usefulness for understanding health behaviours and quality of life. Methods: Online survey data was collected from culturally diverse students (N=84) in Bremen, Germany to build on and compare to previous studies with AO and immigrant populations in

Canada (N=171). Linear regressions examined links between AO, health behaviours and quality of life. Structural equation modeling (SEM) investigated findings more deeply in the domain of physical activity. Results: Interrelations were found between AO, health behaviours and quality of life. Integration played a role in physical activity self-efficacy, which is important for behaviour. Discussion: AO relates to health behaviours and quality of life. It presents both a relatively straightforward concept and a complex empirical structure. Despite such challenges, it can be empirically measured and used. In light of this, when interpreted with contextual awareness, it provides a valuable practical tool that can aid in enabling increased understanding of growing immigrant populations.

2. Do Moral Values Guide Our Interactions? The Role of Moral Values in Moderating the Effect of Intergroup Contact to Prejudice among Moslems and Christians in the Indonesian Context

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Contact between groups has proven to be essential as condition that reduces prejudice. However, previous studies often place their focus on the objective condition in contact and neglecting the individual factors that may influence the dynamics of intergroup contact. Present study would like to examine whether individual differences in moral values may moderate the effectiveness of contact in prejudice reduction. We argued that prejudice is affected less when individuals with individualizing moral values (caring and fairness) engage in contact between Moslems and Christians. Conversely, prejudice tends to be affected more in the Moslem-Christian contact condition when individuals possess higher binding moral values (loyalty, purity, and authority). We conducted an online survey to predict our hypotheses. The results are in line with the direction of our hypotheses. However, some interesting pattern of results has been noted and we addressed these in our discussion.

3. The Threatened Cognition: Moderation Effect of Perceived Threat and Social Identification in the Relationship Between Need for Cognitive Closure and Conspiracy Beliefs

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Series of investigations on conspiracy beliefs showed that the consumption of conspiracy themed facts was driven by social identity protection under threatening condition. Regarding the recent surge of conservatives in Indonesia,

research on Indonesians resulted in an intertwined contribution of social identification and perceived threat in predicting conspiracy beliefs. However, despite the notion of conspiracy beliefs as a simplified understanding of reality, the relationship between desire for definite answer and conspiracy beliefs was inconsistent and largely undiscovered. This research aims to examine the relationship between need for cognitive closure (NFC) and belief in conspiracy theories further through social identification and perceived threat as situational factors. An observational study was conducted to 399 Indonesian Muslim. The result showed no direct relationship between NFC and generic conspiracist belief, but on participants with high perceived threat, people with low NFC tend to belief more in conspiracy theories than those who scored high in NFC. Moreover, on participants with low social identification toward Islam, people with high NFC tend to believe more in conspiracy theories. The result strengthen the notion that conspiracy theories is a manifestation of understanding reality through open mind, rather than mere simplification of reality through easily accessible categories.

4. Group Process of Warring Villages in Nusa Tenggara Barat: Searching factors for Post-Conflict Intervention

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Life in the village could be slow and peaceful, but could also be harsh and hateful. Generally, villagefolks have low stage of education and comprehension. They are vulnerable to false rumors and hoax that were intended to incite unrest, which is why they are prone to be involved in conflict, especially if it was induced by local culture and religions. From interviews with several village elders, this enduring conflict is the byproduct of indoctrination using culture and religion, that triggered daily and crucial issues such as injustice and disparity in material resources.. This research consist of several models that aimed to discover which factor that contribute the most to the dynamics of enduring conflict, which are: social and political intolerance, religious fundamentalism, Islamic conventionalism, intratextual fundamentalism, right wing authoritarianism, and lastly just world belief. From several models we found that the factors that contribute the most significantly in the model are just world beliefs and intratextual fundamentalism. While three other models built with Islamic conventionalism, right wing authoritarianism, political intolerance, and religious fundamentalism could not explain religious vandalism significantly. Another interesting findings is that intratextual fundamentalism could explain just world belief significantly. It's presumptuous to say that just world beliefs and intratextual fundamentalism are the only factors that contribute the most, so further study is needed to confirm and to find alternatives.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES OF MULTICULTURAL FAMILIES: FROM INTERDISCIPLINARY VIEWPOINTS

Chair: Kazuyo Suzuki
Saitama Gakuen University

In recent years, the number of multicultural families is increasing all over the world, also in Japan. Here, multicultural families mean foreign families living in Japan or intercultural families which consist of interculturally-married parents (one is Japanese, the other is non-Japanese), and their children living in Japan or overseas. The number of those families is remarkably increasing. However, the research on psychological and social issues of those multicultural families has not been sufficiently examined from the interdisciplinary viewpoints. In this symposium, we discuss various psychological and social issues (e.g. culture, language, cultural identity, psychological growth, influence of looks) of Korean families in Japan, Japanese Muslim women married to Muslim men in Japan, "Hafu" (a half Japanese and a half non-Japanese) in Japan, as well as Japanese-Indonesian families in Indonesia, especially from the viewpoints of psychology and cultural anthropology.

1. The Meaning of Korean Culture and Language Education for Korean Residents in Japan

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This study investigated the meaning of Korean language and culture education for South Korean residents in Japan. The data were obtained from 28 Korean households by an anonymous survey. The results showed that Korean parents had three expectations for Korean language and culture education for their children; 'Growth to be an internationally minded person with multiple cultures (Fac1)', 'Identity acquisition as a Korean' (Fac2)' and 'Communication in Korean (Fac3)'. Furthermore, there were significant differences in the levels of expectation of these three factors depending on whether both parents were Korean or not. Households where both parents were Korean showed higher expectations for all three factors. Korean parents reported their children's positive changes toward Korean language and culture after starting to learn the Korean language and culture; 61 percent for Korean language and 57 percent for Korean culture. These results indicate that opportunities for learning the Korean language and culture support the acquisition of the Korean child's multicultural identity. Korean parents expressed positive responses to the following two questions respectively: 'Is learning the Korean language and culture favorable for your children's adaptation to Japanese

society?' and 'Can an increase of children who are multicultural contribute to the internationalization of Japanese society?' There were, however, skeptical or prudent opinions for the same questions in the Korean group, which is fourth generation and have experienced discrimination toward Koreans in Japan.

2. Culture, Language and Cultural Identity of Multicultural Families: A Case of Japanese-Indonesian Families Living in Bali, Indonesia

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Recently, about 3000 Japanese have lived in Bali, Indonesia. Many of them are Japanese married to Indonesian and their mixed-race children. The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the languages, the cultures as well as the cultural identities of those Japanese and their children. Those are considered important issues for multicultural families. The participants are 22 Japanese women (middle and late adulthood) marred to Indonesian men and about 10 of their children (Japanese-Indonesian youths) living in Bali. The "Cultural Anthropological – Clinical Psychological Approach/ CACPA" (Suzuki & Fujiwara, 1992; etc.) which semi-structured interviews, fieldwork, participant observations, etc. contained, was employed. The results suggested the following: Japanese women came to speak enough Indonesian and have two cultural viewpoints (their original and host cultures) over time, however, they maintained Japanese as their base cultural identity (their anchorage) throughout their lives. Their children more or less acquired both languages and cultures, and formed bicultural/multicultural identity ("identity as intercultural children with Japanese ancestry"). Their identity was based on blended/mixed plural cultures. However, three types of cultural identities were identified (balanced bicultural identity, or a predominance of either Japanese or Indonesian).

3. A Case Study of Psychological Growth among Japanese Muslim Women Married to Muslim Men in Japan

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The purpose of this study is two-fold. The first is to identify and explore the processes of learning and psychological growth of those women through examining their struggle to adapt to their intercultural marriage in Japan where Japanese Muslim are quite an minority in this predominantly non-religious culture by first focusing on how they have managed and learned from cultural differences and personality differences which they have experienced in their marriage lives, and secondly how such management and learning have led to their psychological growth. The second is to explore both positive factors

which facilitate their growth and those which impede it in terms of their relationships with social environments including Muslim community, relationships with their families of origin & husbands' families, reasons/expectations for their marriages, communication skills, commitment to Islam, and so forth. Semi-structured in-depth interview will be given to several Japanese Muslim women married to Muslim men from Middle East in Tokyo for more than 13 years in order to get first-hand narrative. Another interview will be given to a Turkish Muslim wife who has been active in organizing intercultural exchange between Japanese people and foreign Muslims, and who is often serving as a go-between to get an broader and deeper participant-observer perspective.

4. Being "Hafu" in Contemporary Japan: Contradictory Duality of Mixed-raced Japanese

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In recent years, in Japan, mixed-raced persons have been spotlighted in mass media such as Cambridge Asuka Antonio, a Rio Olympic relay runner, and Christel Takizawa, a free bilingual announcer to name just a few. Cambridge Auska has a Japanese mother and a Jamaican father while Takizawa has a Japanese mother and a French father. Recently, approximately 2,000 mixed-raced children are being born each year in Japan. While the majority of them have East Asian and Japanese parents, who can easily pass as Japanese, those with a non-Japanese parent of Euro-American or black descent cannot do so because of their non-Japanese looks! The latter is called Hafu, a half Japanese and a half non-Japanese. For Hafu persons, non-Japanese looks and bilingual ability can be great personal resources! This is evident if we consider that we see many exotic looking and bilingual Hafu models and others on magazines and TV! At the same time, however, because of their different looks, Hafu persons are often subject to bullying and mocking, making their life miserable. Psychologically, they may feel that they do not fit in either country of their parents. This presentation explores negative as well as positive aspects of being Hafu in present-day Japan and discusses implications in relation to what it means to be a Japanese.

UNDERSTANDING POLITICS IN THE NETWORKED SOCIETIES: A GLOBAL STUDY OF THE IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA USE ON POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

Chair: Moh Abdul Hakim
Massey University

Considerable academic efforts have shown the significant role of social media in the contemporary democracies. The growing popularity of social network sites (SNS) like Facebook and Twitter has created a new information environment and networked space that bring politics closer to the life of ordinary citizens, and eventually change the way people engage in politics. This symposium brings together four studies which attempt to better understand how social media uses might influence political behavior and how it might facilitate or otherwise constraint the interactions between the individual political and non-political predispositions and various forms of political behavior. The studies involve representative samples across countries spanning from Latin and North America, Europe and Asia. The first presentation (Silvia Mari) will address how a specific type of social media use moderates the relationship between conspiracy worldview and institutional distrust in cross-cultural contexts, followed by the second presentation (Moh Abdul Hakim) which focus on the impact of political expression in social media on offline political participation and its underlying psychological process. The third presentation (Robert Jiqi Zhang) will point out the types of public engagement in East Asian countries and how they might be related to social media uses. While the fourth presentation (Roosevelt Vilar) will highlight the causal effects of human values on offline and online political participation mediated by the different forms of community engagement (i.e. face-to-face interactions and engagement through social media). Given the scope of the studies covered in this symposium, we hope that our presentations will stimulate a lively discussion with the audiences in the final session in order to enrich the theoretical and practical contribution of the findings.

1. Conspiracy worldview and institutional distrust: A cross-cultural study on the impact of social media use

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Other authors: James H. Liu, Homero Gil de Zúñiga, Michal Bilewicz, and Ahmet Suerdem

Conspiracy worldview refers to the tendency to explain prominent political and societal events as due to a sinister plot by unknown powerful agents. Social media use may

enable minority ideas like conspiracy beliefs to avoid being smothered or filtered by mainstream media. A detrimental consequence of endorsing conspiracy theories is the decline in institutional trust. In a cross-cultural study, we investigated how different forms of social media use (e.g., political expression in online media) may moderate the link between conspiracy beliefs and institutional trust. A websurvey was administered to representative online samples in 11 democratic countries (N=11,917 from Europe, the Americas, and New Zealand). Findings showed that the expressive use of social media may moderate –by mitigating it - the negative link between conspiracy theories and trust in government, finance, and knowledge production institutions. Cross-cultural comparisons are examined and findings are discussed in light of recent research advancements and the investigated cultural contexts.

2. Political expression in social media, political efficacy, and offline political activism: Lagged and concurrent analyses of 2-Wave panel data across six Western countries

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Prior empirical research on the effect of social media use on offline political activism have shown mixed results. Moreover, there are scant empirical explanations of the psychological mechanism underlying that effect. Relying on the Digital Influence 2-Wave panel data involving 3,359 sample across six Western countries (Germany, Italy, Poland, Russia, New Zealand, and USA), this study examined the hypothesis that it is the specific use of social media for political expression which leads the users to involve in offline political actions. Furthermore, drawing from the theory of self-efficacy, we tested a mediation hypothesis that the use of social media for political expression affects the development of political efficacy which, in turns, drive the users to participate in politics offline. To test these two hypotheses, we employed two steps of analyses; first, using a cross-lagged model we examined the contesting effects of the three types of social media usage (i.e. informational, relational, and political) in Time 1 (T1) on offline political activism in Time 2 (T2, controlling for the effect of offline political activism in Time 1. This analysis showed that, as expected, only political use of social media (T1) which accounted a significant amount of variances on offline political activism (T2) consistently for each involving countries. Second, we tested the mediation effect of political efficacy (T2) on the effect of the use of social media for political expression (T1) on offline political activism (T2). The results supported our second hypothesis political efficacy explains the effect of political use of social media on offline political activism. Again, this mediation effect was found in all six countries. The theoretical

implications of the results will be discussed further in our presentation.

3. Social media usage and public engagement in East Asian societies

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Previous literature has shown the linkage between public engagement and the social media usage. However, there are scant studies that empirically asses the different types of public engagement, and how it might be related to the different uses of social media. To address this issue, in the first part of this study we employed Latent Profile Analysis (LPA) to portrait the different orientations of public engagement using representative samples (N = 3931) from four East Asian countries (i.e China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan). In the second step, we tested the interactions between the types of public engagement and social media usage. Our first analysis elicited five types of public engagement, namely the low engagement, the primarily community engagement, the moderate engagement, the mixed community and civic engagement, and the high engagement. Furthermore, the prevalence of these typologies varied among East Asian societies, in which China had highest proportion of high engagement profile (14.8%), followed by S. Korea and Taiwan (both 4.6%), and Japan the lowest (1.5%). The high engagement profile was associated with more social media usage in general, and the low engagement profile showed the opposite tendencies. The implication of this research will be discussed during presentation.

4. The causal pathways of human values, community interactions, and political participation

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Several reasons might motivate people to engage in politics, which in turn can create a substantial change in the society. In the present research, we attempted to explain the basic human values that motivate the different types of political participation (i.e. online and offline), mediated by the different forms of community engagement (i.e. face-to-face interactions and community engagement through social media). Our analyses were drawn on the basis of a 2-Wave panel data from Latin (Argentina, Chile, Italy, and Spain) and Western countries (Germany, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and United States), which consisted of 8,603 participants in Time 1, and 1,350 participants in Time 2. In order to highlight the similarities across regions, three

steps of analyses were performed. Firstly, we conducted a mediation analysis within each regional groups (i.e. Latin and Western) using data from Time 1. Secondly, we compared the Latin and the Western model to seek for the multi group equivalence of the paths. Finally, to establish the causal paths, we replicated the model for the two regional groups using a longitudinal data from Time 1 and Time 2. Our analyses elicited three causal pathways from basic human values to political participation. The first causal path was established from social values to political participation (i.e. voting turnout and offline political participation), mediated by the community interactions offline. The second path depicted the causal link from personal values to political participation (online and offline political participation), mediated by community interactions through social media. Finally, the third causal path links supra-personal values to voting turnout mediated by political elaboration. The findings support and extend the current notion of Gouveia's Functional Theory of Human Values which emphasizes the functions of values in guiding the way people interact in community. Our study also demonstrated that these tendencies will subsequently determine the extent to which people engage in political activities.

PAPER SESSION 2.6.1
Room: Atrium AT7

HUMAN VALUES

Chair: Winnifred R Louis
University of Queensland, Australia

1. Predicting variable support for conventional and extreme forms of collective action after success and failure

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Three experiments in the context of anti-immigration, pro-environment, and pro-LGBTIQ rights activism examine support for conventional, normative forms of collective action and for extreme forms. The studies manipulated the perceived success and failure of past political actions and examined the impact upon subsequent intentions to take action, political alienation or engagement, and well-being. Across contexts, the data highlighted both cross-situational variation and consistency in radicalisation. In E1 (N=212), among a community sample with anti-immigration views, failure of past action was associated with weaker identification, but also with greater anger, redoubled commitment to action, greater conventional action intentions, and stronger moral convictions. Failure of past

conventional action in particular heightened intentions to break the law in future protests. In E2 (N=178), among a community sample of opponents of coal seam gas extraction (fracking), the failure of collective action was associated with lower identification and decreased perceived societal support for democracy. Independently, the use of conventional, normative, tactics was associated with greater identification, positive emotions and favourable evaluations of the protestors, and intentions to engage in conventional action. In E3 (N=163), type of action was unimportant among a community sample of supporters of marriage equality. Instead, the failure of collective action was associated with more negative emotions and lower positive emotions, but not lower action intentions. Instead, a redoubled commitment to action was observed. The studies are discussed in relation to the DIME model of collective action, and individual difference moderators (dispositional optimism and BAS-Drive).

Keywords: radicalisation; extremism; collective action; social identity

2. A psychological geography of Brazil: Mapping regional differences and similarities of personality, human values, and honour concerns

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Brazil is the fifth biggest country in the world regarding population (over 204 million inhabitants) and territorial length, occupying 48% of South America. Therefore, adding its colonization history and mixture of races to these factors, Brazil is considered a multicultural country, being divided into five regions, 26 States and 1 Federal District. Having said that, the current study aimed to develop a psychological mapping of this country, focusing on three constructs that tend to be differently influenced by cultural aspects: personality, human values and honour concerns. Counting on a sample of 6,155 Brazilians from all the five regions of the country, we could find substantial differences that point out to the existence of distinct patterns of behaviours, priorities, and concerns around Brazil. This pioneer study brings important findings to the comprehension of a country composed by so many cultural roots, highlighting the importance of culture in all of its extension.

Keywords: Personality, Human Values, and Honour Concerns

3. Human values, immigration, and Islamic fundamentalism

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One of the most essential issues that Europe has faced in the last few years is immigration and how its population is dealing with this matter. Above that, as a consequence of a series of traumatic events at the international arena in the recent decades, the beginning of the 21st century was marked by an increase in the expression of anti-Muslim feelings. Recent research has also indicated that these feelings may be a consequence of perceptions of threat to human rights and democratic Western values. Thus, in the present study we bring the perspective of the Functional Theory of Human Values to examine the relationship between personal values and attitudes towards immigration, as well as the role of perceiving Islamic fundamentalism as a threat as an explicative mechanism in this relationship. We analyzed a representative sample of 5,277 participants from five European countries: Germany, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom, and Poland). Multi-group analyses based on both correlational and longitudinal demonstrated that in Europe existence values (a concern about one´s own survival and stability) were associated with less positive attitudes towards immigrants. This relation was mediated and by perceiving Islamic Fundamentalism as a threat to world's peace. Furthermore, in general, suprapersonal and normative values predicted positive attitudes. We concluded that the relationship between human values and attitudes towards immigrants is being strongly influenced by the current European immigration scenario.

Keywords: Human Values, Immigration, Islamism, Longitudinal analysis.

4. Social value predicts tendency to social emotion: Hiya and proneness to guilt and shame

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Guilt and shame proneness are tendencies to react with guilt and shame, respectively, when a personal transgression is committed. Guilt and shame are self-evaluative social emotions. Meanwhile, values influence both actions and emotional experiences. We tested whether a social value, specifically hiya, would predict the

tendency to feel guilt and shame. Hiya is a Filipino social where the beholder believes that it is appropriate to consider the thoughts and feelings of others before doing an act. In Study 1, 339 college students rated how much they value hiya and their proneness to guilt and shame. Study 2 replicated Study 1 among 134 adult college graduates with the inclusion of personality variables. Hiya for a personally close other associated with guilt proneness, while hiya for a generic other associated with shame proneness. These findings not only clarified hiya but also the importance of personal relationship in experiencing social emotions.

Keywords: hiya, guilt, shame, values

Symposium 2.7.1
Room: Atrium AT8

CULTURE AND WELL-BEING IN CHINA

Chair: Huajian Cai
Chinese Academy of Sciences

Well-being is a fundamental human pursuit. Over the past decades, China has experienced unprecedented economic growth, massive societal transformations and substantial culture changes. Materially, Chinese are enjoying a much better life today. Psychologically, however, are they enjoying a happier life? How about their well-being currently? What are the factors that influence Chinese well-being? Researchers from various areas such as economy, sociology and psychology have devoted considerable efforts into studying these issues. In this symposium, we invited four active researchers to present their latest work on culture and Chinese well-being. Dr. Wu will report two studies to show that how individualism is related to depression. Dr. Cai will report three studies to show how collectivism and individualism are related to happiness differently at the individual and national levels. Dr. English will report a longitudinal study on the well-being of Chinese migrants and address how climate, income and culture would influence their well-being. Ms. Au will report how acculturation strategies/expectations influence psychological adjustment among Chinese immigrants and Hong Kong Chinese residents in inter-group contexts.

1. Linking Individualism to depression in China

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Recent research has demonstrated simultaneous rise of individualism and depression in Chinese over the past decades. In this research, two surveys were conducted to examine the link between individualism and depression in

Chinese. Study 1 surveyed a student sample and revealed that individualism was associated with depression, with higher individualism reporting more depressive symptoms. In Study 2 examined a nationally representative sample and replicated the positive association between individualism and depression; moreover, this association was more apparent among people from rural areas than those from urban areas. Taken together, two studies suggest that rising individualism may have contributed to the rising prevalence of depression in China.

2. Why Have Chinese not Become Happier？The Role of Culture

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Other authors: Zihang Huang, Yi Feng, Yu Luo

Chinese happiness has received growing attention in various areas of research. A perplexing finding is the stagnation of happiness along with rapid economic growth. Many factors may have contributed to this phenomenon, including personal (e.g., health condition, Liang & Lu, 2014), economic (e.g., stagnated relative income, Knight & Gunatilaka, 2011), political (e.g. disaffection, Brockmann, et al., 2009), social (e.g., increased inequality, Jiang, Lu & Sato, 2012) and environmental (e.g., pollution, Smyth, et al., 2008) ones. In this research, we examined the possible role of culture in shaping Chinese happiness. Through three studies, we found that 1) it was collectivism rather than individualism that predicted happiness; 2) the association between collectivism and happiness was completely determined by environmental factors; 3) over years, increasing individualism was associated with decreasing happiness. Taken together, culture matters to Chinese happiness: while collectivism is beneficial to happiness at the individual level, increasing individualism accounts for the stagnation of happiness at the collective level in China. These findings contribute to the understanding of Chinese happiness as well as the relationship between culture and happiness from a cross-temporal perspective in general.

3. Impact of Climate, Income, and Culture on Chinese Migrant's Well-being: A Longitudinal Study

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In recent years, scholars have redefined the Chinese landscape by discovering within culture regional differences due to climato-economic demands, agriculture, modernization, and population density. Unique regional cultures are complicated by the modern trend of domestic mobility. China has 221 million migrants (e.g. rural-to-urban, interior-to-costal) or 20% of the population seeking work or higher education in major cities. The present study

sought to examine domestic education migration patterns and the influence of the new sociocultural context for internal migrants within their first year of arrival. What is the effect of stress, perceived cultural distance and climatic demands (CD) on their well-being over time? A sample of non-local Chinese university students (N = 1300) completed questionnaires at two time waves across eight provinces measuring perceived cultural distance t1, perceived stress t1 and subjective well-being t1/t2. CD distance reflected the difference between the CD of the migrant's home province and host province. Results showed more stress and perceived cultural distance predicted lower well-being over time, whereas CD distance moderated the association between stress and well-being. Greater CD distance and greater stress led to lower well-being, whereas less CD distance buffered the negative effect of stress on well-being. This study confirms cultural distance hypothesis by revealing a direct relationship between cultural differences and well-being. Also, this study verifies the climate-economic hypothesis by longitudinally examining the impact of climate and income on one's well-being and psycho-sociocultural adaptation.

4. Intercultural Attitudes and Psychological Adjustment among Mainland Chinese Immigrants and Hong Kong Chinese Residents

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Other authors: Bryant Pui Hung Hui and Sylvia Xiaohua Chen

Cultural influences on individuals' psychological well-being are manifested not only in the linkage between cultural orientations and subjective well-being but also in the context of intercultural attitudes and psychological adjustment. Using the framework of the Mutual Intercultural Relations in Plural Societies (MIRIPS), the present study examined the mutual views of Mainland Chinese immigrants and Hong Kong Chinese residents on acculturation and intercultural adaptation. Hong Kong has become a special administrative region of China since the handover in 1997. The massive influx of Chinese immigrants from Mainland China raises an important concern among Hong Kong Chinese residents. We tested three hypotheses, including the multiculturalism hypothesis, contact hypothesis, and integration hypothesis, in this unique context of intra-country migration. We recruited and interviewed 181 Hong Kong Chinese residents and 182 Mainland Chinese immigrants in Hong Kong, and found that all three hypotheses are mostly supported in both dominant and immigrant groups. As a psychological prerequisite for mutual acceptance, security in one's identity facilitated tolerance and multicultural ideology; intergroup contact reduced negative attitudes between groups; and integration expectation/strategy predicted psychological and sociocultural adaptation.

Symposium 2.1.2
Room: Atrium AT2

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO CULTURAL GLOBALIZATION

Chair: Sylvia Chen
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

With the advent of globalization, cultures become increasingly connected through communication, transportation, and trade. The growth of information technology, the speed of geographic mobility, and the expansion of international corporations expose many people to two or more cultures and facilitate intercultural contacts. Global orientations reflect individuals' feelings, thoughts, and behaviors in the process of multicultural exposure and contact. The present symposium aims to synthesize recent research on global orientations as conducted by researchers from Hong Kong, Mainland China, the US, and the UK. First, Chen will introduce the construct of Global Orientations and present multiple studies identifying their correlates and consequences in cognitive, well-being, and behavioral domains among majority and minority group members. Second, Cai will present four experiments testing the effects of intrusive cultural mixing on implicit intergroup bias and using the proactive dimension of global orientations as a moderator. Third, Hu will present a cross-cultural study examining the relationships between global orientations and moral foundations among American domestic, Chinese domestic, and Chinese international students in the U.S. Finally, Hui will present a cross-regional study adopting a big data forecasting approach to the investigation of global orientations at the micro-individual and macro-societal levels across 50 states in the US. Taken together, these studies demonstrate that globalization has not only brought change to cultural dynamics, but also influenced the psychological processes of individuals being acculturated to norms, values, and practices of other cultures.

1. Examining the Intrapersonal and Intergroup Correlates and Outcomes of Global Orientations

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Globalization has not only promoted world-wide integration and interdependence across national borders, but also affected people's feelings, thoughts, and behaviors at the individual level. Research has differentiated immigration-based versus globalization-based acculturation and shown patterns of cultural identification arising from these two types of acculturation experiences. Building on our previous work, we proposed the construct of Global Orientations to denote individual differences in the psychological processes of acculturating to the globalizing world. It comprises Multicultural Acquisition as a proactive

response and Ethnic Protection as a defensive response to cultural globalization. A series of studies examined the correlates and consequences of global orientations in intrapersonal functioning and intergroup outcomes. In Hong Kong and the U.S., multicultural acquisition was found to be positively related to need for cognition, whereas ethnic protection was positively related to need for cognitive closure. Furthermore, multicultural acquisition predicted psychological adjustment over and above acculturation expectations/strategies among majority group members (i.e., Hong Kong Chinese adults) and minority group members (Indians, Nepalese, and Pakistanis) in Hong Kong. It also predicted students' performance over and above cultural intelligence in a cross-cultural psychology course. Implications will be discussed.

2. The Influence of Intrusive Cultural Mixing on Implicit Intergroup Bias

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Recent research has begun to examine the impact of cultural mixing on human psychology. We conducted four experiments to examine the influence of intrusive cultural mixing on implicit intergroup attitudes. Our results indicated that (a) intrusive cultural mixing augmented implicit prejudice toward the intruding foreign cultural group (Study 1), (b) heightened implicit prejudice partially mediated boycotting behavior provoked by intrusive cultural mixing (Study 2), and (c) both cultural identification (Study 3) and multicultural orientation (Study 4) moderated the influence of intrusive cultural mixing on implicit prejudice so that only individuals who highly identified with their heritage culture or those who exhibited a weak multicultural orientation manifested enhanced implicit prejudice. These findings extend our understanding of the influence of cultural mixing.

3. Global Orientations and Moral Foundations: A Cross-Cultural Examination among American, Chinese, and International Students

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Morality is evolutionarily prepared and highly embedded in culture. Cross-cultural research on morality is theoretically meaningful and practically important. Within the context of rapid globalization and cultural change, this research investigates the relations between global orientations and moral foundations using three diverse samples of college students: American domestic, Chinese domestic, and Chinese international students in the U.S. Results indicated that participants who were more proactive and endorsed multicultural acquisition placed greater emphasis on moral domains of Care/harm and Fairness/cheating (i.e.

individualizing foundations), whereas those who were more defensive and endorsed ethnocultural protection put more weight on moral domains of Loyalty/betrayal, Authority/subversion, Sanctity/degradation (i.e. binding foundations). These findings advance our understanding about how social psychological responses to globalization relate to moral beliefs both across and within cultures.

4. Global Orientations across the 50 States in the US: A Big Data Forecasting Approach

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In the era of globalization, global orientations—psychological processes in response to globalization—emerges as an important concept, especially in the US. However, one major barrier to obtain representative data is the age old problem in social sciences: Sampling broadly across the population is often impractical, requiring more cost and time than available. In this study, we employed a big data methodology of survey forecasting to study the variation of global orientations across the 50 states in the US. Specifically, a small number of participants' survey responses together with their Twitter data were collected and scaled up using the forecasting method, thereby millions of forecasted data based on their tweets were obtained. This representative and yet economic dataset was then used to study (a) global orientations at both the micro-individual and macro-societal levels, and (b) how they predict political views and intercultural relations across the 50 states.

Symposium 2.2.2
Room: Atrium AT1

A RESPONSIVE PSYCHOLOGY: USING PSYCHOLOGICAL INQUIRY AND INTERVENTION IN MULTI-AGENCY EFFORTS TO ADDRESS MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL NEEDS OF FILIPINO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Chair: Violeta Bautista
University of the Phillipines

The Philippines, like many other countries in Asia, is seeing a rise in the prevalence of mental health and psychosocial problems among its university students, with recent years seeing cases of completed suicides of university students regularly documented in local newspapers. Academic institutions are beginning to collaborate with government and private sector organizations in an attempt to address the growing mental health and psychosocial problems of Filipino university students. This symposium presents some of the research, advocacy, and interventional development efforts underway to address this serious concern, with a focus on the central role played by psychological knowledge and methods of inquiry and intervention.

1. Inter-University Consultation Advocating for Evidence Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Services for University Students

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This paper documents the ongoing series of consultations initiated by Awit Foundation, a private sector organization, and the World Health Organization (WHO) to address the growing numbers of completed and attempted suicides of university students in Metro Manila campuses. From this series of consultations, the extent of the problem of mental health and psychosocial problems, the nature of such problems, the needs and responses of different Metro Manila campuses, and strategies for concerted efforts are mapped out.

2. Indicators of Depressive Symptoms Among UP Incoming Freshmen Students

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This paper identifies the predictors of depression and suicidal tendency among incoming UP freshmen students. Measures of depression and suicidal tendency were obtained from 307 student responses to the Guidelines for Adolescent Preventive Services Questionnaire (GAPS-Q) administered by medical doctors of the university campus hospital. Chi-square tests determined significant associations between depressive symptoms and risk variables. All factors significantly associated with depressive symptoms (p <.05 on chi-square testing) for the entire sample were then entered into a logistic regression procedure. Results showed that depressive symptoms could be significantly predicted from sex, sexual orientation, school performance, violent tendency and history of abuse.

3. A Comparison of Psychosocial Needs of Students in Provincial and

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This paper compares the mental health and psychosocial needs of students in two campuses of the country's national university, the University of the Philippines. Students from the Diliman campus represent a population of students from a more urban, metropolitan setting, while those in the Los Banos campus represent a population of

students from a more rural, provincial setting. Insights were culled from a comparison of narrative data, from log book and case study records of the counseling specialists of the two campuses' Counseling and Guidance offices. Meanwhile, focus group discussions with students from different colleges of the two campuses were also conducted to yield more in-depth insight into student's problems. Based on these qualitative data, suggestions for developing mental health and psychosocial policies and programs are presented.

4. Developing a Mental Health and Psychosocial Program for University Students: The University of the Philippines — Diliman Experience

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This paper presents the process of developing an integrated evidence-informed program on mental health and psychosocial support for the students of the University of the Philippines, Diliman campus. The Program includes a campus-wide consultation on mental health and psychosocial concerns of UPD students, training and equipping programs for campus gatekeepers, and direct service programs for the students. Evaluation data from training and equipping programs and focus-group data from recipients and participants in evolving program processes are presented to map out pathways towards enhancement of the Program.

PAPER SESSION 2.3.2
Room: Atrium AT3

INTERGROUPS AND GROUPS RELATIONS

Chair: Ioku Tomohiro
Osaka University

1. Interaction between group identification and group identification consensus has a predictive power toward shared leadership

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We sought to establish whether mean level within-group assessments of members' group identification and the extent of perceived variability (i.e., consensus) among group members' ratings around this mean level are separate yet related indicators of group quality. Shared leadership is defined as interaction of group members to lead the group by sharing leadership responsibilities. Over recent years, theoretical and empirical studies have been

conducted on antecedents and consequences of shared leadership. However, in these studies, researchers have not considered consensus of members' ratings of antecedents. Thus, this study examined the relationship between students' group identification and shared leadership as moderated by the extent of variability among group members' group identification ratings. Recognizing that the relationship between shared leader behavior and group identification is indirect, we further examined whether shared leadership served as a mediating mechanism through which group identification is evoked. Data were collected from 39 high school classes in six schools in January 2016. A total of 1452 students (751 males and 699 females) and 27 homeroom teachers (19 males and 8 females) provided usable responses to the survey. The average age of class students was 16.56 years, with a standard deviation of 0.97. We delegated collaborators at each school to distribute and collect questionnaires. Study results, based on hierarchical multiple regression analyses, were consistent with the hypothesized conceptual scheme of moderation, in that the interactive effects of group identification and consensus about group identification were found to have a negative effect on a shared leadership dimension. Also, the joint effects of shared leadership behavior and consensus about shared leadership were found to have a negative effect on group performance. These findings broaden the focus of shared leadership theory by illustrating that, within a group context, the shared leadership-antecedent (or group performance) linkage is more nuanced than previously believed.

Keywords: group identification, shared leadership, satisfaction, consensus constructs

2. Affective Reactions among Groups' members Engaged in Past Time Conflict

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A bloody conflict between ethnic groups produces negative feelings of one group towards the opposing group. The current study evaluated the negative emotions of ingroup members towards the faces of in-group and out-groups involved in a bloody conflict. It was hypotheses that both ethnic would evaluate stimulus of their own ethnic group less negative compared to the evaluations towards other ethnic group. As a comparison, this study also asked members of both ethnic groups to evaluate the stimulus with positive emotions. The study used an experimental approach making use of neutral faces of Dayak and Madura people. Participants of the study comprised 111 students who represented Madurese and Dayak ethnic groups as well as Javanese as the control group, which had not been involved in the conflict. The two-way Anova supported the

hypothesis that the Madurese and Dayak both evaluated their own groups better than the other ethnic groups.

Keywords: Ethnic Conflict; Emotion; In-group; Out-group; Group Bias

3. How Do Religious Organisations Mobilize their Members to Become Involved in Collective Action?

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Abstract In the Indonesian context, religion has a massive influence in triggering many social actions. This study aims to explore religious organizations' approaches in attracting their members to participate in collective action. Four religious organisations with diverse ideologies in Indonesia were sampled. The focus of social problems addressed by the organisations are different. Although difficult to separate assertively based on their activities, two of the organisations declare themselves as social religious movements and the other two as religious/Islamic political organisations. Nevertheless, all of them have developed various approaches to strengthen the organizational identification of their members and to invite participation to action. Drawing on social identity theory and research in identity fusion, the present qualitative work describes the different patterns of engagement and strategy developed by moderate organizations and fundamentalist organizations for attracting the participation of their members in collective action. It includes the aspects of managing socially relevant issues, intra-group communication, and the growth of collective identity and relational ties among the members.

Keywords: collective action, religious movements, social identity, identity fusion, engagement

4. Residential Mobility Eliminates the Preference for Helping Ingroups Rather Than Outgroups

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Other Authors: Liman Man Wai Li and Ming Li

People are usually more motivated to help their ingroups than outgroups. The current research investigated whether high residential mobility would eliminate this tendency. Drawing data from the China Family Panel Study, Study 1 demonstrated that people in the regions high in residential mobility were more likely to help outgroups, reflected by the findings that households in residentially mobile provinces donated more for the area that suffered from the earthquake than households in residentially stable provinces. Using data from the China Labor-force Dynamics Survey, Study 2 showed that both individual and societal level residential mobility predicted lower ingroup helping behaviors (i.e., mutual helping among neighborhoods) but higher outgroup helping behaviors (i.e., participation in non-profit organizations). We further manipulated residential mobility in Study 3, and found that residential mobility had a causal role in eliminating the preference for helping ingroups rather than outgroups. Finally, we explored the underlying mechanism by manipulating common ingroup identity versus dual identity. The results showed that the effect of residential mobility on helping behaviors was due to a common ingroup identity with outgroups. In sum, these studies indicate that residential mobility is powerful to shape our tendency of ingroup versus outgroup helping.

Keywords: Residential mobility, Helping, Ingroup, Outgroup

TEACHERS' SOCIAL EMOTIONAL PRACTICES IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Chair: Shane T. Harvey
Massey University, New Zealand

Hargreaves (1998, 2000) argued that emotion is central to teaching and shapes how teachers' engage with students. The purpose of this symposium is to present findings informing how this principle applies to the social emotional practices of teachers in Indonesia, Singapore, Korea, and Aotearoa/New Zealand. Findings detailing social-emotional practices with each country will be presented and comparisons made highlighting important features will be discussed.

1. Key social-emotional practices in the Indonesian classroom: Teachers' perspective

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Social-emotional elements of educational practices are considered central to learning and school-related outcomes across childhood. However, few studies have systematically examined teachers' views of their social-emotional practices. The purpose of this study is to understand the nature of teachers' perspectives that underpin their social-emotional practices in Indonesian primary school classrooms. To explore these practices, classroom observations, focus group discussion and individual interviews were conducted. Twelve Indonesian primary school teachers in Yogyakarta, Indonesia regarded to have high levels of social-emotional competence were recruited

for this study. Observations notes and interview transcripts were analysed thematically using NVivo 10. Key emergent themes included teachers' sense of duty to nurture students' holistic development, ability to share power, and competence to regulate emotions. This research contributes critical insights from the teachers' perspective about the nature of their social and emotional practice and addresses a gap in current research, especially in the Indonesian context. In addition, this study holds significance for researchers and policy makers as it brings fresh understanding on teachers' social-emotional skills.

Keywords: social-emotional skill, teacher, primary school

2. South Korean Social-Emotional Teaching Practices

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Teachers' social-emotional practices provide a promising avenue for fostering student well-being, particularly in countries such as South Korea where students experience disproportionate levels of stress. Little research has been conducted on teachers' social-emotional practices internationally, and even less in the South Korean context. In the present research, two studies were conducted with South Korean middle-school students to explore Korean teachers' social-emotional practices as perceived by students. Data were used to explore the underlying structure of perceived teacher behaviours and group these into cohesive domains and profiles. In Study one, 30 students completed a card-sorting task where they sorted 88 social-emotional behaviour items according to perceived similarity. Hierarchical cluster analysis and multidimensional scaling were applied to the data to produce visual representations of the structure of student-perceived teacher social-emotional practices. In Study two, 222 Korean middle-school students completed a rating task wherein they rated the extent to which they perceived their teacher to engage in each of the 88 social-emotional behaviours. A connectedness questionnaire assessing student feelings of connectedness to their teacher, school and peers was also completed. Five factors or themes of teacher social-emotional behaviours were found, interpreted as Social-emotional coaching; Relationship-building; Classroom and emotion management; Attitude to teaching; and Emotional transference. Eight student profiles were reported: Enthusiastic Manager, Disengaged, Job-focused, Indifferent, Coach, Assured Coach, Transparent Manager, and Relationship-builder and Coach. Finally, the associations between the identified factors and profiles with student connectedness were explored using ANOVA. Results suggest teacher social-emotional factors and profiles may potentially be useful for enhancing student well-being.

3. Social-Emotional Interactions of Teachers in Singaporean Secondary School: Students' Perspective

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Harvey, Bimler, Evans, Kirkland and Pechtel (2012) modelled teachers' social-emotional skills into a three-dimensional map. However, this model drew primarily on teachers' perspectives based in New Zealand and Germany. Further research is required to evaluate social-emotional skills that teachers use from students' perspectives in a non-western setting. Eighty-eight descriptions of social-emotional practices were generated. Using these 88 items, participants organised these into clusters. Using the resulting three-dimensional solution, 88 Singaporean students completed a rating task to identify what social-emotional behaviours their teacher practised. Eight "hotspots" or highly applicable clusters of social-emotional skills were identified as salient to teachers' practices. Furthermore, analysis revealed that teachers' response profiles against these hotspots could be separated into five practice styles. Overall, the results partially aligned with Harvey et al.'s 2012 model both within the Singaporean context and from students' perspectives. These findings make an initial step toward being able to identify students' preferences in teacher social-emotional skills and these skills can be utilised in future teacher training programmes.

Keywords: Social emotional skill, secondary school, students.

4. Teachers' social emotional practices across the Asia Pacific

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Emotion is central to teaching and shapes how teachers' engage with students (Hargreaves, 1998, 2000). However, few studies have investigated 1) what social-emotional skills are necessary in educational practice, and 2) how these social-emotional practices are expressed across cultures. This presentations aims to compare and contrast important features of social-emotional practices exhibited across Aotearoa/New Zealand and three Asian countries. Although some key differences emerge in the expression of social-emotional practices, a significant degree of overlap is also evident. These overlaps will be highlighted and the implications for future research and evaluation discussed.

Keywords: social-emotional skill, teacher, primary school

PAPER SESSION 2.5.2
Room: Atrium AT6

DIGITAL INFLUENCE

Chair: Hiroaki Morio
Kansai University

1. The More You Learn, The Less You Trust: Digital Immersion Paradox in Japan

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As smartphones and mobile Internet connection become common, it is now easy and even natural for people to stay connected 24/7. The rapid growth of social media usage is changing how people communicate and relate to each other around the globe, but a little is known what would come out of the digital immersion. Unlike mainstream media, with social media, one can receive information that only reinforce one's beliefs and values. How would this lead to the perception of interpersonal relationship and social institutions. We report our preliminary findings from Japanese data-set from Digital Influence Survey (Liu & Homero, 2016). The survey was conducted online for 975 people (median age 46 years old; male 58%, female 42%). Digital Immersion is defined as staying constantly online. Answer to the question "Are you always online during waking hours in an ordinary day?" was used to categorize people into those with Digital Immersion and those without. Among respondents, there is a near equal split between yes (51.1%) and no (49.8%). Being online means you can be connected to others via social media. Indeed, those with Digital Immersion felt they were interacting with others, both online and offline, and both politically similar and different. Those with Digital Immersion also felt they receive less information from TV news or people in real life. Instead, they felt they receive more information online (social media and online news). Those with Digital Immersion were thus more active in information seeking. On the other hand, they showed less general trust than those who are not connected always. They showed less trust in many specific targets, including strangers, friends, relatives, and mainstream media. While the relationships found in this study is correlational, its significance in a democratic society is grave.

Keywords: Digital Immersion, SNS, Trust

2. Migrant identity constructions and positionings within the Facebook community platform

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The rise of the Internet and of various social media has redefined the development of the life-world of migrant individuals and communities in relation to virtual space and time. Both the Internet and social media have become vital sources of information for individual propensities and decisions to migrate, various migration strategies, and everyday integration. Increasingly, however, social media platforms such as Facebook have become significant spaces where migrants of the same culture, ethnicity, or nationality are able to come together, communicate with one another, support and help each other and discuss ideas and experiences. This research examines how Facebook's online community platform allows for the constructions of migrant and host culture member identities and relations. Specifically, this study employs digital ethnography and mixed methods to explore (i) how Filipino migrants living in Germany define and position Filipino and German social identities and relations within online group discussions, and (ii) in what ways the nature and architecture of Facebook groups structure the interactions of the participants and, hence, the flow of identity constructions and positions within the online community. Analysis are discussed in relation to opportunities and challenges of conducting migration and media psychology research with the aid of internet and online ethnographic approaches.

Keywords: migration, social media, facebook, identity, ethnography

3. The Unity and Diversity of Media Multitasking: Exploring the Variability of the Media Use Questionnaire

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Media multitasking behavior - the concurrent use of multimedia devices - is increasing and has become the focus of numerous studies over the years. In studying this behavior, many researchers have used the Media Use Questionnaire (MUQ; Ophir, Nass, & Wagner, 2009), which asks the frequency and duration of simultaneous use of different pairs of media devices and composes the scores from different pairings into a Media Multitasking Index. Unfortunately, not much attention has been given to individual differences in choosing different pairings of media devices and whether the use of composite scores is justifiable given the individual differences. In this study, we explored the variability within the MUQ of three datasets

from Indonesia and The Netherlands using social network analysis. The results showed that overall, participants multitasked less often when the use of media devices required high engagement, such as phone conversation and gaming activities and multitasked more often when the use of media devices required low engagement, such as texting and listening to music. However, we also found some differences between the datasets, namely that Indonesian participants multitasked more often than others and adolescent participants multitasked less often than others. The findings suggested that the use of composite scores was adequate to distinguish high and low media multitaskers within one group, but not between different groups.

Keywords: media multitasking, media use questionnaire, individual differences, social network analysis, exploratory data analysis

4. Diurnal and Seasonal Rhythms and Future Orientation: An Analysis of Microblog Text

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An old Chinese proverb states that, "Make your whole year's plans in spring and your day's plan early in the morning". However, in the modern industrial society, people are separated from the changes of temperature and light. The effect of this separation on the rhythm of thinking about the future and making plans for future is still unknown. Thus, our study employed computerized text analysis of a dataset encompassing messages released by millions of users on Sina Weibo to measure the proportion of words that refer to future orientation to investigate the diurnal and seasonal rhythms of future orientation. In Study 1, we created a lexicon for words that refer to the future and calculated the proportion of these words in all messages to explore the rhythm of thinking toward the future. We also created a lexicon for words that refer to the past and the present and calculated the proportion of these words in all messages to provide a useful contrast for future orientation. The results found that: 1) In terms of diurnal rhythm, people think about future more at night time than in the daytime, think about the past most in the early morning and again near midnight, and think about the present most frequently in the morning. 2) In an entire year, people tend to think more about the future during the winter. In Study 2, we followed the same process in Study 1 to explore the diurnal and seasonal rhythms of planning for future, and found that: 1) The shapes of planning for the future were nearly identical across the seven days of the week, and individuals make plans in accordance with the old saying "Make your day's plan early in the morning". 2)

In an entire year, people more often made plans in the winter.

Keywords: future orientation; social media; diurnal rhythm; seasonal rhythm

MORAL BEHAVIOR AND IDENTITY

Chair: Li Liu
Beijing Normal University

1. The effects of power on corruption: Divergent perspectives from actor and observer

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Since John Acton suggested "power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely", the effect of power on corruption has attracted much attention. In the present research, we propose that there are actor-observer divergences in the effect of power on corrupt. Three studies were conducted to test our hypotheses. Our studies demonstrated that, actors inclined to ascribe their own corrupt practice to the situational factors, power exempted actors from the influence of situation, those with higher power showed less corrupt intent; In contrast, observers inclined to ascribe actors' corrupt practice to the personal factors, such as poor morality, thus increasing the judgment of actors' corrupt intent. In summary, from the perspective of actor, power decreased corrupt intent; while from the perspective of observer, power increased corrupt intent judgment.

Keywords: Power, corruption, actor-observer divergences

2. The effect of moral disengagement on helping intention: The role of personal belief in a just world and responsibility attribution

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When someone needs help, how do personal and context factors influence the helping intention? To explore the effect of moral disengagement and personal belief in a just world on helping intention in different responsibility attribution contexts, the hypothesis was proposed as follows, helping context moderated the moderation role of

personal belief in a just world between moral disengagement and helping intention. 373 college students were investigated with the Moral Disengagement Scale (within-subjects variable), the Personal Belief in a Just World (within-subjects variable), the Helping Context Questionnaire (between–subjects variable). With the control of sex, age, family place, education degree, the results showed moral disengagement negatively predicted helping intention significantly. When we explored the moderating role of personal belief in a just world, moral disengagement had no effect on helping intention, personal belief in a just world positively predicted helping intention, the interaction of belief in a just world and moral disengagement negatively predicted helping intention. Finally, a moderated moderation model was tested after adding responsibility attribution, the three-way interaction of moral disengagement, personal belief in a just world and responsibility attribution was significant. The moderation role of personal belief in a just world only happens in the drunk and obscure helping contexts. In addition, the helping intention in the drunk context was significantly lower than helping intentions in obscure and car accident contexts. Therefore, personal belief in a just world can buffer the negative effect of moral disengagement on helping intention, and it only happens in the obscure and self responsibility helping context.

Keywords: Moral disengagement, Personal Belief in a just world, Responsibility attribution, Helping intention

3. Why previous good people do bad things now? Moderating effect of the moral identity symbolization and perceived recognition by others

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Moral licensing effect showed that individuals who engaged in previous moral behavior would then engage in less pro-social and more self-interested behavior. Moral identity symbolization (MIS) represents to the extent of an individual tending to externalize self-image of morality. This study posited that individuals with high MIS would have a low tendency of engaging in moral behavior in the future, because once they perceive others' recognition for their own behavior, the external motivation to maintain moral self-image would be weakened. All participants were undergraduates. In the first 3 experiments, participants were asked to recall 2 previous moral vs. non-moral behaviors and then filled in the Moral Identity Scale in Chinese version. Pro-social intensions and behaviors were measured as dependent variables (DV) in Experiment 1. The intention to do self-interested behaviors was measured in Experiment 2. In Experiment 3, those in recognition condition (vs non-recognition condition) were asked to recall 2 previous moral behaviors that were thanked or

recognized by others. In Experiment 4, participants completed the sexist attitude manipulation in which their sexist non-prejudice attitudes were vs. were not confirmed by others, and then they completed the Moral Identity Scale. Participants' willingness to hire a male candidate was measured as DV. In the first 3 experiments, the results showed that participants with higher MIS were more willing to behave self-interested, and they would exhibit less pro-social intentions when previous moral behavior was recognized by others, but not for those with low MIS. Experiment 4 revealed that those with higher MIS expressed a stronger sexist prejudice when their non-prejudice attitudes were already recognized. These findings suggest that MIS might be a critical factor to explain the moral licensing effect both in pro-social intension and self-interested behaviors, while perceived recognition by others could explain the underlying mechanisms of moral licensing.

Keywords: Moral behavior, Moral licensing, Moral identity symbolization, Moral identity, Recognition

4. Research on the relationship of moral identity symbolization and moral hypocrisy: The moderate effect of empathy

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"Moral hypocrisy", is used to describe the situation where one wants to be moral but doesn't want to pay the cost of it. Moral identity symbolization represents the extent that one wants to behave morally in social life, so we considered it as an external motivator of hypocritical behavior in this study. Objectives: the study 1 was aimed at testing whether there was a relationship between moral identity symbolization and moral hypocrisy. And the study 2-3 were aimed at showing whether the perspective taking (as a cognitive factor) and empathic concerns (as an emotional factor) could moderate the effect of this relationship respectively. Method: All the subjects were students from Zhejiang University. In all studies, moral identity symbolization was measured by Moral Identity Scale (Chinese version). And the ambiguity of moral hypocrisy context was manipulated by lottery allocation game from Batson(2006) in study 1, the dictator game from Dana(2005) in study 2-3. The perspective taking and the empathic concern were measured by the IRI-C Scale by Davis(1983) in study 2, and manipulated by a visual task in study 3. Results: In study 1, individuals with low symbolization scores behaved the same in both contexts, while those with high symbolization scores would demonstrate more fairness in the low ambiguity context. Besides, study 2-3 have shown that there is an interaction effect between the moral identity symbolization and perspective-taking ability on moral hypocrisy. As those with

high symbolization scores re-allocated more money for themselves only if the perspective-taking ability was high or the empathic concern is low. Conclusions: we have concluded that: (1) moral hypocrisy is more likely to happen to the ones with high moral identity symbolization, (2) for such people, perspective-taking is the cognitive foundation of moral hypocrisy and (3) empathic concern could restrain moral hypocrisy among this population. Keywords: moral hypocrisy, moral identity symbolization, moral identity internalization, perspective-taking, empathic concern

PAPER SESSION 2.7.2
Room: Atrium AT8

VIOLENCE AND PSYCHOPATHY

Chair: Yuan Zhou
Chinese Academy of Sciences

1. Theory of mind deficits partly mediate impaired social decision-making in schizophrenia

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Background: Using paradigms from game theory, researchers have reported abnormal decision-making in social context in patients with schizophrenia. However, less is known about the underpinnings of the impairment. This study aimed to test whether theory of mind (ToM) deficits and/or neurocognitive dysfunctions mediate impaired social decision-making in schizophrenia. Methods: We compared thirty-five patients with schizophrenia to thirty-eight matched healthy controls with regard to social decision-making using the mini Ultimatum Game (mini UG), a paradigm from game theory. Additionally, we assessed ToM using the Theory of Mind Picture Stories Task, a mental state attribution task, and assessed neurocognition using the Brief Assessment of Cognition in Schizophrenia. Mediation analyses were performed on these data. Results: In contrast to the behavioral pattern of healthy controls in the mini UG, the patients with schizophrenia significantly rejected less disadvantageous offers and more advantageous offers, and showed reduced sensitivity to the fairness-related context changes in the mini UG. Impaired ToM and neurocognition were also found in the patients. Mediation analyses indicated that ToM but not neurocognition partially mediated the group differences on the disadvantageous and advantageous offers in the mini UG. Conclusions: Patients with schizophrenia exhibited impaired social decision-making. This impairment can be partly explained by their ToM deficits rather than neurocognitive deficits. However, the exact nature of the

ToM deficit that mediates this kind of strategic behavior needs to be identified in future.

Keywords: Social decision-making, theory of mind, neurocognition, schizophrenia, mini ultimatum game

2. Researching and Working on the Issues of Sexual and Domestic Violence – Integrating knowledge building, empowerment and policy advocacy

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Psychology has at least two different components: as an academic discipline with a task to build knowledge, and a profession to help and empower the individuals and the society. With so many social issues to address, psychology also has its third component in policy advocacy. In many instances, the two assignments seem difficult to reconcile, since the dominant discourse about knowledge building is working under the positivistic paradigm, while the helping profession is operated under interpretive and constructivism approaches. The paper would like to argue for the possibility of interdisciplinary psychology in integrating knowledge building, empowerment and policy advocacy, by the illustration of researching and working on the issues of sexual and domestic violence. The direction is not one way, since knowledge building, human empowerment and policy advocacy are informing and strengthening each other. Some sub-topics as examples are sexual consent, gender relations and construction, emotion regulation, as well as integrating research findings, modul development and policy advocacy for prevention and intervention. The discussion also leads to integration of approaches with philosophical insights. The cases presented will be under Indonesian context.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary psychology Sexual violence Domestic violence Policy advocacy Case of Indonesia

3. Influence of Parenting Styles on Adolescent's Identity and Aggression.

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The purpose of this study to determine the role of parenting styles, whether authoritarian or democratic parenting style, toward the formation of self-identity and the tendency of aggressive behavior of adolescent. The study consisted of two studies. The first study of the role of democratic parenting style to formation of self-identity of adolescent that is mediated by peer social support. The second study is the role of authoritarian parenting in

increasing the likelihood of aggressive behavior in adolescents that moderated by frustrated. Participants amounted to 450 respondents. Statistical analysis techniques used in this research is the analysis of moderation and mediation. This study shows that the influence of parents' authoritarian toward aggressive tendencies behavior depends on the level of frustration experienced by adolescents. Adolescents with high and moderate frustration can significantly Increase the role of the authoritarian parenting of parents to the emergence of aggressive behavior in teenagers. Also this study shows the role of mediating peer social support in relationship between democratic parenting style and adolescent's self-Identity.

Keywords: Parenting styles, Aggression, Frustration, Identity, Peer social support

Symposium 2.1.3
Room: Atrium AT2

ASIAN INDIGENOUS PSYCHOLOGY: PROBLEMS AND PROMISES

Chair: Louise Sundararajan
Rochester Psychiatric Center

One major problem of Asian indigenous psychology lies in a lack of identity. Why Asian indigenous psychology when we already have Asian psychology? This panel of self-identified Asian indigenous psychologists will explain why. Asian psychology could mean either an Asian researcher who studies psychology, or a psychologist who studies Asian phenomena—neither of these definitions require an indigenous perspective. Asian indigenous psychology, by contrast, entails the study of Asian phenomena from Asian perspectives. Why is the indigenous perspective so important? The renowned economist Muhammad Yunus puts it this way: When you hold the world in your palm and inspect it only from a birds eye view, you tend to become arrogant, you do not realize things become blurred when viewed from an enormous distance. I opted instead for the "worms eye view." … The poor taught me an entirely new economics. I learned about the problems they face from their own perspective. (Yunus, 2007, p. ix) Yunus's work has shown that it is by learning from the local perspective that the researcher can make global contributions. Put another way, in the work of indigenous psychology the local and the global meet. This point will be elaborated by the presentations of this panel. The first presenter argues for the need for a historical platform to gain a deeper understanding of the meeting between East and West. The second presenter demonstrates how the world can learn much from the indigenous cultures of a minority ethnic population in China. The third presenter demonstrates how the key to changing the world for the better lies in understanding local perspectives. The fourth presenter shows how an understanding of the rationality of the local

can contribute to a more equitable world order in which all indigenous cultures-- including those considered the "economic misfits"-- can flourish.

1. The Role of Family and Filial Piety in Relation to the Well-being of Elderly Adults in Ageing Taiwan

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This paper provides a theoretical framework to resolve some of the elderly issues in ageing Taiwan society. Considering that both academic and policy researches on ageing issues in Taiwan society have been almost totally dependent upon western theories and findings, we would start by introducing the distinctive features of the socio-cultural context that shape the elderly well-being issues in contemporary Taiwan and review some recent empirical findings from Taiwanese elderly samples to demonstrate the key role of family in protecting the well-being of elderly people. It should be noted that although Taiwanese elders' preference for family support has its cultural roots in Confucianism, what can really account for this 'cultural preference' is still involved psychological mechanism rather than culture itself. And how these family functions work will be elaborated through a psychological analysis and empirical studies on the concept of filial piety would be introduced first. Then, we provide a theoretical analysis of two forms of filial piety, namely reciprocal and authoritarian filial piety, proposed by the dual filial piety model (DFPM), and elaborate how reciprocal filial piety serves as an efficient mechanism to fulfil various psychological needs or to facilitate the psycho-social adaptation of elderly Taiwanese with empirical evidences based on the DFPM. Finally we discuss the implication of reciprocal filial piety for shedding light on the development of relevant ageing policies in Taiwan and on future research of elderly well-being.

Keywords: Ageing society, Family, Filial Piety, Well-being of Elderly Adults

2. Indigenous psychology that focuses on the ethnic minorities—using China as an example

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Since the civilization of humanity, many ethnic groups expressed their mind and spirit through collective symbols and communal spaces. However, as western psychology stems from a highly abstract and individual space, its understanding of human mind might be limited to certain context and cultural groups (Sundararajan, 2015). Moreover, there is a tendency for cross-cultural

psychologists to confuse "Han Chinese" as "the only" Chinese in their studies (Hofstede, 1984), which risk homogenization and over-generalization, just as why early Western psychology were predominantly "white and upper-middle class" (Guthrie, 1998). Locally speaking, the overlook of ethnic diversity in psychological theory could pathologize the minority groups at grassroot levels, and result in microaggression (Sue, 2010). Internationally speaking, the unilateral exportation of American psychology without critiques on its construct validity and universality is equally harmful to the world (Watters, 2011). Therefore to avoid the historical mistakes in the development of American psychology, we need to construct an Indigenous Psychology (IP) that is constructed from the ethnic minority groups, to examine the theories and practices deemed "indigenous" and "global" by the mainstream societies. From a postmodern viewpoint, IP should be "plural" than "singular" in its voices, and by attending to all of them, rather than exclaiming an "universal truth", it will bring solidarity to democratic societies (Rorty, 1989). Some IP tends to overthrow the Western psychology, by assuming nationality over ethnicity. Indirectly, a national IP would then pose another hegemony on its local people by neglecting its diversity. In this presentation, I will use the minority group in modern China as example, to illustrate why Chinese IP would need the voices of those ethnic groups to enrich their language repertoire. After 1980s, most of the Han Chinese in mainland China has gone through baptism of capitalism and political revolution. However, many ethnic minority groups living in the remote mountain areas are still deep rooted in their cultural practices, spirituality, and healing rituals, due to the geographic and linguistic barriers. They adhere to the strictest cultural rules and live an exemplar life. By listening to their life stories, we could construct an IP that is inclusive, conversational, and peaceable to the tribal and aboriginal groups worldwide. Lastly, the minority group can teach the Western psychology different form of worldviews, social identification, emotional expression, healing methods, and social ties.

3. Breaking Poverty Glass-Ceiling through Capability Building: Working with People in the Base-of-the-Pyramid (BOP)

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I attempt to synthesize the work of two Asian visionaries, Stan Shih, the founder of Acer, an IT company that manufactures PCs and notebooks, and Mohammad Yunus, the founder of the Grameen Bank, winner of 2006 Nobel Prize for Peace, to show that despite the global financial interdependence and informational continuity, the top of the economic pyramid (TOP) and the base of the economic pyramid (BOP) are discontinuous economic sectors and there is a chasm between the people living in these two worlds; a poverty glass-ceiling exists between them. Stan

Shih's Smiling Curve shows that businesses that design their products or own their brands are much more profitable than companies that manufacture it for them. For example, the Chinese manufacturer received about $5, the Japanese components received about $45, and Apple received $350 when iPhone was first introduced. In the organizational food chain, multinationals with their brands and design capacities are on the top, and medium and small size companies are below them. People working in the BOP fall outside this framework, and at best are suppliers to the small companies, which makes their financial situation even worse. Professor Mohammad Yunus founded the Grameen Bank in 1983 and has demonstrated that the poor do not have skill shortage. They are in need of funding, and when that is provided they use their traditional skills to slowly work their way out of poverty. It has been shown that the borrowers of the Grameen Bank start by borrowing a small amount (about fifteen dollars), and by paying that back over a year in weekly installments, they develop fiscal responsibility. Over the years, the borrowers gradually build their capability and are able to borrow larger sums of money. Grameen's 99% success rate in the collection of loan from the borrowers shows that people in lack collateral to borrow money from a regular bank, but they are willing and able to pay back their loan if it is structured adequately. I propose that to break the Poverty Glass Ceiling, Private-Public Partnership (PPP) is needed to i) Bring the awareness that the current market economy causes poverty, ii) Transform MNC dominance into dialogue and iii) Provide market access for the entrepreneurs of BOP and other small and medium size companies. All these require the commitment and hard work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and without building indigenous psychology we will not be able to support and guide either the service providers from NGOs or the people in the base of the pyramid. Only culturally appropriate interventions will work, and that opens the scope of research and practice for indigenous psychology in Asia and other parts of the world.

4. Toward an Equitable and Pluralistic Global Order: Potential Contributions of Asian Indigenous Psychology

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Globalization is a process driven by the economic order with far reaching ramifications for human welfare worldwide. Two problems in particular are at the root of much unrest around the globe: One is the increasing disparity of resource distribution; the other is the increasing loss of diversity. The globalizing economic order establishes a food chain with widening gap between the big fish and the little fish in the economic domain, which is the dominant reality in the global era. Economic disparity in turn puts selection pressure on all cultures to emulate the big fish, resulting in loss of cultural diversity. One of the solutions to these inter-related problems lies in a new

global order in which all cultures can flourish, including the economic misfits. Since Asian countries are on the upward movement to become the economic big fish, they have the potential to either perpetuate the current economic order of inequity and dominance or to pursue a new global order that redefines human wellbeing and freedom along the lines as articulated so eloquently by Marsella and Yamada (2007): There can be no mental health where there is powerlessness, because powerlessness breeds despair; there can be no mental health where there is poverty, because poverty breeds hopelessness; there can be no mental health where there is inequality, because inequality breeds anger and resentment; there can be no mental health where there is racism, because racism breeds low self-esteem and self-denigration . . . (p. 812). In this paper, I introduce a concept of ecological rationality (Sundararajan, 2015) to show how Asian indigenous psychologists can contribute to this new global vision by shedding some light on: a. the connection between local suffering and globalization; and b. how solution of local problems lies in rejecting the existing global order, on the one hand, and creating a more suitable ecological niche for the economic misfits, on the other.

PAPER SESSION 2.2.3
Room: Atrium AT1

MENTAL HEALTH & ILLNESS

Chair: Violeta Bautista
University of the Phillipines

1. Advocacy Work As A Major Tool in Promoting Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Concerns in the Philippines

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The paper documents key efforts of social and clinical psychologists in promoting mental health and psychosocial concerns in the Philippines. Included in the paper are key concepts, strategies and processes that were used in advocating for three key mental health issues: (i) Advocating for adoption of National Guidelines for Mental Health and Psychosocial Suuport in Emergencies (this has been approved recently by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and is not a guiding document for all agencies engaged in DRRM work); (ii) Advocating for passage of Mental Health Act (now awaiting reading in both the Senate and Lower House); (iii) Advocating for sound approach to dealing with addiction issue in the country. The paper ends with key insights on the challenge of advocacy work on mental health in the Philippines and articulation of a model for training

psychologists in the country which includes advocacy work side by side with research and practice models.

Keywords: advocacy, mental health and psychosocial support, training models

2. The psychosocial aspects that contribute to the development and recovery of youth depression in Malaysia

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Depression is one of the most "severe disabilities" that affecting millions of people worldwide. The prevalence of youth depression has increased over the years in Malaysia. It is reported that Malaysian youths aged 15 to 24 were the most vulnerable group. Previous studies in Malaysia have focused mainly on the relationships between variables or the magnitude of depression. There is very little study on the social-ecological dimension. However, studies on external social-ecological factors that trigger the onset of depression in developing countries have been highlighted by many researchers. This study aims to discover the social-ecological environment that might have constituted to the development of youth depression, and also to investigate the psychosocial aspects of their recovery. Twelve participants aged 20-24 were recruited and in-depth interviews were conducted. Findings of this study reveal that coping with academic stress and failure to fulfill some cultural norms are related to the development of youth depression. Their recovery journey was found to be inseparable from the psychosocial supports available from the people around them. Coping with cultural norms among Malaysian Chinese families will be discussed. One significant highlight of this study is the importance of the interactions between individuals and their immediate context. Depression, therefore, should not be seen merely as a personal problem, but in its broader context in which the individual is embedded.

Keywords: Depression, social-ecology, social constructionism, Malaysian youth.

3. Cognition, Emotion and Social Factors: A Study on Chinese Residents' Happiness

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In this study, three perspectives of Chinese residents' happiness are analyzed. The cognitive evaluation about of life satisfaction, self-report emotional frequencies at work (or at school) and at home in the past year, and the factors about social environment. The study randomly selected 10206 urban and rural residents in China. Using the thought of Bentham's net happiness (Bentham, 1789)), and the

concept of net affect (Kahneman & Krueger, 2006)), the study found that the average net affect at home is much higher than at work or at school, the influenced social environmental factors are life satisfaction, social justice, environmental change and future expectations. The most important influenced variable is the net affects at work (at school). Keywords: happiness net affect life satisfaction.

4. Improving positive stress appraisal, coping flexibility, and positive emotion: an online cognitive bias modification program for interpretation

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Cognitive bias modification for interpretation (CBM-I) programs have been shown to effectively reduce negative emotions such as anxiety in both clinical and nonclinical samples. However, the possible effects of CBM-I on interpretations and behavioral patterns associated with stressful scenarios have yet to be fully explored. The present study aimed to assess the effectiveness of a single-session online training program (which was modified from CBM-I) in boosting positive stress appraisal, improving coping flexibility, and enhancing positive emotion. A total of 86 undergraduate students (37 male and 49 female) took part in this training study. All participants were randomly assigned into one of the three conditions: positive training (N = 28), negative training (N = 30), and mix training (N = 28). The training program involved 50 fictitiously stressful scenarios relevant to college students' concerns (shown in the pilot study) which can be interpreted in either a positive or negative manner. The vignettes remained ambiguous as to their outcomes until the final few words which were presented as word fragments. The stressful scenarios will be resolved (a) in positive manners in the positive training condition, (b) in negative manners in the negative training condition, and (c) half in positive while half in negative manners in the mixed training condition. Prior to and after training, participants responded to a battery of self-reported questionnaires on threat/challenge appraisal, coping flexibility, as well as positive and negative affect. In accordance with the between- and within-subject repeated measures mixed design, repeated measures ANOVAs were adopted, to compare the changes of appraisals, coping flexibility, and positive and negative affect with time between training conditions. Results indicated that the online training program promoted challenge appraisal, maintained coping flexibility, and enhanced positive affect in the hypothetical stressful situations. The findings suggested that CBM-I could be modified and applied to the area of stress, as a preventative tool, to help individuals foster positive interpretation of stress, actualize their coping potentials, and achieve adaptive psychological adjustment outcomes when confronted with stressful life events.

Keywords: Interpretation, cognitive bias modification, stress, coping flexibility, emotion

NATIONAL IDETITY

Chair: Kumar Yogeeswaran
University of Canterbury

1. Who are we? Normative beliefs about national identity shape minorities' sense of national belongingness, desire for intergroup contact, and civic participation

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In recent decades, immigration and globalisation has increased cultural diversity in many countries worldwide. Such growing diversity has led to sustained debate on how to achieve national cohesion amidst the changing demographics. Should any individual, regardless of ethnic background, be considered part of the nation if they embrace certain core values and contribute to the community? Or should nationhood be limited to only those with specific ancestral bloodlines, with all others considered outsiders? This distinction lies at the heart of what political scientists call civic vs. ethnic national identities. The current research examines how normative beliefs about the meaning of national identity influence ethnic minorities' national belonging, civic participation, and desire for outgroup contact over self-segregation. Specifically, we examine how the majority groups' beliefs about whether the prototypical New Zealander is ethnic or civic in character shapes Asian New Zealanders' personal sense of national belonging, and in turn, their desire for intergroup contact and civic participation. Across two studies (one using data from a nationally representative sample and the other involving an online experiment with a community sample of Asian New Zealanders), we found that when Asians thought that most people in the country had an ethnic conception of national identity, they showed a decreased sense of national belongingness, which in turn, reduced their desire to engage with the majority and reduced civic participation. By contrast, when Asians thought that most people had a civic conception of national identity, they showed an increased sense of national belonging, which in turn, increased desire for intergroup contact and civic participation. Taken together, these results shed light on how the majority groups' beliefs about who belongs in the country directly shapes minority groups' own sense of belonging in the country.

2. The effect of national and ethnic identity on intergroup perception in cross-border ethnicity: The moderating role of lay theory on ethnicity and the mediating role of inclusiveness

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Members of different national groups can belong to the same ethnic group. This is often observed among groups that live near national borders. Thus, cross-border ethnicity refers to the common ethnic identity shared with another national group across the border. Three studies explored the effect of group identity on perceived discrimination in cross-border ethnicity among Uyghur participants, and examined the mediating role of the Inclusion of In-group in the Self (IIS) and the moderating role of the lay theory of ethnicity. Study 1 showed that the correlation of national identity and perceived discrimination was negative, whereas the correlation of Muslim identity and perceived discrimination was positive. Study 2 found the moderating of lay theory on ethnicity. For low ethnic essentialist, Muslim identity was not related to perceived discrimination. For high ethnic essentialist, the correlation of Muslim identity and perceived discrimination was positive. Through manipulation of group identity, study 3 found the mediating role of the Inclusion of In-group in the Self. In priming Muslim identity condition, Uyghur participants reduced IIS, which in turn was associated with stronger discrimination perception. Overall, these results demonstrate that group identity affects individual' intergroup perception through IIS.

3. How do youths identify with a nation? The effects of social consensus and perceived identity compatibility

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Fostering strong national identification among a nation's younger generation can be important for the nation's continued development. However, individuals' national identification is not simply an issue of building a sense of connectedness with the national culture per se. Rather, the perceived compatibility between the national identity and a prominent subgroup identity could affect individuals'

identification with the national culture. This research examined the effects of perceived identity compatibility and social consensus on young adults' national identification. Specifically, we focused on the compatbility between youth identity and national identity. We expected higher perceived compatibility between the two identities to predict stronger national identification. Also, as similar social others could provide validation for one's attitudes, we expected high social consensus on identity compatibility to moderate the effect of identity compatibility. Specifically, the effect of perceived identity compatibility should be stronger when there is high social consensus than when there is low social consensus. Singaporean undergraduate participants wrote about the meaning of youth identity and Singaporean identity, and reported their perceived compatibility of the youth identity and the Singaporean identity. Then, they were randomly assigned to one of two conditions – high versus low social consensus. The high (low) social consensus condition participants were told that a majority (minority) of other students at the university shared similar responses as theirs on the identity compatibility measure. Finally, participants completed a measure of their national identification. As expected, the results showed that higher perceived identity compatibility predicted stronger national identification in the high social consensus condition but not in the low social consensus condition. Implications of the results on the development and maintenance of national identity will be discussed.

4. Integration orientations and social media use among Koreans and Turks in Germany: A qualitative cross-cultural comparison

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Social media play an important role particularly in the social lives of the younger generation by having transformed communication behaviors and the nature of social relations. In spite of its growing popularity and reach, the role social media play in the social integration of ethnic groups in Germany is still under-researched. The purpose of the study presented here is to explore the relationship between social integration orientations and social media use of young adults from two specific ethnic groups living in Germany: Turkey and South Korea. Conceptually, an interdisciplinary framework based on Berry's acculturation model has been developed which distinguishes between social integration orientations offline and social integration orientations online when using social media. Empirically, focus group discussions have been conducted using a semi-structured question guide. By using qualitative content analysis, this study examines how social integration orientations of ethnic groups are negotiated through social media.

Keywords: integration orientation, social media, ethnic groups, Germany

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PAPER SESSION 2.4.3
Room: Atrium AT5

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FAMILY DYNAMICS

Chair: Argel Masanda
Central Luzon State University

1. Home "queer" home: A qualitative study on the family dynamics of Filipino gay men

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Filipino families are known for its closely-knitted ties, and caring and loving relationships with each of its members. With this in mind, this qualitative study attempts to investigate how inter-dynamics among families with homosexual members works as a system. Noteworthy, this qualitative inquiry is an initial step of a bigger effort to gauge a fuller understanding on the family dynamics of LGBT people. 22 gay individuals ages 18 -23 years old participated in an in-depth interview. Data gathered were analyzed using IPA (interpretative Phenomenological Analysis) of Smith and Osborne (1997; 2007). Member checking and stability check were performed in order to establish validity of the qualitative data. Theoretical saturation was likewise achieved. One of the most glaring findings of the study was an open communication and close relationship among members of most of the participants' families in spite of their sexual orientation. Ironically though, these very reasons hampered most of the participants to fully embrace their sexuality and gender identity. On a general note, early sexual encounter with a male, having homosexual members in both nuclear and extended families, matriarchal family structure, and closer kinship with the female members of the family are among the evident and predominant themes articulated which relates to the family dynamics of Filipino gay men. The relationship between their family dynamics and sexual orientation is most definitely worth exploring for.

Keywords: LGBT Psychology, Gender Studies, Family Dynamics, Homosexuality, Qualitative Study

2. Parents and Peer Social Supports, Optimism, and Life Satisfaction among Early Adolescents in Malaysia

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Past research recognized parents and peer social supports, and optimism as correlates of life satisfaction among early adolescents. However, these correlates have been examined separately in different studies in the past, whereby examination of all these correlates together in a single study is vital for a better understandings of contributions of each correlate on life satisfaction. This study seeks to clarify the relationships between parents and peer social support and life satisfaction of early adolescents, with optimism as the mediator, simultaneously using Structural Equation Modeling. Self-administered questionnaires were used to collect data from 2074 early adolescents (mean age= 13.56) who were recruited using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) cluster sampling method from 12 secondary schools across four educational zones in Kuala Lumpur. Results showed that higher parents and peer social supports, as well as optimism leads to better life satisfaction among early adolescents. Optimism has an indirect effect in the relationship between maternal and peer support with life satisfaction. The study concludes that parents and peer social supports contribute to life satisfaction of early adolescents, while optimism serves as mediator in relationships between maternal and peer support, and life satisfaction. Findings of this study maybe useful to various parties such as counselors, psychologists, teachers, and government in promotion of life satisfaction of early adolescents.

Keywords: life satisfaction, parents social support, peer social support, optimism, early adolescents

3. The Sense of Burden among Japanese Mothers involved in Community Sports: An Exploratory Study on Factors Mediating Workload and the Sense of Burden

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"Community Sports," organizations that facilitate extracurricular activities for local children during holidays and after school, arguably play an important role in children's physical fitness and social skills, which are essential for children's development. Some studies, however, have identified problems related to community sports essentially being voluntarily run organizations. Moreover, because most players in Japanese community

sports are elementary school children, parents are required to perform many tasks for the team in a voluntary capacity. We conducted two surveys with Japanese parents whose children were members of a community sport club. The first survey (N = 900) showed more than half of the parents having had negative experiences with their children's community sports. The most common problems were concerning relationships between parents, such as turn-taking for club duties and parental interference. These were followed by problems relating to coaches, such as their unavailability and dissatisfaction with coaching principles, then followed by environmental problems, including insufficient team members and practice locations. Mothers had significantly more problems with their relationships with other parents than did fathers. Since parents' attitudes influence children's motivation, the second survey on mothers only (N = 500) indicated conditions that increase mothers' sense of burden regarding the work that they do for the team. The results showed the actual workload as a factor, but also the sense of burden as greater among teams wherein parents harassed children to a greater degree, implying that parents should improve their behavior while spectating. The results also suggest that, in cases where parents let their children participate with the purpose of attaining victory or progress, or where the child's athletic ability is high, the mother feels that she gets back what she puts in and the sense of burden will not increase significantly until the actual workload rises above a certain level.

Keywords: volunteer, parenting, stress, motivation

4. Sexuality education awareness among adolescents in rural areas under learning secondary science curriculum

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Sexuality education among adolescents should be highlighted since there are many social problems associated with sex and its implementation in schools based on the guideline of UNESCO curriculum remains controversial in many places. This study aimed to determine the awareness of sexuality education among adolescents in rural areas under learning secondary science curriculum. Awareness has been investigated through studies of adolescent knowledge and attitudes toward sexuality education. The study was conducted using questionnaires in one of the rural areas of Malaysia covering 257 adolescents aged 16-17 years. The results showed that the level of knowledge among adolescents about sexuality education was poor, while their attitude should be developed. Overall, the study shows that adolescents have low awareness pertaining to sexuality education, therefore more sexuality knowledge may be required in the secondary science curriculum to transform the future of sexuality education especially for rural areas.

Keywords: Sexuality Education, Social Issue, Adolescent, Science Curriculum, Rural Areas

PACIFIC IN PSYCHOLOGY FEATURING THE JOURNAL OF PACIFIC RIM PSYCHOLOGY (JPRP) "INDIGENOUS PERSPECTIVES" SPECIAL ISSUES

Chair: Siautu Alefaio   Presenter
Massey University

Pacific in psychology symposium explores the interface of psychology as a discipline and practice within the Pacific region. Examples of indigenous Pacific psychology will be drawn upon to highlight new knowledge encounters in psychology. Pacific - the last frontier, presents new ways of "knowing, being and doing" that psychology (as a discipline and profession) has not encountered in its history of knowledge production. New complex issues such as climate change present new challenges for the 21st century citizens. For Pacific peoples living in Aotearoa-New Zealand (A-NZ), issues of family, migration, identity, youth development, language and culture preservation abound. Within the discipline of psychology in A-NZ Pacific indigenous practitioners, researchers and academics of psychology will present various presentations that contribute to the first special issue of a 3-part series in the Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology "Indigenous perspectives on the UN Sustainable Development Goals". Presentations will focus on: Pacific indigenized disaster risk reduction and social resilience, Indigenizing faith-based family violence prevention and intervention, Pacific youth development and Pacific identity and wellbeing. Journal of Pacific Rim (JPRP) editors will be present to discuss the "indigenous perspectives special issues series" highlighting opportunities for generating new knowledge in psychology from within the Pacific region.

1. Pacific indigenized disaster response and community resilience

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For peoples throughout the Pacific, climate change is felt most vividly through the rise of natural disasters and climate change refugees. People living in Island states often draw strength and inspiration from their own indigenous ways of 'knowing, being and doing' (i.e. knowledge and worldviews) when responding to disasters (natural and/or human-induced). Traditional forms of knowledge and indigenous approaches to facilitating disaster risk reduction

and social resilience receive inconsistent acknowledgement within research and emergency response and disaster management strategies/policies. This gap in research and practice highlights how indigenous knowledge and practices might be adapted to shape disaster response frameworks, inform local and national governance and facilitate regional initiatives. With specific reference to the Samoan Tsunami 2009, initiatives and strategies of ways in which indigenous people have approached disaster response and recovery within humanitarian efforts will be presented. These applied psychological experiences highlight how Indigenous knowledge contributes to holistic approaches to disaster risk resilience.

2. Engagement with Pacific youth and their families

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The Samoan community in Aotearoa New Zealand and abroad pride themselves on their divine designation and relationships to their family, village and community. One's ability to engage effectively with Samoans will provide a pathway for meaningful relationships to be established. My clinical practice as a psychologist and research with Pacific youth has led to proposing an alternative to the way in which we engage with these youths and their families. Firstly, I discuss the Pacific worldview, analyse a clinical model of an interview from a Samoan perspective using the Seitapu framework of Pacific cultural competencies. I will explore how clinical practice in its current form should be adapted within a cultural framework to guide one's genuine engagement with Pacific youth and their families. The purpose of this presentation is to explore and consider how we work with this increasingly complex and diverse group in Aotearoa New Zealand and look at practical ways to build and maintain relationships with this growing population.

3. Protecting Heart and Home: Pacific Ethnic Identity Buffers the Effects of Perceived Discrimination on Wellbeing and Health Satisfaction

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Research on the interaction between perceived discrimination and ethnic identity on psychological wellbeing has shown mixed findings: that ethnic identity can either exacerbate or buffer the effects of discrimination. Here, we test how ethnic identity moderates the effect of perceived discrimination for Pacific peoples in New Zealand across two studies. Study 1 (N = 752) uses a measure of identity developed specifically for Pacific peoples (The Pacific Identity and Wellbeing Scale, Manuela & Sibley, 2015) and shows that high Group Membership Evaluation buffers the effect of discrimination on Pacific familial wellbeing and satisfaction with health.

Study 2 (N = 472) uses a general measure of ethnic identity and again shows the same buffering effect on satisfaction with life and satisfaction with health. Results are discussed under both a stress and coping framework and a Pacific health framework. Furthermore, the results highlight the benefit of using both ethnic-specific and general measures to understand the effects of discrimination for unique groups and understanding the effects of discrimination more broadly.

4. Tongan- specific Indigenous approaches to family violence prevention and intervention

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This presentation will focus on initial themes that have emerged from a scholarship research programme exploring the Tongan indigenous concept of "Fofola e fala kae talanoa e kainga" with Tongan Church ministers and elders. The aim is to drill down into this conceptual metaphor as applied in the family retreat sessions of four Tongan churches selected as part of the 'Affirming Works' Kainga Tu'umalie faith-based family violence prevention and intervention project. This presentation also focuses on prioritising Pacific indigenous knowledge generation by furthering an understanding of how Tongan families connect, engage and relate to the concept of Fofola e fala kae talanoa e kāinga given the cultural hierarchical structure as applied by the cultural model of anga Faka-Tonga. This study forms the basis of my PhD.

Symposium 2.6.3
Room: Atrium AT7

TRENDS IN THE STUDY OF MORAL JUDGMENTS

Chair: Minoru Karasawa
Nagoya University

The study of morality judgment has recently been growing rapidly in many subfields of psychology. Social psychological studies, in particular, have revealed how ordinary people construct their intuitive understanding of what is right and what is wrong with regard to acts by others as well as by themselves. Both cultural specificity and commonality across different cultural communities have been identified by those works. This symposium aims to assemble cutting edge findings from ongoing research projects currently being advanced under various cultural contexts and to discuss future directions of morality research. Matsuo's presentation will discuss the role of culturally shared common grounds in lay understanding of morality. On the basis of cross-cultural data collected in Japan and in the U.S., she will demonstrate how moral violations constructed by participants in one culture are interpreted and misinterpreted by people living in a different culture.

Smith will use data from large online samples collected on www.yourmorals.org to show how individual differences in IND/COL orientation are related to the five Moral Foundations, moral identity importance, and other measures in ways that mirror predictions of cross-cultural differences. Findings open up questions of how voluntary online data can inform hypotheses about culture and morality. Buchtel's presentation will describe lay prototype concepts of excellent moral character from the perspective of Beijing, Hong Kong, and Canadian participants. Analyses find cultural similarities in overarching moral trait categories, but also substantial cultural differences in how these categories are instantiated in specific traits in ways that could negatively affect cross-cultural interaction. Tanaka's study investigates the process of "moral typecasting." People are assumed to have a mental template concerning social events that assigns actors in each event into the relative roles of agents and patients. Her data will illustrate that the vulnerability perceived in a potential victim determines inferences as to suffering experiences of the patient as well as mental states of the agents such as intentionality.

1. Can We "Accurately" Interpret Immorality? Cultural Bases for Shared Representations of Morality

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Other authors: Minoru Karasawa and Vinai Norasakkunkit

Morality not only serves as the standard of right and wrong behavior, but it also plays a central role in people's everyday communication. The current study examined how mental representations of morality violations are shared among Japanese people, utilizing Shweder's three ethics of Autonomy, Community, and Divinity as the judgmental material. First, Japanese and American undergraduates were instructed on the definitions of the three ethical domains and were asked to freely describe situations that they could recollect concerning violations in each domain. Two coders identified those descriptions that matched Shweder's original definitions. From among these "correct" descriptions of violations, 20 situations for each ethic domain were selected, including 10 generated by Japanese and 10 by American participants. These situational descriptions were then subject to the second step of the study, where a separate sample of Japanese college students re-categorized each situation into the three ethics domains. The results showed that Autonomy-violating situations resulted in a greater number of "errors" (i.e., classified into an unintended domain) compared to the other ethical violations, regardless of the place of origin. In addition, the Japanese participants were more accurate in categorizing Japanese-generated (vs. US-generated) situations particularly when they involved the Community ethic. These results suggest that Japanese people share a better-established common ground in interpretations of

Community-related violations, possibly reflecting an adaptive fit into their own culture.

2. An International Study on Individualism, Collectivism, Values, and Moral Identity

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Using the yourmorals.org website, where participants are invited to complete self-report surveys in order to see how their result compares with the population, we collected data from English-speaking participants around the world (78% USA, 22% other nations; Age M=37, SD=15; 47% female) on the four-subscale horizontal and vertical individualism-collectivism (INDCOL) scale, and found relationships between INDCOL and a number of personality and morality scales. Personality and morality scales included the five moral foundations (n=3050), the Adapted Good Self Assessment scale (n=392; Barriga, Morrison, Liau, and Gibbs, 2001), the Schwartz values survey (n=2405), the Behavioral Inhibition and Activation Scale (n=1806, BISBAS; Carver & White, 1994) and other measures. Collectivism, both horizontal and vertical, was strongly associated with importance of a positive moral identity; vertical collectivism was strongly associated with Authority, Tradition, and Conformity Schwartz values, while horizontal collectivism was strongly associated with the Benevolence Schwartz value. Power and Achievement values were strongly associated with vertical individualism. All three of the Binding moral foundations - Authority Respect, Group Loyalty, and Purity - were strongly associated with vertical collectivism. Overall, our results suggest that collectivist values in particular emphasize the importance of a positive moral identity, and that collectivist and individualist cultural orientations are associated with distinct values and moral concerns.

3. Chinese Moral character: Principled vs. Caring, Laws vs. Personality: How universal moral character trait categories reveal cultural differences

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Other Authors: Yanjun Guan, Ning Wang.

Cultural differences in morality concepts may be particularly important for cross-cultural interactions. These studies use lay-prototype methods to describe excellent moral character as viewed by two Chinese groups— participants in Beijing and Hong Kong—that are commonly influenced by Chinese heritage, but diverge in recent cultural influences and spoken language. We describe Hong Kong and Beijing lay prototypes, show that they affect

person judgment and memory, and compare them with Canadian data. Specifically, university-campus recruited participants in Beijing and Hong Kong listed traits of a person with high moral character, and rated the centrality of those traits most commonly mentioned. These central and peripheral traits successfully differentiated judgments of people of high and low moral character, and affected memory of another person's description. Finally, cluster analysis in allowed us to directly compare to previously collected Canadian data (Walker & Pitts, 1998). While the lay Chinese concepts covered universal themes such as being honest, principled, and caring (though with "Chinese characteristics"), in comparison with Canadian data there is less emphasis on confidence, and more emphasis on courtesy, civility, benevolence, and filial piety. Such differences may be especially important for predicting cross-cultural conflict. On the other hand, multidimensional scaling found that virtues were universally perceived as lying on continua of warm-cold and internally-sourced vs. externally-sourced, across Hong Kong, Beijing and Canada data.

4. How Trait Information of Victims Influences the Perception of Harmful Acts

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Transgressions against more vulnerable victims, compared to those against tougher victims, are often perceived to be more purposeful and invite greater blame. We attempted to demonstrate that this enhanced judgment of immorality concerning harm-doing can be due to "moral typecasting" concerning the roles of an agent and a patient. Moral patiency is the perceived capacity to be acted upon in ways that can be evaluated as good or evil. It can therefore be predicted that an incidentally harmful act would be judged to be intentional and therefore immoral to the extent that the victim has a potential to experience pains caused by the act. In an experiment using different moral scenarios, we manipulated the chronic vulnerability of incidental victims and measured inferred intentionality of the actor as well as the intensity of the blame. Consistent with our hypotheses, the results showed that the perceived vulnerability enhanced the perception of the victim's suffering as well as the harm-doer's intention. Consequently, even the same wrongdoing was blamed more harshly when it was enacted toward a more vulnerable victim. The possibility of further research will be discussed with respect to the effect of various attributes of the potential patient.

PROSOCIALITY

Chair: Gian Vittorio Caprara
Sapienza University of Rome

1. When Power Promotes Prosocial Behaviors? The role of Gratitude and Reciprocity

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Gratitude is a positive emotional response and perception. It is not only to the ones who has intentionally given help, but also could be generalized to the nature and the ones who has not directly given help. However, how power influence generalized gratitude and the following prosocial behavior is not clear yet. We hypothesis that powerful people perceive more generalized gratitude, and then behave more prosocial behaviors. And these effects would be modulated by the reciprocity. Two studies were conducted. Results supported the hypothesis. Specifically, it showed that 1) compared to powerless and control group, powerful people perceived more generalized gratitude and behave more reciprocal-based prosocial behaviors. They were more willing to help the ones who helped them; and 2) compared to powerful and control group, powerless people reported less generalized gratitude and then less non-reciprocal-based prosocial behaviors. They donot want to proactively help the ones in difficulties.

Keywords: Power, Gratitude, Reciprocity, Prosocial behavior

2. Reciprocity Belief and Gratitude as Moderators of the Association Between Social Status and Charitable Giving

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This study investigates the effect of social status on charitable giving by individuals. Based on research on economic reciprocity, two psychological mechanisms, i.e., reciprocity belief and gratitude sentiment, are proposed to explain the association between social status and charitable giving. Participants were asked to recall the nature of their money giving as it usually occurs across different types of donations. They also reported their socioeconomic status, degree of reciprocity belief, and level of gratitude. Results showed that social status significantly predicted charitable giving by individuals. As predicted, high-status participants donated more money when they held a stronger belief in reciprocity, whereas low-status participants tended to be

more generous in their donations if they felt more gratitude.

3. The Influence of Donors' Social Class on Their Prosocial Reputation: The Mediating Role of Altruistic Motivation

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Prosocial reputation is the evaluation that prosocial actors acquired regarding his/her prosocial traits. It is related to actors' social adaptation. Current research examines how social class affects prosocial reputation. Three studies suggested that donors social class had significant influence on their prosocial reputation, and this pattern of relationship was mediated by altruistic motivation that people perceived. Study 1 utilized a hypothetical scenario in which a childrens welfare foundation was raising money and manipulated donors social class through income, education and occupation. In addition, we controlled the cost that donors need to pay behind the different donation amount (Make the protagonists donate the same proportion of their annual income). Then, participants evaluated donors prosociality and altruistic motivation. Results suggested that lower social class donor acquired more reputation as a benevolent person. Perceived altruistic motivation mediated the effect of social class on donors prosocial reputation. Study 2 utilized a new hypothetical scenario and controlled the cost that donors need to pay (the same as study 1) as well as set the same donation amount. We replicated this pattern of results that relative to upper class donor, lower class donor was perceived as having higher altruistic motivation and thus be perceived as more generous. Study 3 further demonstrated that when actors had the same cost of donation, peoples focusing on charitable gains of donation (Let people take a minute to consider the actual charitable contribution of donors) moderated the relationship between social class and prosocial reputation. Perceived altruistic motivation could explain the moderation effect. Specifically, the focusing on the charitable gains could enhance perceived altruistic motivation and prosociality of upper class donor, but have no effect for lower class donor. The research shed light on the influence factors and psychological mechanisms that drive evaluations of charitable donors.

4. Positivity

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Earlier studies have led to trace Self Esteem, Optimism and Life Satisfaction to a core component that accounts for a large portion of their common variance. Subsequent studies have led to view at this component, named positive orientation or positivity, as a basic dimension of personality that affects the ways people construe their experiences and that exerts a notable impact in various domains of life. The paper will review most relevant findings attesting to: 1) Generality across cultures of the model tracing Self Esteem, Optimism and Life Satisfaction to a common dimension; 2) The validity of the Positvity's scale across cultures and languages; and 3) The pervasive impact of positive orientation / positivity across domains of functioning including health, work performance and aging.

DAY 3 – 28/08/2017 (MON)

Symposium 3.1.1
Room: Atrium AT2

NEW FRONTIERS IN COLLECTIVE ACTION RESEARCH: ALLIES, EMOTIONS, FAITH, AND NETWORKS

Chair: Winnifred Louis
University of Queensland

The present symposium brings together four cutting edge talks expanding the frontiers of collective action research theoretically and empirically. Manalastas and colleagues consider ally collective action (action by advantaged group members on behalf of disadvantaged groups). Survey data from three countries concerning allies' mobilization to help combat discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, obesity, sexual orientation, and HIV-status, show unexpectedly that anticipated stigma can be a facilitating factor for allies' mobilization. Ochoa and colleagues examine variability in the emotions mobilizing collective action in samples of women reflecting on gender discrimination in three countries. As expected, the baseline and strength of association with collective action differ across countries for anger, shame, and hope as well as emotion control. Yabut and colleagues test the antecedents and consequences of participation in religious collective action in the Philippines. In a sample of Catholic respondents, religious identity was associated with participation in a mass religious celebration called the Traslación, which in turn flowed on to positive outcomes such as collective effervescence, self-esteem, and hope. Finally, using three case studies, Harré presents an analysis of social networks as a theoretical and analytic tool to progress social psychological research on collective action. The speakers thus expand collective action research by expanding the prevalent focus from actors to allies, from anger to other emotions, from political to include religious forms of action, and from groups to intersecting networks. They present the research of 11 collaborating social psychologists from Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Japan. Together, the symposium provides a forum for researchers to participate in and learn about a new collective effervescence of social psychological research on collective action in Asia.

1. Ally Collective Action and Stigma in the Philippines, Japan, and New Zealand

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Other authors: Danielle P. Ochoa, Makiko Deguchi, Tamara Qumseya, & Winnifred R. Louis

Though it can go against their interests, members of advantaged groups may at times act to uplift the conditions of a disadvantaged group and become allies. But what if acting as an ally might lead others to mistake one as a member of a stigmatized group, thereby being subjected to the same stigma in question? The goal of our cross-cultural study was to investigate a potential barrier to allyship in three country contexts, namely, the threat of being misperceived as a member of the stigmatized group. We used the social identity model of collective action (SIMCA; van Zomeren, 2013) in the context of allyship for four stigmatized groups in Asia: sexual minorities, people with HIV, the obese, and in Japan, the Zainichi Koreans. University students in three countries read a hypothetical scenario about discrimination and answered measures for four collective action predictors, namely anger, identification with the stigmatised group, efficacy beliefs about being an ally, and moral convictions, as well as anticipated stigma. Contrary to our main hypothesis, anticipated stigma was positively correlated with ally collective action intentions across all countries. In addition, we replicated the SIMCA in the three countries, with three out of the four variables (anger, identification, and efficacy) predicting collective action as allies. Our findings show that, despite conditions of stigma, allies in the Philippines, Japan, and New Zealand can be made to mobilize on behalf of stigmatized groups.

2. Considering Culture and Extending Emotions in Mobilizing Collective Action

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Anger has been identified as the emotion most associated with collective action. For instance, it has been included as an important predictor in the Social Identity Model of Collective Action (SIMCA; van Zomeren, 2013). However, the acceptability of anger expression and value for emotion control varies across cultures (Mauss, Butler, Roberts, & Chi, 2010). Given such differences, the study examined whether other emotions, particularly shame and hope, can also mobilize collective action for gender equality in different cultural contexts. Likewise, we investigated the role of emotion control values in attenuating the link between emotions and collective action. Women from Japan, the Philippines, and Australia were asked to recall an experience of gender discrimination that triggered either anger, shame, hope, or no particular emotion, and subsequently answered measures of emotion control values and collective action. Indeed, country differences were seen in both baseline levels of emotions, as well as responsiveness to emotion prompts. Whereas anger consistently predicted collective action intentions across the three countries, shame and hope played variable roles across these contexts. Emotion control values likewise contributed to predicting collective action in the Asian

samples. Implications for the study of emotions in relation to collective action will also be discussed.

3. Praying with Others: The relationship among religious identity, religious collective actions, and positive health outcomes

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Previous researchers have demonstrated the important role of identity affiliation in predicting the individual's participation in collective actions (Simon et al., 1998; van Zomeren et al., 2008; van Zomeren, 2013). Correspondingly, the exploration of the role of an individual's involvement in collective actions (Tausch & Becker, 2013; van Zomeren et al., 2012) including religious mass gatherings (Tewari et al., 2012; Hopkins et al., 2015) as a predictor of positive outcomes has been gaining importance in recent years. The present research investigated the role of religious identity among the devotees of the Black Nazarene and their participation in the annual religious mass gathering called Traslación. Furthermore, this study demonstrates how participating in the Traslación is related to positive outcomes such as hope, effervescence and self-esteem. Analyses indicated that religious identity is a significant predictor of participation in the religious mass gathering. Further analysis revealed that both religious identity and participation in religious mass gathering significantly increased the participants' level of hope, effervescence and self-esteem. The results are discussed in relation to the role of religious identity in predicting collective action (participation in religious mass gatherings) and positive outcomes that may be more relevant in a collectivist context like the Philippines.

4. Social psychology in action: Networks as a form of engagement and social change

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Complexity theory suggests that society is made up of numerous interacting forces. These forces exist at all levels of the system and include both macro-level structures such as large scale institutions and micro-level dynamics such as the desire of individuals and small groups to flourish and shape the world around them. Psychology has often struggled to position itself within these levels. Some branches of social psychology focus on the individual and extrapolate outwards to macro-level structures. Other branches, such as critical and community psychology, may leave out the individual altogether in their assumption that people are constructed by the ideologies and institutions

they encounter. In this talk I argue for a form of engaged social psychology scholarship that uses our understanding of the human psyche to create change alongside communities. The underpinning model is that of the network. A network is a loosely organised structure that connects people and interest groups with aligned values. In keeping with complexity theory, networks do not offer a grand theory of change which makes claims about the appropriate scale on which to work, and which members must adhere to. Instead, they facilitate communication and support, giving participants increased licence to discuss, implement and companion the values on which they are based. Three examples will be given of networks I am involved in as an applied social psychologist, all of which are designed to forward "thriving people and flourishing ecosystems": a school sustainability network, a community-based Transition Town and a Sustainability Network in located in a university faculty.

Symposium 3.2.1
Room: Atrium AT1

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR MINORITIES IN JAPAN: COMMUNICATION, EMPATHY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

Chair: Shaoyu Ye
University of Tsukuba

In the last two decades, research issues such as how to communicate with minorities and how to help them form social support networks (SSNs) have received more and more attention in Japan. From the viewpoint of coexisting with others in this global society, being able to better understand and communicate with various minorities is extremely important for us to find effective solutions on these issues. Additionally, up until now, different media usage have different effects on social supports when considering cultural differences and social categories (e.g., Nagano & Fuji, 2016; Ye & Murota, 2016; Ye & Uchida, 2017). Therefore, this symposium aims at discussing the above issues and offering implications including effects of various media usage from the approach of social psychology, cyber psychology, cross-cultural psychology and anthropology. Minority in this symposium refers to racial/ethnic/sexual categories such as international students, Japanese elderly people, people with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), and cyberbullying victims among children, and so on. Through this symposium, we expect to make contributions to relevant research domains at the worldwide level.

Keywords: Minorities in Japan, communication, empathy, social support, media

1. Does media usage promote or inhibit international students' intercultural adaptation in Japan?

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In the last two decades, the number of non-native Japanese residents in Japan has increased dramatically. As of May 1 2015, the number of international students (ISs) in Japan is 208,379 (JASSO, 2016), which is twice as much as the last decade. Traditionally, it is believed that ISs' social support network (SSNs) including more Japanese native speakers help them improve their intercultural adaptation (e.g., Tanaka, 2000). However, it is pointed that ISs used cell phones to make voice calls to those who are from the same countries, which may inhibit their intercultural communication with Japanese people, and therefore, inhibit their adaptation in Japan (Kim, 2003). Since 2008, when the iPhone 3G was first launched, smartphones have become the most popular mobile devices used in Japan, and currently young generations formed more intimate relationship by using multiple communication media based on FTF interactions, than by relying on FTF interactions only. Considering that more and more ISs will come to study in Japan, improving their adaptation is extremely important to their intercultural communication with Japanese people to adapt better in the Japanese society and make contributions to their own career in the future. This talk aims to investigate the relationships between ISs' SSNs and intercultural adaptation in the last twenty years, comparing those formed through face-to-face and those via communication media such as computers, cell phones and smartphones (Internet accessing, voice calls, text messages, emails, etc.). On the basis of the discussions, it is expected to offer implications to the relevant domains.

2. Raising awareness of minority issues in Japan - the ideas and practices of human libraries

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Human libraries are events where actual people are loaned to visitors as "books" to be read. Originated in Denmark at a music festival 16 years ago, human libraries are today held throughout the world. The primary purpose of the event is to foster a space where visitors can meet and talk with various minorities (racial/ethnic/sexual minorities, those with disability or other conditions, etc.), thereby raising social awareness and understanding for underrepresented populations. This paper takes an anthropological approach in examining how human libraries are organized and administered in Japan. Based on fieldwork and interviews, I shed light on the ways in which culturally specific ideas regarding minorities play out in these events, and argue for the significance of these alternative spaces in which individuals' preconceptions and biases are challenged and contested in unique ways.

3. The relationship between elderly people's media usage and subjective well-being in Japan

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With the rapid increase of aging population in Japan, much research concerns elderly people's well-being. However, little has been known about the influence of media usage on their well-being. The study aims to figure out the situation of media usage in Japanese elderly people (i.e. what is their main media tool in communication) and examine the different influences of each media on their well-being. 873 Japanese elderly people aged 75-85yrs participated in this study. We examined their well-being using several scales (Sense of Loneliness, WHO-5 Well-being Index, Life Satisfaction) and their media usage in communication with family and friends. The following results were observed. (a) The main communication ways for elderly people were making telephones (91.9%), meeting through face-to-face (59.2%), sending text messages through regular mobile phones/smartphones (27.6%), and written letter/cards (19.2%), and so on. (b) The well-being (WHO-5 Well-being Index and Life Satisfaction) of using group was found significantly higher than that of the non-using group for telephone, face-to-face interactions, sending text message/emails, and written letter/post-cards. (c) Differences were also found due to gender. These results suggest that electronic communication media especially telephone/mobile telephone has become main communication tools for the elderly people, and the use of telephone/text message influence their well-being, especially their mental health.

4. From majority to minority in school: Effects of cyberbullying victimization in Japan

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With the spread of the Internet and smartphone usage among children, cyberbullying problems among youth have increased. All students, even the popular ones in a class, are always threatened by the possibility of isolation, inescapability, and information-diffusion. Previous studies in psychology have often highlighted the significant harmful effects of cyberbullying victimization. Most children these days are exposed to the risk of becoming a minority by the majority at schools innocently, regardless of racial/ethnic/sexual differences. This presentation presents the results of our studies in Japan on the psychological process and problems among victims of cyberbullying as minorities in a school environment. We will especially focus on the suppression of consulting behavior by victims of

cyberbullying, which causes severe lack of social support and potential escalation of hierarchization among students. Based on these studies, we will also discuss and suggest effective methods of cyberbullying intervention and prevention.

PAPER SESSION 3.3.1
Room: Atrium AT3

POLITICS AND SOCIETY

Chair: Allan B. I. Bernardo
University of Macau

1. Acceptance of Socioeconomic Inequality and Opposition to Redistributive Policies: The Role of Social Dominance Orientation

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The unequal distribution of income and resources between rich and poor has been increasing in most societies since the 1970s. Although many sectors have called more attention to this issue, there is a concern that most people accept this reality as a fact of global development and that people do not push for social and policy changes (e.g., redistributive policies) that would address the inequalities. One way of understanding people's attitudes towards socioeconomic inequality and redistributive policies is by using social dominance theory, a theory that focusses on the maintenance of group-based social hierarchies. Three survey studies with Filipino samples test the relationship between social dominance orientation (SDO) and different attitudes related to economic inequality and redistribution, controlling for the effects of sex, age, meritocracy beliefs, and social desirable responding. Study 1 indicated that SDO negatively predicted feeling disturbed by statements of facts related to socioeconomic inequality ($\beta = -.24$), and that this relationship was mainly among individuals who report higher subjective socioeconomic status (SSS) (moderator effect, $\beta = -.11$). Study 2 showed that SDO was positively associated with economic system justification ($\beta = .35$) and negatively associated with support for exemplars of wealth redistribution policies ($\beta = -.25$); the relationships were not moderated by SSS. Study 3 further showed that when asked to indicate preference between redistributive and non-redistributive policies to help poor people, SDO negatively predicted preference for redistributive policies ($\beta = -.14$), and this relationship was stronger among those who report higher SSS (moderator effect, $\beta = -.14$). The effects of SDO were observed after accounting for the influence of meritocracy beliefs that could explain why some groups of people make more wealth than others. Thus, the results are discussed in terms of how assumptions of social dominance theory extend to socioeconomic grouping marked by increased inequality.

2. Political Participation Model of East Java Citizen from Political Awareness, Political Trust, Social Value Orientation, and Political Attitude Point of View

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Citizen's political participation had not reflected the accomplishment of building a healthy democracy atmosphere. This had been shown by the low political participation. This research's aim is to build political participation theoretic model through political awareness, social value orientation, political trust, and political attitude. This research used quantitative research method. The population of the research is the East Java citizens who have already had vote right in election, while the sample taking was by applying Multistage Random Sampling. As the subject of research, 1250 people were taken from 5 cities which represented the amount of representatives in local council. Data testing and analyzing used Structural Equation Model (SEM) where the theoretical model testing stated fit, while there were both direct and indirect influence between variables to the political participation variable as the result of path analysis. The result of this study showed that political participation theoretic model came from the political awareness, social value orientation, political trust, and political attitude. This result can be used by the Election Commission, political parties, or any other political organizations in order to improve the citizen's political participation by using psychological approach.

3. Looking into the Future: Antecedents of Young Filipinos' Electoral Decisions

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It is assumed that educated citizens use cold cognition (i.e., objective and relevant credentials like past performance, platform, and advocacies) in deciding who they will vote for in political elections. Recent findings, however, indicate that people are swayed heavily by hot cognition (i.e., affectively charged information about candidates). This proposition was tested among Filipino college students

through a set of vignettes that presented mayoral candidates via different frames. The three manipulations included candidate presentations through (c) objective and relevant information, (b) positive affect with negative information, and (c) positive affect with positive information. The sex of the mayoral candidate was also manipulated (male or female) to explore participants' possible bias towards the sex of political leaders. Results indicate that the participants were dissuaded to campaign and vote for those candidates who were presented through the vignettes with some negative information about them. The sex of the candidates did not affect campaign and voting intentions. Adding participants' perceived similarity with the candidates and their opinion on whether voting is a right or a duty as covariates, their intentions to campaign and to vote likewise were significantly lower for when the candidates were presented with some negative information, regardless of sex. Moreover, greater similarity with the candidate and participants' perceptions of voting as a duty acted as significant covariates of intention to campaign. For the intention to vote, however, it was the greater similarity with the candidate that was significant as a covariate. These findings further indicate that even more educated people follow a different type of rationality when it comes to their electoral decisions.

Keywords: electoral decision making, hot & cold cognition

4. Towards a Social and Political Psychology of the India-Pakistan Conflict: A Preliminary Theoretical Framework and Research Agenda

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Research on intergroup relations and conflict is rife within social and political psychology, with hundreds of journal articles published on the topic(s) every year. Within this body of literature, only a small percentage of articles report research dedicated to examining the psychological underpinnings of peace in international conflicts. Furthermore, within this small percentage of literature, virtually no articles report research dedicated to better understanding the psychological bases of the India-Pakistan conflict, even though it has been one of the world's most intractable international conflicts since 1947. This is in contrast to substantial contributions made by the disciplines of history, political science, and international relations to better understand the conflict, and its possible solutions. This literature has highlighted how the persistence of the India-Pakistan conflict is entrenched in discordant national identity constructions – calling for an inquiry into the psychological bases of the rivalry. Drawing primarily on the tenets of social-identity and self-categorisation theories (Tajfel & Turner, 1979; Turner, Hogg, Oakes, Reicher & Wetherell, 1987), but also social representation theory (Moscovici, 2000), the following presentation will put forward a preliminary theoretical

framework for studying the India-Pakistan conflict, and will conclude with an outline of potential research endeavours to this end.

Keywords: India-Pakistan Conflict; International Conflict; Social Psychology; Political Psychology; Social Identity Theory; Social Representations

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS 2

Chair: Angelique Villasanta
Ateneo de Manila University

1. Psychosocial needs of drug users and their families: Implications for Community Based Drug Recovery Support

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Other authors: Nico Canoy, Regina M. Hechanova, Camille Yusay, Wolfgang Linden, & Teodulo Gonzalez

This is a mixed method study examining the psychosocial needs of Filipino drug users and their families. Structured interviews with 48 drug users reveal majority experienced adverse childhood experiences. Although adverse childhood experience was not correlated to dependence, it was correlated with distress that, in turn, was correlated to dependence. First use was reported as early as 11 years and although majority have tried to quit, 40% admitted to have relapsed more than once. Peers were the main triggers of first use however users also cite other reasons such as need for energy for work, escape from family problems, and experimentation. Focused-group discussions with family members suggested a lack of knowledge or denial of drug use. Drug use was reported to have negative impact on both their family members as well as their entire family. Peers were seen as major triggers for drug use however, family members also cited factors related to the family as possible triggers of drug use. The FGD also highlighted participants views on the Philippine's campaign against illegal drugs. The results suggest psychosocial needs of users that can be addressed at the national, community, family and individual level.

2. The two sides of leadership---Ethical leadership and abusive supervision: A comparative analysis of multiple perspectives

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Based on the comparison of leader's ethical and abusive supervision behaviors, which are the two opposite research orientation of leadership, we found that (1) the definition of the two adopted in the previous studies didn't clearly distinguish between subordinate's subjective perception and leader's objective style. (2)Leader's ethical characteristics and ethical models have a durable effect on ethical supervision behavior, however, various factors can effect leader's abusive supervision behavior temporarily. (3)As for mechanisms, both forms of supervision are mediated by LMX and trust, and moderated by power distance and political skills. Furthermore, ethical supervision mainly influences organizational ethical climate and follower's intrinsic motivation,while abusive supervision destroys organizational justice and follower's emotion. (4) Ethical supervision exists some disadvantages though a number of advantages, and in specific context abusive leadership may have some positive effects on certain employees. The author tries to broke the studies based on a static leader's style, and puts forward a dynamic transformation model of leader's ethical supervision and abusive supervision. This paper suggests that future researches explore the operational definitions of the two, discuss them in Chinese cultural context, perform a dialectical analysison the dual effects of the two, and explore the mutual transformation model from a dynamic perspective.

Keywords: ethical leadership; abusive supervision; two sides of leadership; a dynamic transformation model; relationship

3. The Influence of Email Overload on Stress in Indonesia Employee

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Background Almost every office worker can relate to feelings of email overload and stress. Few existing studies attempted to explain psychological factor affect email stress. The amount of e-mail received and sent is positively related to work stress, but how personality and gender have effect on email stress still need to be studied in Indonesia. Research on mitigating this stress needs to be undertaken. Aims and approach The purpose of this study aims to prove that e-mail overload have a moderating role on effects from type D personality and gender on work stress among employee in Indonesia. We used 200 samples from office workers in Jakarta, Indonesia. An online survey was conducted to gather data on the target variables. We used self-report method for measure personality, email overload and stress. A moderated regression analysis was used to test hypothesis in this study. Conclusion Participants with type D personality individually accounted for a significant direct effect on stress. In moderation analysis, email overload as a moderator on effect from type D personality and gender on stress is significant statistically. It shows that woman with type D personality when have a higher email overload will increase stress. These findings suggest that understanding the email overload in company should cover individual differences such as a type D personality to be known for their impact on work stress.

Keywords: Stress, Email Volume, Type D Personality, Gender

4. The Clean and Dirty Metaphors of Moral concepts and its influence on moral judgments

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Othe authors: Ximei Wang & Zhao Liu

We adopted three experiments to explore the psychological reality of the clean and dirty metaphors of moral concepts and its influence and differences of the environment and self clean-dirty metaphors of moral concepts on moral judgments. The results showed that: (1) The clean and dirty metaphors of moral concepts had the psychological reality, specifically, participants' RTs of judging moral words were significantly faster than the RTs of judging immoral words on the clean background, and their RTs of judging immoral words were significantly faster than the RTs of judging moral words on the dirty background. (2) In comparison to the moral dilemma stories presented on the clean background, it was easier for participants to judge more immoral for the leading roles' behavior of the stories in the moral judgment tasks on the dirty background, which revealed the metaphor consistency effects. (3) Compared with the self dirtiness prime condition, participants judged more immoral for the leading roles' behavior of the stories in the moral judgment tasks in the self cleanliness prime condition, which displayed the metaphor compensation effects. (4)Compared with the environment cleanliness prime condition, participants' judgments were more severe for the moral dilemma stories in the self cleanliness prime condition; compared with the environment dirtiness prime condition, participants' judgments were looser in the self dirtiness prime condition. Generally, the results suggest that the clean and dirty metaphors of moral concepts have the psychological reality. The environment and self clean-dirty metaphors influence participants' moral judgments, but have different effects on the moral judgments.

Key words: conceptual metaphor; clean and dirty; moral judgments; metaphor consistency effects; metaphor compensation effects

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PAPER SESSION 3.5.1
Room: Atrium AT6

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DISASTERS AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Chair: Rosnah Ismail
Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences

1. Strengthening family and community resilience in disaster and conflict

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In post major disasters management besides assessing psychological impact for survivors, strengthening family and community resilience from traumatic loss after such catastrophic events is important for optimal recovery. With traumatic experiences, the body, mind, spirit and relationships with other can be wounded. The aim of the study is to assess the psychological impact of traumatic loss situation, and to develop and implement intervention guidelines and model programs to foster family and community resilience. Mixed method was used. Quantitative survey using Resilience Scale 14 item by Gail Wagnild & Young, H.M. (1991) to interview 245 respondents comprised of families, community leaders, youths, and NGOs. Qualitative research through personal observation, in-depth interviews and focus discussions. It consists of semi-structured questions and participatory approach, administered to gather insights from different groups of affected areas. Results revealed five common themes and responses of traumatic experiences after disaster that lead to resilience: 1)Emotion, Feelings, Behavior and Thoughts, 2)Spirituality and belief System, 3)Communication, 4)Social Support and Interaction, 5)Sensitivity to Environmental Factors. Outcomes of study is to develop intervention guidelines and model programs to strengthen family and community resilience for coping and adaptation, and do not suffer long-term disturbances.

Keywords: Family and Community Resilience, Traumatic Loss, Disaster, Intervention Guidelines, Model Programs.

2. An analysis of Philippine government officials' positioning in the wake of typhoon Haiyan

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The case of typhoon Haiyan is an interesting discursive phenomenon as a focal point for analysis. It mirrors the composite of fixed structures in the government and the dynamic discursive interactions among the social actors. The paper makes use of positioning theory specifically Slocum-Bradley's positioning diamond as a lens to explore the interplay of the structures vis-à-vis the dynamic discourse reflected in the utterances of Philippine government officials in the wake of typhoon Haiyan. The paper aims to provide a different perspective in looking at how government officials position themselves and others when presented with a great magnitude of a disaster experience. Newspaper articles from local and national sources served as data corpus. The number of news reports collected covered five time episodes: days before typhoon Haiyan to three years after the disaster. The study made use of a mixed methods approach. Rapidminer software was used in text mining using principal component analysis (PCA) to group together words into sets or components. These components were then used in a qualitative analysis. Storylines were generated to present the changing positions of government officials and other social actors.

Keywords: disaster, discourse, Positioning theory, Rapidminer, typhoon Haiyan

3. Social support and posttraumatic stress disorder in emergency responders: A meta-analysis

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Social support is consistently found to be associated with low levels of posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms in the survivors of disasters and emergencies; however, studies report mixed conclusions in emergency and disaster responders. In this regard, a meta-analysis of 32 studies was done to investigate the different facets of social support in emergency responder groups in relation to PTSD symptoms. Using the random effects model, effects sizes were analysed according to type of social support, source of social support, and type of emergency responder. Analyses generally showed negative associations between social support and PTSD symptoms, with small to medium effect sizes. General support, received support, and social embeddedness were consistently associated with lower levels of PTSD symptoms, along with sources of support

outside of work (e.g., family, friends). Members of the police and the military were also more consistently found to benefit from social support than other responder groups. Recommendations are provided in terms of research and intervention.

Keywords: social support, ptsd, meta-analysis, emergency responders

4. Fukushima nuke disaster as a critical discursive psychologist views it

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The 3.11 Great Eastern Japan Earthquake has caused the accident of the Fukushima No.1 nuclear power plant in 2011. The nuclear disaster has had a huge impact on people and society since then. But psychological researches that investigate suffering of afflicted people are fewer than researches on suffering of the tsunami victims. This paper reflects on the nuclear disaster and its effects from perspectives of discourse analysis and critical psychology. Discourse analysis can scrutinize how versions of realities concerning Fukushima nuke disaster have been constructed by whom and what they have been brought about to subjectivities of people and their lives. The nuclear disaster viewed by a discourse analyst and a critical psychologist is a significant research subject that has unique points below that are worthy to full investigation to understand what nuclear accidents can bring about to us. 1. Ongoing great damage :The stricken nuclear power plant has been causing extensive environmental contamination by radiation. Many people forced to evacuate from their hometown. People faced social disruption suddenly, 2. So called 'objective scientific research' cannot solve controversies concerning health hazards by radiation showing the truth on the accident, 3. Severe disparity of power between afflicted people and those support nuclear power generation, 4. Controversies on changing the basic line of energy policy of the country that has been a background of different versions of realities concerning the nuclear accident, 5. Huge amount of economic cost to handle the disaster and to change the energy policy, 6. Long tradition of governmental policy of nuclear development since 1950s, 7. Effects of international structure of nuclear development including nuclear powers, IAEA, ICRP, UNSCEAR, 8. Effects on safety of nuclear power generation after the accident, 9. Effects on international standards of radiation protection based on finding from Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Chernobyl, and Fukushima.

Keywords: Accident of the Fukushima No.1 nuclear power plant, discourse analysis, health threats, social construction of reality, subjectivity

Symposium 3.6.1
Room: Atrium AT7

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY SHOWCASE SYMPOSIUM

Chair: Liz Jones
Griffith University

The International Association of Language and Social Psychology (IALSP) is a multidisciplinary association that focuses on the intersection between language and social behaviour, using a wider variety of methodologies. This symposium showcases how the work of the Association can make a difference, while at the same time demonstrating the diversity of work by IALSP scholars. The first paper by Sachdev, presents a framework for urban multiculturalism, and discusses the benefits of multiculturalism. Jones' paper looks at how an IALSP approach provides new insights into how to improve interprofessional communication, with the potential to in turn improve patient care. Rogerson describes how student immersion programs create cultural understanding and personal growth in students, while also benefitting communities. Finally, Donahue looks at how a teaching unit Beauty and Culture provided the intellectual challenge befitting a social science course for Japanese students, as well as potentially fostering student self-worth and confidence.

1. Multilingualism in Urban Settings

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This paper focuses on multilingualism in urban settings. It begins with considering the evidence from social sciences in exploring the various benefits (social, psychological, health, etc) benefits of multilingualism. It then introduces and outlines a framework of the vitality of urban multilingualism (VuM) with illustrative data from various cities across Europe, Canada and Australia.

2. Lost in Translation: What gets communicated, to whom, and who decides?

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Other authors: Nicola Sheeran, Bradley Saunders, Rachyl Pines, and Bernadette M. Watson

The current study investigated the role of norms in health professionals' decision-making about interpreter use with low-English proficient patients. Health professionals (HP) in Australia are predominantly English-speaking and are increasingly having to treat patients who may require an

interpreter. Not using interpreters is associated with poor patient outcomes, including increased risk of death, yet they are not always used. Our project drew on the heuristic-systematic processing model and communication accommodation theory to explore decision making processes behind a HP's assessment of whether a patient needed a translator, what type of translator was used, and relationships between type of information (i.e. medical/non-medical), type of translator (i.e. formal/ad hoc), and the status of the HP delivering the communication (i.e. doctor/nurse), as well as the HP's initial orientation. A range of health professionals working in paediatric and newborn care units completed a conversational verbal protocol, which elicited factors influencing decision making around translator use. Interviews were thematically analysed. Findings highlight the role of the HPs initial orientation, and organisational and group norms in shaping the process of accessing translators and how group norms differed by profession. Findings are discussed in terms of the implications for enacting family/patient centred care.

3. Student volunteer immersion experiences: Opportunities for personal growth while making a contribution

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Student immersion experiences increasingly form part of curricula whether short term or semester based exchanges. Some are designed to provide real world experiences in a study area, while others seek to increase cultural understanding and promote personal growth. Other organisations now provide students with a self-funded opportunity to participate in social impact projects in disadvantaged communities that have specific needs around health, water and education. While students make a contribution to the local environment where the immersion experience is located, they are also learning about themselves, how to interact with others and may experience a different way of life. This paper discusses some outcomes from a student immersion program focussed around Bengaluru (Bangalore) India. Undergraduate students pay to participate in a 4 week program where they live in local housing while working on community issues. Working with a local intern who acts as interpreter, issues are identified by some teams (needs analysis) or other teams implement a solution to a problem identified by a previous group. The final team presentations were recorded for later analysis and the data gathered was supported via interviews with team leaders. The outcomes for the communities included educating parents about the importance of infant feeding regimes, the benefits of basic hygiene (hand washing and dental care) and the health benefits of filtered water. What was also apparent was the personal growth of the team members and team leaders. They claimed a greater appreciation for the simple things in

life – challenging their notions of what is really necessary for survival, and gained a better understanding of how well they lived at home. The only concerns vocalised were whether or not they could maintain their new found appreciation in their materialistic home environment.

4. Beauty and Culture: Japanese at a Crossroads about Self-Orientalism

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Presents empirical evidence for the posited Japanese self-Orientalism (Iwabuchi, 1994; Miller, 1982), and its treatment educationally through a teaching unit titled "Beauty and Culture," within such college courses as, intercultural communication, sociolinguistics, comparative culture, and of course social psychology. Beauty pertains to physical attractiveness of the human face and considered if any one particular people is more beautiful than another. The view taken is "no," though contrary to popular belief. So the question becomes a useful intellectual challenge befitting a social science course, as well as potentially fostering student self-worth and confidence. Western globalization has resulted in some Japanese having self-Orientalism, an inverse of the well-known concept of Orientalism by which non-Westerners subordinate themselves with a Westernized alter ego. This act of futility likely results in self-denegation in some way. Because Japanese are relatively shyer than many other peoples [e.g., Carducci & Zimbardo (1995); Zimbardo (1977/1990)], have relatively lower national pride (e.g., Mie, 2014; Sasajima et. al, 2014), and believe in a cultural myth of smallness both in personal stature and in country size (Author, 1998, 2010), one must wonder if academic study of language and culture might suffer. How objective can such study be if Japan is the base? Thus, the presenter, a professional counselor and interculturalist, took up the task, aiming at the root, beauty. Although a sensitive topic, it could reap the greatest reward. How the course unit was structured and related findings are revealed.

MARRIAGE PROCESSES

Chair: Szu-Chia Chang
Shih Hsin University

1. Self-regulation processes of the newlyweds in Taiwan

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Other Authors: Tzu-Chin Chen, Shih-Hsien Kuo, & Jenny Hsiu-Ying Chang

The purpose of this study is to explore the goals and strategies of self-regulation processes of the newlyweds. Through in-depth interviews with fifteen Taiwanese newlywed couples, qualitative data were analyzed by using grounded theory approach. The findings revealed that the self-regulation processes in marital relationship follows the principle of "Zhong-yong", which is defined as a philosophy of life for Chinese that guide deliberation, selection, and execution of action in daily life. The interviewees seek harmony when facing different problems in marital adjustments. When genuine harmony could not be reached, superficial harmony will be pursued instead. In order to achieve relational harmony, various self-regulatory strategies were used depending on the situations involved. For those who were better adjusted as newlyweds, strategies used to reach marital harmony are characterized by holistic information processing and avoidance of extremities in implementation. Gender differences in self-regulation were also found both in goals and strategies.

Keywords: self-regulation, relational harmony, goal, strategy, newlywed

2. Life Satisfaction of Immigrant Spouses from Mainland China in Taiwan

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This study examines what factors affect mainland Chinese spouses' life satisfaction in Taiwan. It develops the theoretical framework combined micro-level factors (personal and family factors) and macro-level factors (social and political factors) in influencing immigrant spouses' life satisfaction. We collected data in Taiwan in 2016 and 293 immigrant spouses from Mainland China participated in a survey. The findings show that family economic conditions and relationships with family members were associated with immigrant spouses' life satisfaction. Social discrimination and political disagreements also affect their life satisfaction. The analyses reveal the importance of the integration into the host society and its role in moderating the effect of the perceived discrimination.

Keywords: immigrant spouses, life satisfaction, social discrimination, political disagreement, China, Taiwan

3. The salience of space and physical geography in regulating the boundaries of Indian romantic relationships in New Zealand

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Other Authors: Janis Paterson and Rhoda Scherman

Considerable scholarly attention has been given to the experiences, challenges, and issues faced by Indian immigrants in Western countries, particularly in the United Kingdom and the United States. Much has been made of the impact of traditional Indian values and worldviews on Indian immigrants, especially where it concerns family life, adjustment to Western social norms, and resolving conflicts between the pressures and demands of both the traditional Indian culture and what is perceived as the "modern" host culture. However, little research addresses Indian attitudes towards love and romantic relationships, an area which has conventionally been characterised by silence, even in immigrant Indian communities and families. In a culture which has promoted arranged marriage as the normative form of spousal selection for several millennia, there have been prohibitions surrounding the "love marriage" and romantic love, and any demonstration of it. Displays of affection between couples in public spheres have traditionally been met with censure, hinting at 1) the importance of space in defining the appropriateness of romantic/sexual behaviours, and 2) discursive constructions of sex and love in Indian culture. This paper will, therefore, focus on some of the findings of a doctoral study that examined Indian attitudes towards love, marriage, and romantic relationships in the New Zealand context, particularly where they concern the physical geography of romantic relationships conducted by Indian adults in New Zealand. Data was collected through interviews and focus groups with Indian adults in New Zealand aged 21-65 years old. Foucauldian discourse analysis highlighted both compliance with and resistance to norms about the (in)visibility of love and sex in private and public spheres. This presentation will examine the problematisation of space, sex, and restraint in Indian romantic relationships, and discuss the implications of resistance—particularly the resistance of young Indian adults in New Zealand.

Keywords: Indian adults New Zealand private and public spaces public displays of affection romantic relationships

4. How do you maintain a relationship from a distance? Maintenance strategies among Javanese long-distance marriage couples

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Long-distance marriages are becoming more common for couples of various cultural backgrounds. However, to date we do not have much insight into the processes in long-distance marriages in non-Western context. This research aims at exploring the experiences of four Javanese Indonesian couples, especially in their maintenance strategies of their long-distance marriages. In-depth interviews were conducted with the participants as couples and as individuals. Using phenomenological analysis, the relational maintenance strategies can be categorized in four context, based on participants' descriptions, namely (1) cognitive context, relational system context, (3) social network context, and (4) cultural context.Specific issues related to cultural and gender role are discussed, and implications for theory, practice, and research are presented.

Keywords: Maintenance strategies, long-distance marriage, Javanese Indonesian couples.

Symposium 3.1.2
Room: Atrium AT2

ON RESPONDING TO RADICALIZATION, TERRORISM, AND IDEOLOGICALLY MOTIVATED ACTION IN AN INDONESIAN CONTEXT

Chair: Mirra Milla
University of Indonesia

Radical Islamic groups in Indonesia are growing and developing more rapidly. These phenomena can be seen with various actions, such as massive social movement and terrorism. In this symposium, we discuss four result studies relate with radical Islamic actions in Indonesia. The first study explain about terrorism action that female suicide bombers involve terrorism because they have lack of personal significant, show an identity motivation and high level consciousness of afterlife realism (mortality salience). The second study explains about how out-group contact including targeted out-groups contact is an important factor to leave terrorism. The third study examine about deradicalization program for terrorism prisoners in Indonesia, this intervention programs focus on reflective thinking and increasing the relation quality between groups. The last study show that how the protest participants on solidarity to Palestian Conflict and Islamic Defence Action "Aksi Bela Islam" in Indonesia involve normative and non-normative action.

1. Reflective Thinking and Positive Intergroup Contact to Support Counter-ideological Narratives in Indonesian Deradicalization Program

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The effectiveness of deradicalization program in Indonesia still faces some problems caused by several factors. Deradicalization program tend to induce resistance among the terrorists since it encompass their ideology, which are densely related to their beliefs and faith (Rabasa et al., 2010). Thus, the deradicalization program in Indonesia seeks to develop the integrated approach that combines counter-ideology program and psychological supports program. We successfully acquired 37 terrorist convicts in Indonesia from 4 different prisons as participants. The counter-ideology program was implemented by using discussion and preaching about religion, while the psychological intervention focused on improving their reflective thinking and to increase the relational quality between groups. The program resulted in better cooperation and better intergroup attitudes among terrorist convicts. The effectiveness depends on the continuity and consistency in maintaining this program.

2. Constructing the afterlife realism on the female suicide bomber in Indonesia

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The study of female suicide bombers in Indonesia becomes interesting because it is a new phenomenon. Most recent study of the motivations of suicide bombers, emphasizing on the interaction between internal factors and environmental factors in the context of groups, organizations, socio-political, and cultural (Kruglanski, 2005). This study aims to explain the dynamics motivations and ideology of female suicide bombers. We use qualitative methods and interpretive phenomenological analysis to analyze the data. Subjects in this study were two young women who have committed and was assigned by recruiter to be suicide bomber in two different places, but failed because they were arrested by police. We use interview and quesionnaire for collecting data, that were conducted in the police detention center. It was found that female suicide bombers have lack of personal for significant, show an identity motivation and high level consciousness of afterlife realism (mortality salience). Both of them also showed high in militant extremist mindset, but low in cognitive complexity on ideological justification. In addition to internal factors of personality, the perceived threat and injustice, also socio-political support become an influential

factor in determining the success of recruitment for suicide bombers.

3. Outgroup Contact in the Process of Leaving Terrorism in Indonesia

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Leaving terrorism is a real thing happened among Indonesia terrorists. Nevertheless, some experts and lay persons never believe that terrorists will leave their groups and its ideology. This study scrutinized about leaving terrorism among Indonesia terrorists and what pushed them to transform to be good persons who have moderat thoughts and refuse terror and violence. This study used qualitative method with interview and literatures review as main tools for collecting data and information. Five members of Jamaah Islamiyah are chosen to be subjects of the study, and about 25 persons of their friends and families were interviewed to be informants. The study confirmed that out-groups contact including targeted out-groups contact is an important factor that pushed subjects for leaving terrorism. Implications of study were discussed.

Keywords: Out-groups contact, terrorism, push factor

4. Collective Action in Indonesian Muslim: From Moral Conviction to Violent Justification

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Since the end of 2016-until 2017 many demonstrations, protests, long march, and petition actions have occurred in Indonesian Muslim. This research consists of two studies that attempt to explain what motivation factors of collective action in Indonesian Muslim. Studi 1 conducted online and paper-and-pencil surveys on 460 Indonesian Muslim students to examine the predictors of the intentions of solidarity collective action on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict issue. Through structural equation modeling, we found that socio-political identity becomes central predictor of normative (peacefully) and non-normative (violence) collective action. In specifically, the non-normative action was predicted by low group efficacy. Group-based emotions are proved not too strongly predict collective action. Study 2 with the issue of Islamic Defensive Action (Aksi Bela Islam) in Indonesia through a qualitative approach. Interviews were conducted with six participants of the Islamic protest. We found that the role of social interaction and the strength of religious issues becomes the determinant of participation in the action. Both of these studies show that in collective action, group identity is a central predictor, other factors that predict collective action

are social interactions and group efficacy. The future research can examine the role of social interaction that not only reveals individual motivation.

Symposium 3.2.2
Room: AT1

INSIGHTS INTO MIGRANT BEHAVIOURS AND EXPERIENCES USING DIFFERENT METHODS

Chair: Amanda Whittal
Jacobs University

The steadily increasing amount of migration and intercultural living in our world today calls for dedicated scientific attention to the topic. Investigating the behaviours and experiences of migrants in various countries, under different circumstances, and using diverse methods, is imperative. Such investigations build the foundation for better understanding these populations, how they function, and how intercultural living can be optimized in central life domains, such as health, social adjustment and participation, work, and everyday interaction, including in the online sphere. This symposium will open a discussion on deepening the understanding of migrant populations, based on research related to health, social adaption, relationships between migrants and host culture members, and communication among migrants themselves made possible by the Internet and social media. The aim is to put forth some of the newest, as well as existing state of the art research, and discuss other perspectives, ideas, criticisms, and findings in this field. The result should be a stimulating scientific exchange, in which all participants can gain further insights, as well as further ideas in terms the most crucial areas that should be targeted by research in the near future.

1. Acculturation orientation as a method for understanding immigrant health and behaviours

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Increasing immigration calls for methods to empirically examine and understand how to facilitate the best functioning of such populations. Among the myriad of important aspects to consider, health is one of high significance. Acculturation orientation (AO) provides a potential avenue for empirically examining relevant interrelations with immigrant health. AOs are measured based on the degree of cultural maintenance and contact an immigrant maintains within a host society. Many studies have both utilized and criticized this measurement method. This paper seeks to acknowledge its challenges, while highlighting its practical usefulness for understanding health behaviours and quality of life. Methods: Online survey data was collected from culturally diverse students

(N=84) in Bremen, Germany to build on and compare to previous studies with AO and immigrant populations in Canada (N=171). Linear regressions examined links between AO, health behaviours and quality of life. Structural equation modeling (SEM) investigated findings more deeply in the domain of physical activity. Results: Interrelations were found between AO, health behaviours and quality of life. Integration played a role in physical activity self-efficacy, which is important for behaviour. Discussion: AO relates to health behaviours and quality of life. It presents both a relatively straightforward concept and a complex empirical structure. Despite such challenges, it can be empirically measured and used. In light of this, when interpreted with contextual awareness, it provides a valuable practical tool that can aid in enabling increased understanding of growing immigrant populations.

2. Social representations in social media: The construction of migration within the Facebook community platform

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Globalization and unprecedented technological advancements have led to the widespread use of the Internet and various social media in our everyday lives. These contemporary media in turn have altered the ways by which we interact with each other and come to form social representations (Moscovici, 1988, 1984/2001), or our shared understandings of the world around us. This research looks at the late-modern transformations of social representations by exploring social media as virtual public spheres — digital sites of meaning-making, identity construction, and practice in highly networked 21st century societies. Specifically, the project addresses the following queries: (i) What are the social representations of migration constructed by migrants as they interact in their online community? and (ii) How are these constructions of migration enabled and constrained by the social media platform? To answer these questions, the study employs a digital ethnographic approach. In particular, the project's methodology focuses on Facebook as the social media platform and 'research base', migration as the object of social representations, and Filipinos as the sample group. Preliminary results and analysis are discussed in relation to a participatory agenda in social psychology, and the use of digital techniques and social media platforms to unpack and aptly reflect contemporary ways of collaborative meaning-making.

3. Pathways for successful adjustment between expats and international students

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Intercultural contact is increasing between China and the international community. More foreign companies are sending expats to China and international students are studying here at increasing levels. Unfortunately research is lacking on these two new migration groups and what remains unclear is how a successful sojourners utilizes social support to enhance psychological and sociocultural adjustment. To answer these questions, the researchers collected data from 117 expats and 155 international students around Mainland China. A meditational model was constructed predicting sociocultural and psychological adjustment. Researchers found that people who are discriminated against are likely to have low levels of sociocultural and psychological adjustment, but social support mediates sociocultural and psychological adjustment outcomes. Instrumental and emotional support varied by type of sojourn and pathways revealed a unique process for which expats and international students differ in their needs for perceived social support. This research offers some new insight into the relationships between expat and international student adjustment. Training programs can benefit for helping expats and foreign students in their adjustment. This presentation will conclude with contributions, research limitations and next steps for further understanding the psych-social process foreigners in Chinese cities.

PAPER SESSION 3.3.2
Room: Atrium AT3

SOCIAL STRUCTURE & SOCIAL EQUALITY

Chair: I-Ching Lee
National Chengchi University

1. The debate of public discourse on marriage equality in Taiwan: Effects on young adults

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Marriage equality has been legalized in over twenty countries that allow for same sex couples to enjoy at least some legal rights; however, none of such countries is in Asia. The current research investigates 1) the content of public discourse on marriage equality and 2) how the public discourse may have affected young adults in terms of their subjective well-being. Two studies were conducted in Taiwan. In the first study, news stories from 1994 to 2015 published in four major newspapers in Taiwan were content analyzed. The analysis of 808 news stories revealed that arguments for and against marriage equality were largely similar over time. Furthermore, arguments against marriage equality in Taiwan were also observed in arguments against marriage equality in UK (Jowett, 2014). Furthermore, an experimental study was conducted with

arguments for and against marriage equality, along with a control condition (i.e., food safety). Forty-two pairs of young adults with different sexual orientations (heterosexual vs. LGBs) were recruited. The findings suggest that 1) LGBs reported lower subjective well-being than their heterosexual counterparts before the manipulation, and 2) after the manipulation, the LGBs who read a news story featuring arguments against marriage equality reported lower subjective well-being in comparison to those who read either a news story featuring food safety or a news story featuring the arguments for marriage equality after controlling for their pretest subjective well-being scores. No such differences were observed among the heterosexual individuals. The findings of the two studies suggest that the debate of marriage equality is a worldwide phenomenon in which the opponents (and perhaps the proponents) may use arguments from abroad. Furthermore, the arguments presented by the opponents are hurtful to the LGB young adults and should be taken seriously. Suggestions were offered to assist constructive debate over the marriage equality issues.

Keywords: same sex couples, LGBs, subjective well-beings, public discourse arguments

2. Redeeming the Beaming Rainbow: Counseling Cases of Sexual Abuse against Homosexual Males in the Philippines

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This paper is an erudite and rigorous documentation of a psychological counseling practice with three homosexual males studying in college who suffered from a serious sexual abuse: two of those occurred inside the University and the other was from the outside. Cognitive-Behavior Therapy served as a counseling framework by using its techniques such as cognitive restructuring: identifying, evaluating & responding to automatic thoughts; modifying core beliefs; and homework. 8-10 counseling sessions were conducted with the aim of helping he clients transcend their awful experiences. As a glaring note, the collective impact of stigmas (e.g., gays are sex oriented) and heterosexism are some of the factors that seemed to aggravate internalized homophobia among perpetrators and people around the clients and even the clients themselves. In addition, these factors exacerbated the experiences of the clients of sexual abuse. Due to this trying situation and judgmental attitude from the people around them, they felt extreme self-degradation and perceived derogation from others which significantly affected their psychological well-being. The counseling conducted seemed to have qualitatively contributed to their transition but other factors are worth looking into. As a male counselor handling LGBT clients, it is an essential reflection that embracing one's anima is very helpful in gaining emphatic attitude and understanding that are vital in any

counseling procedure. This experience and data herein are valuable information in further developing an indigenous or local LGBT-affirmative counseling techniques which the counselor/author himself is aiming to subject into further scientific investigation and scrutiny.

Keywords: LGBT Psychology, Counseling, Gender Studies, Stigma, Heterosexism

3. Social Class-Based Freedom and Constraint: A Qualitative Study on the Social Class Context of the Rich and the Poor

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Psychological studies on social class have often explained and attributed the differences in psychological and physiological outcomes among classes to disparities in living conditions and life experiences. For example, the life context of lower class individuals is characterized as full of "threat, uncertainty, and constraint," whereas the life of upper class individuals as having more "freedom, control, and choice." But how exactly are these constraints experienced? In what aspects of life do they manifest? The present study sought to explore these differences in social context of adolescents from the upper and lower classes in the Philippines. Focus group discussions were conducted with adolescents aged 15 to 17 years from upper and lower class families to explore how social class shapes the context in which they develop. Findings indicate that among the common areas in which adolescents experienced either freedom and choice or constraint relative to their family's socioeconomic status were: organization of daily life, concern about food and other basic needs, use of money, responsibilities at home, obligation towards the family, leisure time with friends, leisure time with family, and education and career opportunities and options. In each of these areas social class differences are manifested. In terms of organization of daily life, upper class adolescents refer to having control over their own time and doing whatever they feel like at the moment; lower class adolescents' day-to-day routine tend to revolve around house chores and responsibilities at home. These findings support the assumed differences in life experiences between classes and provides future researchers with concrete aspects of life that can be explored when looking at later psychological outcomes. Prospect for the development of a measure of social class-based experience of freedom and constraint is also discussed.

Keywords: adolescence, social class, social cognitive perspective, qualitative research

4. The Effect and Mechanism of Residential Mobility on Pro-environmental Behavior

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Both the increasing residential mobility and environment protection are concerned issues in the society. Residential mobility spurs humans to change the strategies of interaction between humans and environment; and pro-environmental behavior is an important embodiment of this interaction. However, there is still unknown whether residential mobility brings changes in pro-environmental behavior and what's the psychological mechanism underlying. From the socioecological psychology perspective, this paper designed four studies to answer these questions. Exploring from the macro level, study 1 found regional residential mobility was negatively correlated with regional pro-environmental performance. Combining both the macro level and individual level, study 2 found regional residential mobility negatively moderated the positive effect of education on individuals' environmental attitudes. Study 3, including study 3A and study 3B, explored the questions from the individual level. The former found individuals' state of residential mobility was negatively correlated with environmental attitudes and place attachment played a mediation role in this relationship, while the latter found individuals' history of residential mobility was negatively correlated with environment-oriented behavior and efficacy of environmental management and future orientation could mediate the relationship between residential mobility and environment-oriented behavior. Study 4, including study 4A and study 4B, manipulated residential mobility to clear the causality; and as a result, study 4B found the individuals in the high (vs. low) residential mobility group showed less pro-environmental attitude and future orientation play a mediation role in the process. Finally, we had a discussion from the view of interaction between humans and environment, referring both residential mobility's impact on humans' minds and behaviors and the psychological and behavioral change's impact on natural environment in turn.

Keywords: Residential mobility, Pro-environmental behavior, Place attachment, Future orientation

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PRO-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Chair: Christian Chan
The University of Hong Kong

1. Perceived Entitativity Moderates the Effect of Perceived Competence on Intergroup Forgiveness

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Multiple factors influence the reconciliation process after an intergroup conflict. In this paper, we focused on the role of social cognition, in particular, stereotype content and entitativity. Across two studies we examined perceived entitativity of an offending group as a moderator in the effect of perceived competence on intergroup forgiveness. In Study 1, Hong Kong residents (N = 244) read a summary of the 2010 Manila Hostage Crisis. The participants then rated the extent to which they perceived Filipinos as warm, competent, and entitative, and the extent to which they forgave them for the incident. An ordinary least squares analysis revealed a significant interaction between competence and entitativity in the prediction of forgiveness. Simple slopes analysis of this interaction revealed that competence was positively associated with forgiveness when Filipinos were considered low in entitativity (1 SD below mean entitativity), B = .40, p = .03, but not when they were considered high in entitativity (1 SD above mean entitativity), B = -.06, p = .70. In Study 2, we experimentally manipulated the perceived entitativity of Filipino officials. Participants were randomly assigned to read a passage that described Filipino officials as highly cohesive (high entitativity condition; n = 52) or lacking cohesion (low entitativity condition; n = 51). Following the entitativity manipulation, participants were reminded of the Manila Hostage Crisis and read an apology ostensibly provided by Filipino officials. Participants then completed measures of entitativity, warmth, competence, and forgiveness. An ordinary least squares analysis revealed a significant interaction between competence and entitativity in the prediction of forgiveness. Simple slopes analysis revealed that competence was positively associated with forgiveness in the low entitativity condition, B = .85, p = .07, but not in the high entitativity condition, B = -.14, p = .61. We discuss these results in terms of the potential influence of group perception on intergroup reconciliation.

Keywords: intergroup conflict, forgiveness, group perception, stereotype content, entitativity

2. Forgiveness: Self-Forgiveness in Males Victim of Violence

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In Indonesia, a man was identified as a strong figure, independent, and mighty. At the moment that a man being a victim of violence based on ethnic or domestic violence, they tends to be assumed as a spiteful figure, which is affect on their reaction to give sorry to an offender thus they do difficult to commit with self-forgiveness. This study attempts to obtain how forgiveness occurs and particularly in males that was being a victim of ethnic violence and domestic violence. Furthermore this research wants to know how they describe self-forgiveness. Subject in this research is a male who exposed to violence among his ethnicity and a male who exposed to domestic violence. Qualitative method with study case approach is using to get an explanation about forgiveness and self-forgiveness in males victim of violence.

Keywords: forgiveness, self-forgiveness, male, ethnic violence, domestic violence, violence victims

3. How Ethnicity and Social Motives Cause Forgiveness? Quantitative Study of Forgiveness based on Participants' Ethnicity

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The present research explores an ethnicity and social motives toward forgiving behavior (interpersonally expressed forgiveness) when a victim forgives transgressor. It will predict that victims who have the same ethnicity with transgressor will have bigger potential or not to forgive than those who have the different ethnicity with transgressor. Instruments of this research are hypothetical scenarios, Social Motives Inventory (Takada & Ohbuchi, 2004) and Transgression-Related Interpersonal Motivations Inventory (TRIM 18; McCullough et al., 2006). Participants were asked to read the two hypothetical scenarios depicting individuals who were victimized, imagining themselves as the victim, and choose the item which representing their reaction. Then, participants will complement Social Motives Inventory and TRIM 18 Inventory. Social Motives inventory consists of seven subscales that are sympathy, generosity, maintenance of relationship, maintenance of social harmony, stress reduction, need for acceptance, and protection of identity. The TRIM 18 Inventory consists of three subscales that are avoidance motivation, revenge motivation, and

benevolence motivation. Discussion focuses on the participants' reactions and motives to forgive the transgressor, either the same ethnicity or not.

Keywords: ethnicity, forgiveness, social motives

4. Prosocial Autonomous Motivation Enhances both Giver's and Receiver's Prosocial Behavior

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Prosocial behavior is defined as voluntary behavior intended to benefit another. Prosocial actions can derive from diverse motives. Self-determination (SDT) theory suggests that behaviors vary with respect to how autonomous or self-motivated they are. From SDT research, two broad forms of prosocial motivation arise. Autonomous motivation concerns prosocial actions that are motivated by interest and personal values. Controlled motivation refers prosocial actions that are motivated by external rewards or self-imposed pressure. Based on SDT, the current studies discussed the impact of the prosocial autonomous (vs. controlled) motivation on both prosocial giver's and receiver's prosocial behavior and discovered respective underlying mechanisms. Study 1-3 tested the effect of prosocial autonomous motivation on giver's prosocial behavior and explored the mediating role of basic psychological needs satisfaction. Study 1 used a questionnaire method to assess daily relationships between giver's prosocial autonomous motivation, basic psychological needs satisfaction and prosocial behavior. In study 2, we manipulated prosocial autonomous (vs. controlled) motivation by hypothetical scenarios, then measure subsequent basic psychological needs satisfaction and prosocial intention. Study 3 examined the effect of prosocial autonomous (vs. controlled) motivation on prosocial behavior using a recall paradigm. Findings support the idea that autonomous motivation enhances helper's through greater basic psychological needs satisfaction. In Study 4 and study 5, we combined questionnaire method with experimental design (hypothetical scenario) to explore the effect of prosocial autonomous (vs. controlled) motivation on receiver's prosocial behavior and explored the mediating role of gratitude. The results showed that giver's autonomous motivation increases receiver's prosocial behavior via grater gratitude. The current studies highlighted the roles of prosocial giver's autonomous motivation in the spread of prosocial behavior. The following studies intended to examine whether receiver's personal trait (i.e., regulatory focus) might moderate the effect of giver's motivation on receiver's response.

Keywords: Prosocial behavior, Prosocial Motivation, Self-determination Theory, Autonomous Motivation, Gratitude

PAPER SESSION 3.5.2
Room: Atrium AT6

WORK AND AUTHENTICITY

Chair: James Sun
University of Auckland

1. Meaningful Work: Re-conceptualization and validation of a scale

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This study aims at exploring the meaning of MW in Chinese organizational context, and revising the existing scale to explore the structure and content of localized measurement of MW. 362 statements were generated from the semi-structured interviews with 43 Chinese employees, and 41 items were remained after nominal group discussion. The preliminary questionnaire was developed by combining these items with the translated items from English literature and consisted of 69 items. We define the MW as "a subjective experience of the person for the value, purpose and significance of his work, with the feature of positiveness, dynamism and comprehensiveness". Three samples were used in exploratory, confirmatory and nomological study. Principal component analysis with varimax rotation was conducted and resulted in 7 factors with 31 items. These 7 factors were named as "Satisfaction, Impact, Cohesion, Life-support, Autonomy, Reality and True-self", with the 67.56% cumulative explained variance. Confirmatory factor analysis showed the one-order 7 factor model has the best goodness of fit as well as cross-group validity. Both the scale and sub-scale have acceptable internal consistency. Study 3 demonstrated that 7 factors were moderately correlated and the MW scale has good convergent and divergent validity in a way that it was positively correlated with intrinsic work motivation, work engagement, job satisfaction and life satisfaction, negatively correlated with work burnout and resign intention after controlling common method bias. The regression analysis showed that the MW scale has good incremental validity and adds significant portions explanations for the variance of job satisfaction, life satisfaction, work engagement, work burnout, and resign intention. Our research enriched the conceptualization of MW. We further interpreted the meaning of MW in a Chinese context. The revised scale had good psychometric properties and stable factor structure, which provides valid instrument for future research. Future directions are discusses.

Keywords: Meaningful work; Meaning of Work; Scale Revision; Chinese context

2. Steps Towards Intercultural Mindset: Transformation of Two Japanese Female Students

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This presentation introduces case studies of Japanese university students, which were drawn from a larger-scale study of student transformation through intercultural learning opportunities. They participated in two intercultural projects in Japan. One was a three-day retreat where American and Canadian staff members interacted with students in English. Another was a joint presentation where Japanese and international students showed short videos that they created and exchanged face-to-face feedback. Ethnographic data was collected through participant observations and classroom records for three months and informal interviews. The students' transformation was analyzed by the Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity (DMIS) (Bennett, 2004, 2013). The students, who had little experience with non-Japanese people, underwent massive culture shock and almost refused to communicate with English speakers at the beginning. Their attitudes gradually shifted towards higher level of intercultural sensitivity through meeting international students who tried to communicate with them in Japanese, despite their limitations. Key factors that influenced their intercultural sensitivities were the strong personal connections that they formed with the international students, comparisons between Self and Other, and the power balance maintained by the language (English or Japanese).

Keywords: Intercultural sensitivity, Intercultural encounter, Culture shock, Japanese university students, Self and Other, English as a Foreign Language (EFL).

3. Authenticity – An empirical social psychological investigation

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Authenticity is defined as knowing one's feelings, beliefs, and thoughts and acting according to them (Harter, 2002). Studies show that high levels of authenticity are correlated with high self-esteem, positive affect, and hope for the future and thus it is important for mental health. Since people are acting in various social roles, the question is: Can differing - maybe even contrary – behavior in different roles and situations still be seen as authentic? So far the construct of authenticity is predominantly measured by self-report (Harter, 2002). This causes common problems of deception. Participants can either fake their reports – for example because of impression management as

authenticity is a social value – or be unaware of their falsification – e.g. due to of a lack of introspective ability. To avoid this problem, the presented study examines authenticity reports indirectly. It is expected that cognitive dissonance is shown, if participants distort in an established questionnaire by Wood, Linley, Maltby, Baliousis and Joseph (2008). Cognitive dissonance is examined by mood and attitude measures (Elliot & Devine, 1994). Furthermore participants in the experimental group are pointed out to their own differing behavior in divergent social roles, whereby cognitive dissonance is measured again. The results of a large scale online-study are presented, including a theoretical discussion about the extent of self-reports as valid for capturing authenticity.

Keywords: authenticity; deception; cognitive dissonance.

4. Collective Futures after One Country, Two Systems: Projections about Macau in 2050 Influence Present-day Behavior Intentions Supporting Social Change

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The collectivist futures model assumes that current actions supporting social change are influenced by people's projections of how social change would impact on society and the people in these societies. This study looks into the case of Macau's Special Administration Region status, which would end in 2049, and which means that Macau would be administered completely by the People Republic of China (PRC). The participants (N=308, all Macau local university students) were directed to think about Macau society in 2050 (one year after turnover to PRC) using a series of question. They then rated how this future society in terms of societal-level dysfunction and development (e.g., inequality, corruption, education, health), people's trait (warmth, competence, morality), their values (e.g., conservation, self-transcendence, openness, self enhancement), and they also rated their individual/personal well-being. Finally, they were asked to indicate the likelihood that they would engage in behaviors at the present time, which included behaviors that promote specific forms of societal change in Macau (e.g., joining anti-corruption movement, urging Macau government to prioritize Macau citizen for employment opportunity, signing petition to continue the implementation of One Country, Two Systems). Correlation and regression analyses indicated that projections about societal dysfunctional in 2050 consistently positively associated predicted present day behavioral intentions. Future projections about Macau people's trait and value dimension positively associated with the intention to support anti-corruption programs in Macau, but negatively associated with the intention to maintain the One Country, Two systems in Macau and to urge prioritizing locals in employment. In all behavioral

intentions, projections of collective futures were stronger predictors than projections of personal well-being. Implications for social change theories, political communication, and policy design are discussed.

Keywords: Collective futures, dysfunctional society, personal well-being, social change, Macau.

Symposium 3.6.2
Room: Atrium AT7

MONEY AND FREEDOM: THE 2015 AASP SUMMER SCHOOL PROJECT ON THE LIVING WAGE

Chair: Stuart Carr
Massey University

Working poverty has become a significant global and regional issue for human development under the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This symposium presents key findings on the Living Wage as a solution to a working poverty in Indonesia and the Philippines. Using a Feminist Narrative Analysis as theoretical lens, the first presentation explores the lived experiences of the Filipino women in and out of extreme poverty. The second presentation assess the role of gender as a moderator of the linkage between wage and turnover intention in low-income works across regions of Indonesia. The third presentation extends the linkage to includes closing the capability gap and how it may impact on organizational behaviour citizenship. In the last section, we invite a discussant to elaborate the theoretical and practical implications of the findings in a broader framework of the UN's SGDs, particularly the eradication of working poverty.

1. Life Stories and Narrative Analysis to Understanding Extreme Poverty in the Philippines

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We draw our attention to the lived experiences of poverty in response to criticisms that most work on poverty reduction is seen through the lens of non-poor development experts. Policies for the poor often focus on financial and material aspects but often leave out the non-material realities and experiences of poverty and homelessness (UN Concept Note-eradicating poverty 2016). We also recognize how individuals' experiences of vulnerabilities and lack of freedom are not homogenous. Women in particular those living in extreme poverty, experience multiplicative disadvantages brought upon by one's gender, intersecting with psycho-social issues; gender

based violence, employment conditions, health conditions, inaccessibility of social services and support and or knowledge of such services. Addressing these critical issues, our study proposes the following question; how do the Filipino women in and out of extreme poverty perceive their lives? To answer this question, we use Feminist Narrative Analysis as theoretical lens. The goal is to interview 3 homeless women and 3 women in the governments Conditional Cash Transfer program who experienced extreme poverty in Manila. We hope that our finding will contribute to the development of an understanding to the conditions and timing that are critical for interventions to prevent homelessness in women. Through the use of a feminist psycho-social method, the study will provide an in depth analysis of the lives of these women and how the environment they live in shape them as well as the roles they play in shaping their lives (Cohler 1988; Josselson and Lieblich 1993). This study may inform the macro-level societal goals and frameworks for poverty alleviation in the Philippine.

2. Wage, a sense of Decent Work, and turnover intention among low-income garment workers in Indonesia: When and how gender matters

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The UN have stressed the importance of Decent Work, Gender Equity, and Living Wages for enabling the eradication of working poverty. Yet we know very little about their psychology at work. This study explored the following questions: (i) does gender moderate the linkage between wage-level and turnover intention among low level garment workers? And if so, (ii) what psychological mechanism explains the relationship? To answer these questions, we conducted a survey among N=278 low-waged workers in the garment and textile industry across regions in Indonesia (167 females, 111 males). Using a mediated moderation approach: (i) Gender significantly moderated an interaction between wage level and turnover intention, with the wage-turnover function forming a significant sigmoidal pattern of rise-pause-rise, which nonetheless stopped short actual intention to leave, especially for women workers. This gendered effect (ii) disappeared when we controlled for a sense of decent work on turnover intention (a mediated moderation model), suggesting that the difference was less due to gender per se and more attributable to the nature of the work being performed by each (perceptibly less decent for men). Drawing from the living wage theory, the value-expectancy and sex-role theory, the theoretical, practical and above all perhaps, ethical implications of our findings will be discussed further in our presentation.

3. Expanding the capability framework: Determining the relationships among income, capability gap, and organization citizenship behaviors

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Inadequate income limits one's capabilities or the opportunity to exercise freedom to be and to do whatever one values (Carr et al., 2015; Sen, 1999). This study proposes a measure that determines capability gap – operationally defined as the difference between what one values and what one perceives as attainable, as well as determines the relationship between capability gap and desirable organizational behaviors (i.e., Organization Citizenship Behaviors that benefit individuals in the workplace or OCB-I). A set of 11 capabilities or valued domains were first identified based on well-being indicators culled in the Philippine context (housing, employment, savings, social relationships, leisure, physical health, psychological health, spirituality, access to information, political participation, and government performance). Five hundred middle and low income workers that were randomly selected from eleven communities in the Philippines participated in the survey. Repeated measures ANOVA revealed that (1) physical health and leisure were rated as the most and least important domains, respectively, for a good life; (2) freedom to exercise spiritual life and having savings were rated as the most and least attainable domains, respectively, based on their current income; and (3) savings and spirituality were respectively perceived as having the highest and lowest capability gap. Based on regression analysis, capability gap accounted for greater variance in OCB-I scores over and above monthly income, controlling for demographic and work-related control variables; the higher the capability gap of the employees, the lower their reported OCB-I. Some implications of the findings are discussed, with particular attention to (1) the potential viability of capability gap as a psychological construct and indicator of well-being in the workplace; (2) future investigations on specific capability gap indicators and their influence on workplace performance; and (3) poverty reduction efforts through the implementation of living wages.

PAPER SESSION 3.7.2
Room: Atrium AT8

PHILOSOPHY AND MINDFULNESS

Chair: Jen-Ho Chang
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1. The flexible effect of Buddhist mindfulness on cognitive control

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Based on the dual systems of the cognitive control model, the attainment of improved well-being requires both reactive and proactive cognitive control modes. However, previous studies have shown that adults are guided by top-down cognitive control — as opposed to reactive control — which interferes with the ability to learn new skills and consequently leads to an inflexible mindset (including tendencies such as confirmation bias). The present study proposes that Buddhist mindfulness can be a means of balancing this cognitive control system by focusing on the present moment without judgment, thereby encouraging individuals to be more flexible in using both the reactive and proactive control modes. We used the AX version of the Continuous Performance Test to display the reactive and proactive control modes, and the results revealed that both more mindful individuals (study 1) and those in a brief Buddhist mindfulness intervention group (study 2) performed better with both reactive and proactive control, whereas in individuals with less mindfulness (study 1) and those in the control groups (study 2), proactive control dominated. Our findings support the idea that Buddhist mindfulness enhances both reactive and proactive control, which leads to flexible cognitive control performance.

Keywords: Mindfulness, psychological flexibility, cognitive control

2. Suffering a Loss is Good Fortune: Myth or Reality?

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The traditional Chinese dogma"吃亏是福" (Suffering a Loss is Good Fortune) apparently "sails close to the wind" with respect to materialism. An intriguing question raised is whether this dogma, which is not logical according to economic rationality models, continues to work in the materialistic society of China. To address this concern, we developed a celebrity-anecdote-based scale to measure "Chikui" (Suffering a Loss) likelihood and found that 1) a person with higher scores on the Chikui Likelihood Scale (CLS) was more likely to report higher scores on SWB (Subjective Well-Being) and the SEI (Socioeconomic Index) for the present and 2) the genuine current SEI could be positively predicted not only by current CLS scores but also by retrospective CLS scores recalled for the past, and the predictive effect is enhanced with increasing time interval. Our findings suggested that "Suffering a Loss is Good Fortune" is not a myth but a certain reality.

Keywords: materialism; suffering a loss; anecdote-based scale; socioeconomic index; subjective well-being

3. A Comparison of Peoples' Responses Related to Wisdom and Significant Life Learning in the East and West

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This study compares the responses of people from the East and West concerning their displays of wisdom and the relations between their wisdom and significant life learning. Study 1's sample consisted of 475 participants from Taiwan, while Study 2's sample consisted of 298 participants from the U.S., Canada, UK, and New Zealand. Participants responded to a questionnaire consisting of both open- and close-ended questions asking about (a) their displayed wisdom, (b) their most significant learning experience, and (c) the relation between the two. The questionnaire had an irreversible-flow design: once completing a part of the questionnaire, participants could not return to it. The Study 1 questionnaire was advertised online while the Study 2 questionnaire was posted online through Amazon Turk. Participants had to be at least 20 years old. Upon collection, participants' responses from Study 1 were evaluated for wisdom by two Taiwanese raters; responses from Study 2 were evaluated by two Caucasian raters. Western participants gave their own displays of wisdom significantly higher rating for wisdom when compared with the Taiwanese participants, whose displays of wisdom received higher wisdom scores from the raters. Participants' responses were also analyzed based on (a) the theoretical definition of wisdom (i.e., encompassing cognitive integration, embodying action, and positive effects for others and self) and (b) the reasonableness of the relation between the two experiences that the participants proposed. For the responses which fulfilled both criteria, the Taiwanese and Western samples differed in the frequencies of different types of relations between displayed wisdom and significant life learning. While the Taiwanese reported more that significant life learning led to wisdom, Westerners reported more that learning is a part of wisdom and wisdom is a part of learning.

4. Paglaum Nga Tinago: The effect of art therapy among the children in conflict with the law

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Advisor: Jonash Durano, RPm, RGC

This study aimed to see the effects of Art therapy to the children in conflict with the law's self-Kaugalingong mitna (self-concept), katilingbanong kaugalingon (social-self), kaugalingong bili (self-esteem) and kaugalingong pag-bangbang (self-regulation). The study found out that all of the respondents during the Pre-test session had low levels of on the components of Self: Kaugalingong Mitna (Self-Concept), Katilingbanong Kaugalingon (Social Self), Kaugalingong Bili (Self-Esteem), and Kaugalingong Pag-bangbang (Self-regulation). Furthermore, the study found that respondents during the Posttest session had increased in all components of the Self: Kaugalingong Mitna (Self-Concept), Katilingbanong Kaugalingon (Social Self), Kaugalingong Bili (Self-Esteem), and Kaugalingong Pag-bangbang (Self-regulation) from below average to average except for the Katilingbanong Kaugalingon (Social Self). Finally, the study found that there was a significant difference between the Pre-test and Post-test of the Children in Conflict with the Law on two components of the Self: Mitna sa Kaugalingon (Self-Concept) with a P-value of 0.005 , and on Kaugalingong Bili (Self-Esteem) with a P-value of 0.012. The study found out that there was a significant difference between the Pre and Post test conducted on the Children in Conflict with the Law on two components of the self: Kaugalingong Mitna (Self-Concept) and Kaugalingong Bili (Self- Esteem). Therefore, it could be concluded that this study proved that Art Therapy was effective in increasing the CICLs' Self-Concept and Self-Esteem. Based on the findings and conclusion, the following is recommended: For the Gender and Development Focal of Brgy. Tinago, to conduct regular Art Therapy sessions to continuously develop the CICLs' Self-Concept, Self-Esteem which will be a foundation in setting forth the exploration of their Social Self and Self- Regulation.

Keywords: Art Therapy, Children in Conflict with the Law, Self-Esteem, Self-Regulation, Self-Concept, Social Self

List of Conference Poster Sessions

DAY 1 – 26/08/2017 (SAT)
Sir Neil Waters Building

MEDIA

P01. Who exaggeratedly describe positively in the Twitter? The Effect of Self-esteem and follower's replies on twitter posts

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Some people exaggeratedly describe "happy" on tweets. Who give an overdrawn description positively, and why? We focused on the self-esteem and to have ever been to get replies praising themselves or their follower's sympathies. Several previous studies for self-esteem on Social Network Serves use finds the user get more lower self-esteem to exposure another user's positive posts, but who tweets positively or exaggerated positively and its mechanism is still incompletely understood. In sociometer theory suggests that self-esteem functions as a monitor of social acceptance. Here we extended that theory, we predicted that low self-esteems would do the response seeking tweets more than high self-esteems to get praises and sympathy from their follower. We conducted a web-survey for 500 monitors in a research firm, and measured personality and twitter behaviors and tweet motivations, especially they have ever been to do positive tweets, exaggerated positive tweets and to seek responses. Furthermore, some variables generated by principal component analyses. We conducted multiple regression analyses predicting the frequency of and motives for positive tweets and the exaggerated positive tweets to seek responses from self-esteem. The results indicated no significant for positive tweets, but significant interactions for exaggerated positive tweets. Simple slope tests indicated that low self-esteem with getting praise replies tweets exaggerated positive thing about themselves in the twitter. However, low self-esteem users got some replies to receive a sympathy, they did less exaggerated positively tweets. The findings suggest that exaggerated positive tweets as far as have been to receive praise among low self-esteems and might be one of reaction for social acceptance. Whereas low self-esteems have been to get sympathies when they tweet positive things, they did less exaggerated positively tweets because unsatisfied social acceptance needs.

P02. Korean Adolescents' Perception of Smartphone Use and Self-Concept

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The purpose of this research is to analyze the Korean adolescents' perception of smartphone use and self-concept. To this end, three smartphone usage groups were recruited: Addicted, danger of being addicted, and non-addicted groups. The 510 participants were students enrolled in a specialized high school. The measurement tools utilized in this study were an open-ended questionnaire developed by Park (2014) and the Smartphone Addiction Scale developed by the National Information Society Agency (2012). The results were as follows: First, students used their smartphones most for activities related to SNS (Social Network Services), followed by search for information, playing games, and leisure time activities. Second, for all students the top two most important reason for using their smartphones was to communicate with others and it being convenient. Thereafter, for the addicted group the next frequent reason for use was because they were bored, while the non-addicted group indicated to search for information. Third, for how students felt while using their smartphone, all students indicted that they felt the same as usual, then the next frequent response category was they felt they were having fun, and then next they felt it was convenient. Fourth, when students did not have access to their smartphones, there were significant differences in the response between the groups. For the non-addicted students they didn't feel any different than usual, while the addicted and danger of being addicted group indicated that they felt anxious and inconvenienced when denied access to their smartphone. Fifth, there were significant differences between the groups concerning their self-concept when they were using their smartphone. For the non-addicted students again they didn't feel any different than usual, for the addicted group they felt completely absorbed in the smartphone experience, while the danger of being addicted group felt it was fun. Key words: Smartphone usage, reason for using a smartphone, feelings while using a smartphone, feelings when without a smartphone, self-concept while using a smartphone.

P03. Political divide in hashtags: A semantic network analysis of Marcos-related Twitter hashtags

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Twitter hashtags serve to help sort and aggregate posts related to a common or similar social media topic. In the

Philippines, socio-political divide is reflected in hashtags used by actors of differing political views. In particular, the Marcos family in recent months have been the focus of political discussions in the social media due in part (among other reasons) to the 2016 bid of Ferdinand Marcos Jr. to the second highest electoral post of the country and the burial of the late Pres. Ferdinand Marcos in the Libingan ng mga Bayani (a heroes' burial site). As such, in this study, the author attempts to construct a semantic network of Marcos- and election-related hashtags to help map the sentiments of two contesting camps surrounding the Marcoses. Data were collected using an R package (SocialMediaLab) this February 2017, less than a year after the 2016 Philippine election, and less than four months after the the late Pres. Marcos' burial in the Libingan ng mga Bayani. For those familiar with Philippine politics, the findings of the current study are not at all surprising. The pro-Marcos hashtags used in this study connect to over 30 other hashtags that relates to positive sentiments towards the Marcoses, and not-so-positive sentiments against those perceived as the "other" (e.g. the "yellow"). On the other hand, the anti-Marcos hashtags used in this study connect with around 10 other political hashtags that relates to (a) sentiments against the old Marcos regime, and (b) sentiments critical of Pres. Duterte's perceived support of the Marcoses. This semantic network analysis offers a means for exploring divided political sentiments surrounding a family of particular relevance and importance in Philippine politics. Despite this, owing to API restrictions on Twitter data access, this study is merely indicative and in no way exhaust all possible hashtag connections there is during the relevant periods of the study.

ELDER CARE

P04. Ageism in Asia: Examining attitudes towards older adults in Japan, Malaysia, and the Philippines

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The purpose of this study was to compare the negative attitudes of young adults toward older adults among the three Asian countries (Japan, Malaysia, and the Philippines). A total of 1,078 university students completed paper-and-pencil questionnaires with the abbreviated version of the Fraboni Scale of Ageism (FSA; Fraboni et al., 1990), and there were 993 valid respondents (male 28.6 %, 20.2±1.7 years old). The negative attitudes toward older adults were stronger in males compared to their counterpart in all countries. However, the sex/gender difference was statistically significant only in Japanese and Filipino

samples. The average FSA score of Malaysian students was the highest of the three, mainly due to its higher score of females. Based on the question to estimate the rate of aging (the ratio of persons over 65 years old to the total population) of their own country, all participants were divided into three categories: under, proper, and over estimation groups. The results of the analysis suggested that the Japanese students underestimated the rate of aging of their country, while the Filipino students estimated it with considerable accuracy, both of which were irrelevant to sex/gender. On the other hand, the Malaysian students, especially females, overestimated the rate of aging of their country. The results suggest that the negative attitudes of young students toward older adults could be determined by bio-social and cultural backgrounds.

P05. Longitudinal Study of the Effects of Filial Piety Enhancement Programs: Middle School Students in Korea

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This study looks to investigate the effects of filial piety enhancement programs in Korea. This three year longitudinal study followed the experimental group of 1st year middle school students until their 3rd year. There were 84 (40 male; 44 female students) in the experimental group, and 50 (15 male; 35 female) in the control group. The filial piety enhancement programs, carried out monthly, consisted of the following activities: 1) Bowing in greeting while saying "I will perform filial piety"; 2) Washing one's parents feet ceremony; 3) Writing a letter of appreciation to parents; 4) Reading a book about filial piety and writing a report; 5) Making a Plaque of Appreciation for their parents; 6) Providing a massage to their parents; 7) Keeping a Conversation with Parents Notebook with their parents; 8) Giving their parents small gifts; 9) Other activities. The measurement instruments developed by Park and Kim (2008) were utilized. The reliability of the instruments produced a range of Chronbach α=.64～.95. The research results showed that there were no significant differences among the groups, suggesting that there were no meaningful effects of filial piety enhancement program. Key words: Filial piety enhancement program, extent of filial piety, longitudinal study.

P06. Development of "Japanese care methods" in an elderly care facility in Indonesia -The case of an Indonesian care worker who worked in Japan under the EPA and repatriated

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Aging in Asian countries has been rising, and "Japanese care methods" are now exported overseas. In Japan, foreign care workers in elderly care facilities come under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). Many foreigners return to their home countries owing to differences in care or lifestyle and inadequate Japanese language ability; therefore, it is important to secure and have a stable job after their return. Overseas elderly care facilities with "Japanese care methods" accept EPA returnees from. This is a case report of the employment situations and issues at an elderly care facility in Indonesia where EPA returnees work. Semi-structured interviews were conducted for a Japanese administrator (A, male) and an Indonesian with experience of the EPA (B, female) at an elderly care facility in Jakarta, Indonesia, in August 2016. Narratives were recorded. This study was approved by the ethical committee of Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts. B felt that Japanese care was rewarding and that techniques of care, such as body cleaning or wheelchair handling were evidence-based. Although she desired to practice these techniques at the Indonesian facility, it is difficult to understand for the other care staff. She wanted to utilize the Japanese style of staff meeting, but found it difficult to do so, and mentioned the difficulty of working with someone inexperienced in "Japanese care methods." A said that besides teaching them the Japanese care techniques, it is also necessary to understand the framework of care assessment, implementation, evaluation, and construct a practical system. He also stated that utilizing the EPA returnee as a key person is required to penetrate elderly-centered care.

P07. Cognitive Structure of Taiwanese Filial Behaviors

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the cognitive structure of Taiwanese filial behaviors. In addition to 20 filial behaviors collected from pilot study 16 filial behaviors from FPS-16 (Yeh & Bedford, 2003) were also taken into account. The participants were 200 Taiwanese. Non-metric multidimensional scaling (NMDS) was conducted to analysis the cognitive structure of filial behaviors. The result showed filial behaviors were cognitively represented by two-dimension structure: from "emotional support-economic support", and "active caring-passive conformity".

P08. Care managers' interpretations of long-term care service rejections and strategies of utilization support in Japan

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A social issue of recent concern in Japan has been long-term home living of the elderly. The Integrated Community Care System is going to be developed by 2025 for aging in place and long-term home living, which provides housing, health care, long-term care, life-support, and preventive care. With the developments of new care services, it is important to support utilization of the services. After the long-term care insurance system has started in Japan since 2000, the rejection of care services became an issue for care managers who handle consultation and service coordination. Previous studied focused on factors associated with the rejections or under-utilization of the services. However, it is not clear how care managers interpret rejections and what support strategies they have to the person who rejects the services. This study addresses the care managers' interpretations of rejections and strategies of utilization support through the case study of the services rejections. The survey was administered to 5 integrated community support centers in Tokyo (December 2015 to March 2016). Firstly, document survey was conducted. Through the analysis of support processes recorded in the 77 cases, the cases of "rejections" were identified. Secondly, interview survey of 24 "rejection" cases was administered to 5 care managers. In this study, "rejection" is defined as the different intensions between care managers and the elderly and his/her family. The data analysis revealed that three types of interpretations and strategies were carried out in care management. First, the care managers interpreted some "rejections" from the viewpoint of elderly/family and "re-authored" the meaning of the services. Second, the care managers interpreted some "rejections" in the process of the changes of conditions or situations of the elderly/family. Third, the care managers had the strategy to support utilization with the collaborations of family or other care providers.

ADAPTATION AND TOURISM

P09. Transmission and maintenance of cultural practice among Okinawan emigrants

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The aim of this study is to verify to what extent Okinawan culture and traditions are carried on and practiced among people of Okinawan origin around the world.   In terms of method, we conducted a questionnaire survey to the participants of "the 6th Worldwide Uchinanchu Festival," held in Okinawa in October 2016. We analyzed 381 participants from overseas and 677 individuals from within Okinawa. As acts pertaining to Okinawan culture and customs, we listed 10 items related to its dialect, traditional events, performing arts, religious events and everyday customs, and asked to what extent the subjects practiced

them. Three groups, formed of participants from North America (mainland America, Hawaii and Canada), South America (Brazil, Argentina, Peru, etc.) and Okinawa, were compared using analysis of variance (ANOVA). The result showed that while, understandably, the majority of acts were highly practiced among participants from within the prefecture, the three groups showed no difference in items regarding the practice of performing arts and traditional events, such as "I participate in traditional events or festivals" and "I practice Okinawan performing arts," indicating that these are carried on widely among people of Okinawan origin. However, the level of practice tended to decrease with younger age. Moreover, the study indicated that these cultural practices are significantly correlated with their Okinawan identity.

P10. Analysis of Foreign Residents' Adaptation to Japanese Society: What is needed for Foreigners in Japanese Society to Create Networks?

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Recently, there are more and more foreign residents living in Japan every year. Japan is certainly entering this new era of multicultural coexistence. There are times when this makes newcomers feel alienated, and makes it hard for them to fit in, because of Japanese "village society". The purpose of this study is to get hints about what helps facilitate networking for foreigners in Japan, and to apply them to policies for multicultural coexistence. In this study, we conducted 30 to 120-minute interviews about the networking process of foreigners in Japan. The interview subjects were two foreign permanent residents in Japan, and a government organization in an area in which many foreigners from the same country reside. The results show that in locales in which there are few people from the same country as the newcomer, it is necessary for a familiar person (not an authority figure, friendly person, and close in age to the foreigner who is a coworker or a considerate neighbor) to voluntarily act as an agent that invites the foreigner to create a network in Japanese society, and for the foreigner to have some intention to adapt to Japanese society. In contrast to this, in areas with many foreigners from the same country, nationality groups form within the larger society, and the person interfacing with Japanese society will be a foreign manager or educator who can speak Japanese. The results showed that this creates an environment in which foreigners can get by without any direct contact with Japanese people. In order for Japanese and foreigners to coexist, in addition to the foreigners' intention to participate in society, we believe that it is necessary to understand the environments in which they live and work, and acquire appropriate key people to facilitate their adaptation to Japanese society.

P11. "Roots tourism" in Okinawa: how descendants of emigrants view their ancestral homeland

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Okinawa, Japan's southernmost prefecture has an extensive history of emigration. The current number of Okinawan emigrants and their descendants living elsewhere is estimated at 400,000. Since 1990, Okinawa prefecture has held a festival once every five years to celebrate emigrants, encouraging them to return to the site of their ethnic origin. This effort to attract emigrants and their families to make return visits has been called "roots tourism." The present study investigated the attitudes toward Okinawa of 10 people, all descendants of Okinawan emigrants, who participated in the sixth Worldwide Uchinanchu (which means Okinawans in the native language) Festival in 2016. Participants were four males and six females (mean age 41.9 years, SD = 18.90 years), all at least third-generation members of families who emigrated to Peru, Brazil, and Hawaii. Semi-structured interviews lasting about one hour probed respondents' motivation for roots tourism, their identity shifts before and after their visits to Okinawa, their image of Okinawa and their host country, and intra-ethnic and inter-ethnic social relations in their host country. We expected that roots tourism would accentuate the participants' sense of Okinawan identity, but especially among young participants, we found the opposite tendency: identification with the country of residence became more overt as the participants observed cultural differences between Okinawa and their own country. Although most participants had a positive image of Okinawa, for descendants multiple generations removed from the original emigrants in their family, traveling to the site of their roots did not appear to result in a direct connection with their identity.

P12. Effects of a Short Intensive Cross-Cultural Adaptation Skills Training Program for Chinese International Students in Japan

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Cross-cultural adaptation is often discussed in the context of East-West cultural comparison. However, many differences between China and Japan are clarified in the previous studies though both country's culture belongs to the East. To facilitate the cross-cultural adaptation, the method of social skills training is frequently used. In this study, we wanted to examine the effects of a short intensive cross-cultural adaptation skills training program for Chinese international students in Japan. Participants

consists of 7 Chinese students who belonged to a Japanese language school. The program was composed of six sessions. Three sessions were focused on cultural general behaviors and the other three sessions were focused on the Japanese style behaviors. The sessions were conducted over six continual days with one session per day. Chinese, Japanese and cultural general skills scales were used to measure the participants' skills level before and after the training. As a result, several factors' scores of social skills connected with Japanese style behaviors were improved. On the other hand, there was no change in the Chinese cultural skills scales. We can therefore conclude that the program has effects to the cross-cultural adaptation skills for Chinese international students in Japan.

P13. Development of the Wanderlust Scale

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This study aimed to develop the Wanderlust Scale. In previous studies on tourism, psychological scales such as the Tourist Motivation Scale and Sensation Seeking Scale have been useful in explaining tourist behavior. These scales have been recognized to predict tourists' destination and activity choices to a certain degree. However, these scales have not revealed individual differences in preferring travel from among many leisure activities. It is conceivable that people who prefer travel have a fundamental desire for movement. Therefore, in this study, we defined wanderlust using psychological characteristics based on desires for movement or wandering. A total of 600 Japanese participants (400 male and 400 female) were asked to complete a questionnaire to measure their tendency for wanderlust. The results were as follows: (1) Exploratory factor analysis identified four factors: movement, wandering, escape, and freedom. (2) Each subscale had an acceptable Cronbach's coefficient (α = .82, .80, .83, and .74). (3) Three subscales correlated significantly with measures of the Tourists Novelty Scale, and one subscale correlated significantly with measures of Cloninger's Novelty Seeking Scale, which indicated criterion validity. The practical utility of the scale is discussed.

INTERGROUPS AND POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

P14. Reactions to Anticipated Ethnic Demographic Changes in New Zealand

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Current demographic changes and potential major shifts to come can have emotional, psychological, and behavioural implications. Indeed, previous research has shown that changes to the demographic composition of a nation can influence attitudes and perceptions between different ethnic groups. For members of a country's dominant ethnic group, the impending loss of being the population majority has been associated with increased negative emotions towards minority groups, increased sympathy towards their in-group, and greater preference for interactions within their in-group. We are investigating whether the previously observed impact of ethnic shifts in national demographics on psychological and behavioural processes replicate in the New Zealand context. In particular, we will present results of an experimental study in progress (up-to-date sample, n = 85) investigating reactions of members of New Zealand's ethnic majority regarding the shifting ethnic demographic in their country. With the rise in global migration and its impact on the ethnic and cultural makeup of host societies, the finding have important theoretical and practical implications.

P15. Own-Race Bias with Dynamic Faces: Effect of Encoding Time and Eye Contact

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Own-race bias (ORB) refers to people's tendency to memorize faces of their own race better than faces of other races. This phenomenon was mainly documented with static faces in the past decades. Recently, whether ORB existed with dynamic faces triggered researchers' interest and remained controversial. In the present study, we aimed to tackle this issue and to examine the factors that affect ORB with dynamic faces. In experiment 1, we manipulated both the encoding time (short, long) and the type of motion (rigid such as turning head, elastic such as eye blink and talking) and asked participants to complete a recognition memory task of Chinese faces and Caucasian faces. ORB was not observed with any type of motion in short encoding condition, but was observed only with elastic motion in long encoding condition. Specifically, this change was due to an improvement memory on own-race faces. In experiment 2, using own-race faces only, we varied the eye contact (direct-gaze versus averted-gaze), the encoding time and the type of motion to examine whether eye contact accounted for the difference between two types of motion. Results showed that direct-gaze faces were better recognized than averted-gaze faces in the long encoding condition, regardless of facial motion. These results of two experiments indicate that both encoding time and type of motion affect ORB, and type of motion take effect through eye contact.

P16. The Duplication Effect in Group Attractiveness Perception

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The perception and evaluation of groups is critical to social life. Recently, researchers have uncovered several phenomena about how we perceive group attraction based on facial appearance. The Cheerleader Effect (Walker & Vul, 2014) refers to the finding that people appear more attractive in a heterogeneous group than in isolation. The Group Attractiveness Effect (van Osch, Blanken, Meijs, & van Wolferen, 2015) refers to the finding that groups are perceived to be more attractive than the average attractiveness of their heterogeneous members. The present study found evidences of a new phenomenon of group attractiveness perception ---- the Duplication Effect, which refers to the phenomenon that a group of homogeneous stimuli are perceived to be more attractive than in isolation. In Experiment 1, participants were asked to rate the attractiveness of a group of homogeneous faces and flowers varied with 1, 2, 4, and 6 set sizes. Results showed a linear increasing of group attractiveness with set sizes both for faces and flowers. In Experiment 2, participants were asked to rate the attractiveness of a group of heterogeneous faces, a group of homogeneous faces, a specific member of a group of heterogeneous faces, a specific member of a group of heterogeneous faces, or an isolated face. We varied the size of the groups to include 4, 6, 8, 10, or 12 faces and used both morphed faces and original faces as stimuli. We replicated the Cheerleader Effect and the Group Attractiveness Effect both for original faces and morphed faces. Importantly, we also found greater attractiveness of a homogeneous group than of an isolated face, and a greater attractiveness of a member in a homogeneous group than in isolation. The application of these new phenomena was discussed.

P17. Social class rank and emotions: Class-based differences in the experience of admiration, envy, pity, and contempt during cross-class interactions

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Previous research has shown that higher-class and lower-class individuals differ on how they tend to perceive events, relate with others, and behave prosocially (Kraus et al., 2011; Piff et al., 2010, 2012). The current investigation builds on previous research by documenting class-based differences in the experience of social comparison-based emotions (i.e., admiration, envy, contempt, pity; Smith,

2000) during cross-class encounters. In two survey studies, participants recalled their most recent interactions with peers who they considered as having the same, lower, or higher social class compared to them. Participants then reported their affective reactions when interacting with their nominated targets, as well as their trait perceptions of the targets. To capture cross-class differences in affective outcomes and test which predictors can explain the differences, Oldmeadow and Fiske's (2007) strategy of conceptualizing outcome variables (emotions) in relative rather than absolute terms was used. Difference scores were computed by subtracting same-class ratings from lower-class ratings and higher-class ratings. Multiple regression analyses were conducted to demonstrate the association between social class and emotions. In Study 1 (n=136), results revealed that during downward interactions (lower-class interactions relative to same-class interactions), participants' subjective social status (SSS) predicted envy (b= -.14, p<.01) and contempt (b= -.08, p<.05), but not admiration and pity. During upward interactions (higher-class interactions relative to same-class interactions, participants' SSS predicted pity only (b= .14, p<.05). Study 2 (n=125) replicated the results for downward interactions but not for upward interactions. Participants' SSS predicted envy (b= -.19, p<.05) in upward interactions. Potential explanations as to why actors' SSS was associated with some social comparison-based emotions but not with others are offered. Implications of the awareness of hierarchical differences on outcomes during cross-class interactions are discussed.

P18. Group history contributes to the definition of social identity

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The narrative approach proved to be successful in the empirical assessment of the personal identity. It was not until recently that the narrative approach had been applied to the research of social identity. This study aims at finding empirical evidence whether there is a connection between the social identity of the storyteller narrating the group's history and the narrative structure of the story. We assessed social identity in line with Turner's self-categorization theory. The study had 113 participants. The social identity category has been made salient by manipulating the instructions. We measured the identity category's salience with Likert-scale type questions. These items were selected from the Hungarian National Identification Questionnaire. Participants had to write about what they think the most important event is in Hungarian history. The stories were analyzed with the Narrative Categorical Content Analytical System. This tool allows for the automatic assessment of several structural properties, such as spatio-temporal and psychological perspective, social references, interpersonal and narrative evaluations and temporal structure of the stories. When

the social identity category was salient, the storytellers were more evaluative of the historical event, they presented the protagonist as more passive and used less self-references compared to storytellers whom social identity categories were less salient. The results are interpreted in terms of the self-categorization theory.

P19. Perceptions of social class mobility moderate the relationship between sense of power and system justification

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System justification theory sees powerlessness as a precedent of system justification. However, does powerlessness always breed legitimation of the status quo? The present study hypothesized that people's beliefs about social class mobility may play a moderating role in the relationship between power and system justification. To explore this potential boundary condition, the Sense of Power Scale, System Justification Scale and Beliefs of Social Mobility questionnaire were administered to 405 Chinese adults. Results revealed that mobility beliefs moderated the effect of powerlessness on system justification; the powerless with higher mobility beliefs exhibited stronger levels of system justification, whereas the powerless with lower mobility beliefs showed significantly lower propensity to support the system. This finding contributes to an emerging body of research that aims to identify the conditions that promote or prevent system justification, as well as shedding some light on disputes about status-legitimacy hypothesis.

P20. Lay Theory of Social Status Influence on Prejudice against Rural-to urban migrants: The Role of Social Dominance Orientation

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Prejudice against rural-to-urban migrants caused the conflicts between urban citizens and rural-urban migrants in China. Prior empirical studies most focus on belief in genetic determinism essentialism as a component of lay theories, which aims at gender and racial group. In current study, we propose lay theory of social status as a complementary component for other groups (e.g. rural-to-urban migrants) that are shaped by social factors (e.g. social status) and examined the lay theory of social status can reduce prejudice against rural-to-urban migrants. Furthermore, it explored how social dominance orientation impacted on relationship between the lay theories of social status and intergroup prejudice. Study 1 tested the lay

theory of social status could reduce intergroup emotion and behavior tendencies. The results showed that (1) the increment theorists of social status had less negative emotion (e.g. contempt, fear) and more positive emotion (e.g. admiration) the entity theorists of social status; (2) the increment theorists of social status had more active facilitation and passive facilitation tendencies than the entity theorists of social status; the increment theorists of social status had more active and passive facilitation than the entity theorists of social status; and more active and passive harm than the entity theorists of social status. Results supported the idea that the lay theory of social status can reduce prejudice against rural-to-urban migrants. Study 2 explored the mediating effect of social dominance orientation on the relationship of the lay theory of social status and prejudice against rural-to-urban migrants。 Priming the incremental theory of social status, the urban citizens'social orientation dominance was lower and they supported social policies for rural-to-urban migrants more; priming the entity theory of social status, the urban citizens social orientation dominance was higher and they supported social policies for rural-to-urban migrants less and attribute the rural-to-urban migrant's problems to themselves.

INDIVIDUALISM VS COLLECTIVISM & CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH

P21. The feeling of connection on social network sites: a study on young Japanese

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Social capitals has been studied as a fruit of using Internet, especially socila network sites. Williams(2006) developed a scale for network social capitals and it has been used in many studies in information technology, sociology, and social psychology. The concept of social capitals has two distinct dimensions: bonding and bridging. Bonding social capital refers to the resources which is accessible from one's close and strong social relationships, and is likely to associate with closure, trust, and shared norms. On the other hand, bridging social capital refers to the resources which is accessible from less intimate and weak social relationships, and is likely to associate with outward-oriented social activities. The present study focused on social network sites used popularly in Japan: Twitter and LINE (a messaging application). It was assumed that LINE is associated with bonding social capitals, whereas Twitter is associated with both bonding and bridging social capitals. In addition, the fruit of using social network sites is "feeling of connection" which includes a satisfaction of sharing the same phenomenon and emotion with others on social network sites, as well as social capitals. The present study developed a scale for feeling of connection, and examined

the relationship between use of social network site and feeling of connection.

P22. Are religious people more prosocial in East Asia?--EASS 2012 data evidence for Religious Prosociality Hypothesis

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It was hypothesized that religion promotes prosociality and facilitates cooperation in large societies. This research contributes to this Hypothesis by using the data from East Asian Social Survey (EASS) 2012 to extend beyond WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic) populations. The sample included east asian participants from four regions(China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan). Consistent with the hypothesis,when analyzing the full sample, religious individuals are more likely to engage volunteer work than no religious individuals. Diffenences among four regions and varied regilious groups in Religious Prosociality emerges. Possible explanations for these findings are discussed, such as cultural differences and similarities in East Asia.

P23. An international study on individualism, collectivism, values, and moral identity

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Using the yourmorals.org website, where participants are invited to complete self-report surveys in order to see how their result compares with the population, we collected data from English-speaking participants around the world (78% USA, 22% other nations; Age M=37, SD=15; 47% female) on the four-subscale horizontal and vertical individualism-collectivism (INDCOL) scale, and found relationships between INDCOL and a number of personality and morality scales. Personality and morality scales included the five moral foundations (n=3050), the Adapted Good Self Assessment scale (n=392; Barriga, Morrison, Liau, and Gibbs, 2001), the Schwartz values survey (n=2405), the Behavioral Inhibition and Activation Scale (n=1806, BISBAS; Carver & White, 1994) and other measures. Collectivism, both horizontal and vertical, was strongly associated with importance of a positive moral identity; vertical collectivism was strongly associated with Authority, Tradition, and Conformity Schwartz values, while horizontal collectivism was strongly associated with the Benevolence Schwartz value. Power and Achievement values were strongly associated with vertical individualism. All three of the Binding moral foundations - Authority Respect, Group Loyalty, and Purity - were strongly associated with vertical

collectivism. Overall, our results suggest that collectivist values in particular emphasize the importance of a positive moral identity, and that collectivist and individualist cultural orientations are associated with distinct values and moral concerns.

P24. Differential Roles of Culture and Gender in Helping Intention in Japan and New Zealand

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Female gender and cultures of interdependence have been associated with prosocial behavior, but their differential roles have been sparsely investigated in specific prosocial contexts. This study examined the interdependent-culture hypothesis and the female-gender hypothesis of prosocial behavior in Japan as a collectivist, interdependent culture, and New Zealand as an individualist, independent culture. In response to slides depicting situations in which people with mobility or visual impairment are disabled by inaccessible environments, New Zealand university students were more willing to help them than were Japanese students, whereas Japanese students expressed stronger intention to assist the people with impairment in accessible environments than did New Zealand students. This cultural difference was interpreted from the frameworks of relational vs. collective interdependence, personal cost for helping, and the bystander effect. Regardless of the accessibility levels of environments, the Japanese male students were more willing to help the people with impairment than the Japanese female students, whereas the New Zealand female students were more willing to help them than the New Zealand male students. Thus, the gender and cultural effects are not straightforward, but interact with each other, mediated by the level of accessibility. Future research should further tease out the complex interplay between genders and cultural factors to promote gender- and culture-specific prosocial behavior.

P25. Cultural and gender differences of help-seeking among Japan and U.S. adults

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Previous studies pointed out that people from Asian cultural contexts are less willing to seek help than those from European-American contexts, and these cultural differences could be explained by evaluation apprehension, which is based on cultural self-construal (interdependence). However, Hashimoto (2015) found that sense of contribution (subjective feeling of one's contribution to

others' well-being) shows positive association with help-seeking among Japanese. Thus, this study aims to examine cultural and gender differences of help-seeking and comparative impacts of correlates among both Japanese and U.S. adults. A total of 200 Japanese and 165 U.S. adults completed an Internet survey. A three-way ANOVA (gender × culture × age) on sense of contribution showed main effects of age (over 45 > under 45) and culture, with U.S. participants reporting greater sense of contribution compared to Japanese participants, as predicted. Regarding help-seeking intention, a four-way mixed ANOVA with age, gender, and culture (as between participants) and target (family, friends, and professionals; as within participants) was conducted. Contrary to prediction, the results showed significant main effect of culture, with Japan participants reporting greater help-seeking compared to U.S. participants. Furthermore, the culture-target interaction was significant. U.S. participants reported less help-seeking from family and friends than Japanese participants. Regarding self-construal, a four-way mixed ANOVA with age, gender, and culture (as between participants) and self-construal subscales (as within participants) was conducted. Contrary to naïve intuition, U.S. participants reported greater harmony seeking interdependence than Japanese participants, and there was no significant cultural difference of rejection avoidance interdependence. Finally, sense of contribution correlated positively with seeking help from friends for Japanese participants, but not for U.S. participants. On the other hand, contrary to prediction, interdependence subscales (rejection avoidance and harmony seeking) showed positive or no correlation with help-seeking among both Japan and U.S. participants.

P26. Individualism-Collectivism and Group Creativity: Further Evidence for the Synergy Model of Collectivistic Value Orientation and Independent Self-Representation (SYM-COIN)

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Collective creativity is inextricably related to cultural processes. Previous research on the culture-group creativity link has examined how individualism and collectivism (IND-COL) affects the creativity of task groups. Although the link between IND-COL and group creativity is intuitively appealing, findings are inconsistent. Some researchers argue that individualism promotes group creativity by facilitating original contribution of group members and competitive processes that spur the group's creative potential (e.g., Goncalo & Staw, 2006). Contrary to this claim, evidence also indicates that group creativity requires cooperation, commitment to the group goal, and prosocial motivation on the part of group members (e.g., Bechtoldt, De Dreu, Nijstad, & Choi, 2010). Recently, Choi and colleagues (Choi, 2015, 2016; Choi, Cho, Seo, & Bechtoldt, 2016) proposed that the apparent inconsistency in findings is due in part to the simplistic approach taken in previous

research. To analyze the link between IND-COL and group creativity, Choi and colleagues proposed a synergy model that specifies the combined role of collectivistic value orientation and independent self-representation in fostering group creativity. In the current investigation, we examined field groups (N = 61 triads) working on an idea generation task over a period of two weeks. Prior to the group task, we administered a two-dimensional scale that captures individuals' value orientation and their self-representation as separate constructs (Choi, 2016). We tested the validity of the synergy model by incorporating the two key aspects of creativity into our dependent measure: originality and usefulness. On both the subjective and the objective measure of group creativity, we found support for the synergy model. We discuss implications of our findings and directions for future research.

P27. The experimental examination of the effect of connecting to strangers among Japanese.

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Does the experience of connecting to strangers make us happy? To answer this question, Epley & Schroeder (2014) instructed American participants to have a conversation with a stranger on trains and buses and showed that participants reported a more positive experience when they connected than when they did not. Given some cross-cultural evidences that Japanese are less likely to interact with strangers than Americans (e.g., Patterson et al., 2007), this study aims to investigate if the consequence of connecting to strangers is universal across cultures. We instructed Japanese university students to connect with strangers during their commuting (connection condition), or to remain disconnected (solitude condition), or to commute as normal (control condition). The results showed that participants' positive mood between the three conditions do not differ, but those who connected to strangers and also received positive responses from others experienced more positive mood than those who did not. These results indicate that Japanese often fail to have positive interactions between strangers due to their implicit norms that they should not disturb others, but they also have positive experiences when they are successfully able to interact.

P28. I will stick to my usual: Uncertainty avoidance and preference for conventional products in Singapore and Japan

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Asian societies differ in Uncertainty Avoidance, ways in which a society combats anxiety aroused by the fact that the future is unpredictable (Hofstede, 2001). Past research suggests that members of high Uncertainty Avoidance societies such as Japan tend to be less innovative, more reliance on rules, and prefer regularity and structure compared to those of low Uncertainty Avoidance societies such as Singapore. Based on these findings, we hypothesized and found that Japanese participants preferred conventional products (e.g., evian spring water) over innovative products (e.g., blk black spring water) more than did Singaporean participants. Furthermore, Japanese participants reported higher willingness to initiate word-of-mouth recommendations about conventional products than did Singaporean participants, reflecting cultural variations in Uncertainty Avoidance (Yildiz & Ayyildiz, 2014). Implications for the research that explain cultural variations across Asian societies are discussed.

P29. Exploration of factors mediating explicit and implicit self-esteem: focusing on cultural self-construal and self-monitoring tendency

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Newly developed implicit measures of self-esteem, including the Implicit Association Test (IAT; Greenwald & Farnham, 2000), have only small correlations with explicit self-esteem measures, and almost no correlations in Japan. Some argue that it is because explicit self-esteem measures reflect lack of modesty, as well as feelings of self-worth. The present study aimed to explore factors mediating explicit and implicit self-esteem, focusing on cultural self-construal and self-monitoring tendency. Highly interdependent people tend to care about others' feelings, which may result in not showing high self-esteem. In addition, in Japan, where modesty is valued, those high in self-monitoring may grasp others' thinking and lower their explicit self-esteem when they need to show it. Japanese college students participated in the present study. Their implicit self-esteem was measured through the IAT (using inquisit 4.0), whereas explicit self-esteem was measured through Rosenberg's self-esteem scale. Participants then completed the self-monitoring, collectivism, and self-construal scales (Hashimoto & Yamagishi, 2016). As previous studies have shown, the average score on the self-esteem scale was significantly lower than the mid-point, while that on the IAT was significantly higher than the mid-point. The correlation between the two was not statistically significant. A multiple regression analysis was conducted with the self-esteem score as the dependent variable. The interaction effect of rejection avoidance (among the self-construal scales) and the IAT score was found to be significant. It was found that only among those high in rejection avoidance did self-monitoring tendency predict a high self-esteem score, whereas the IAT score predicted a low self-esteem score. Interestingly, the order of

measurements was found to have an effect. Although the score averages were not affected, the correlation patterns were different, which implies that implicit self-esteem may somehow depend on the situation.

P30. Luck Resource Belief in the Central America

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Our research have indicated that Luck Resource Belief (Murakami, 2004) , which is the tendency to perceive luck as like resources, is believed popular in Japan. We have researched in Asia, it was founded that this belief was popular not only in Japan.   The influence of language is unknown as a factor which these are popular. Therefore, we conducted survey in Central America where religion and used languages were similar, and the influence was investigated. As a result, the percentage of spread was largely high, the overall percentage was almost the same as Asian, but few people were familiar with Luck Resource Belief outside Spanish. Almost respondents were Christians in this area, but there was no significant difference in the rate of spread compared with other religions. These results indicated the possibility that language factors may affect the spread of Luck Resource Belief.

P31. Food Acculturation among Mongolian Students in Japan

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The number of international students in Japan has been steadily increasing with students from Asian countries now accounting for more than 90% of the total. These students experience cross-cultural conflicts that affect their adjustment to life in Japan.We previously investigated food acculturation of students from China, Korea, and Vietnam and found that changes in eating habits after coming to Japan affected students' physical and mental health. As eating habits vary with students' nationalities and origins, it is necessary to examine them individually. Moreover, as food is both a physiological phenomenon and cultural custom, investigation is necessary from the viewpoint of sociocultural adaptation. This research aimed to explore dietary changes and difficulties in diet and food acculturation experienced by Mongolian students in Japan. The results will contribute to the development of food education programs for Mongolian students and support for cultural adaptation. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 11 Mongolian students in Japan. The findings showed that they had been surprised by the different kind of meat and vegetables eaten in Japan, the limited soup menu, and the different seasoning; however,

they enjoyed eating out and trying Japanese cuisine. Eight participants had gained weight because they overate. The difficulty they faced were with finding familiar foods; that beef, goat meat, veal, lamb, mutton, and horsemeat were expensive in Japan, and they did not know how to cook fish. We observed that food served a social function and participants regarded meals as an opportunity for interaction with others. They cooked together with other Mongolian students and sometimes invited Japanese or other international friends to sample their national cuisine. Providing basic cooking skills and recipes for making easy meals using Japanese foods would help to support Mongolian students. Additionally, students could be educated about how food is related to physical and psychological health.

DAY 2 – 27/08/2017 (SUN)
Sir Neil Waters Building

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL DISASTERS

P01. The effect of bystanders and risk consciousness on behavior in an information leakage incident

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In this study, we examined the effect of bystander, for example colleague, and "risk consciousness" on behavior in the incident of information leakage. Vignettes depicting a risky situation where a colleague is about to bring out usb flash memory including personal information were presented to 190 people (91 men, 99 females, average age 43.6, SD = 10.64) working in nursery school, kindergarten, and elementary school. The scenarios were manipulated on the number of bystanders in that risky situation. Participants answered their probable behavior in that situation. In addition, we included the level of consciousness about information leakage crisis as a personal factor for the participants. Results revealed that under the no bystander condition, people with high awareness of crisis chose more positive risk-prevention actions than those with lower risk awareness; however, in one or two bystanders conditions, such differences became less clear. From these results, it was concluded that the important factor for appropriate behavior during the crisis of information leakage is not only individual consciousness but also the existence of bystanders.

P02. Knotworking on long-term disaster recovery: Five years action research after 2011 East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami

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Five years have passed since the 2011 East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami hit wide area of Japan. After catastrophic disaster, the challenges of recovery extend to all aspects of life, is prolonged, and changes with the transition of the recovery situation. Accordingly, diversity, continuity, and flexibility are required for the disaster volunteer. The concept of 'knotworking' proposed by Engestrom is useful to consider such properties required for disaster recover activities. The present study is to examine the development of knotworking on long-term disaster recovery and its effects, based on my 5 years action research after the East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. The research field is Noda Village in Iwate Prefecture, Japan which was severely damaged by the disaster. I and my colleagues have formed volunteer network "Team North Rias" immediately after the disaster, and have been engaged in disaster recovery activities in Noda. In the presentation, I will describe the characteristics of Team North Rias and its activities, and discuss the factors to promote knotworking. I will also argue that knotworking can contribute to endogenous recovery of the affected area.

P03. Is the accident of Fukushima No.1 nuclear power plant causing pediatric thyroid cancer? : A view from discourse analysis

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The accident of Fukushima No.1 nuclear power plant has raised serious concerns on possible health hazards caused by radiation exposure since 2011. Pediatric thyroid cancer that victims of the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl suffer from is one of the most feared health threat. It was said pediatric thyroid cancer are so rare, one or two in 1 million before the nuclear accident at Fukushima. But by the end of 2016, 145 have been given diagnosis as thyroid cancer among about 320,000 kids who were under 18 at the time of the accident. But the mainstream researchers and governmental authorities say the cancer have not increased after the accident. They say frequent occurrence of it is just 'a screening effect' caused by checking all kids of Fukushima, as exposed dose in Fukushima was significantly lower than in Chernobyl, as the genetic type of cancer found in Fukushima is different from the one in Chernobyl and as cancer found in children under 5 year old are so rare in Fukushima. But some researchers say morbidity of pediatric thyroid cancer has been significantly increasing after the accident of Fukushima No.1 nuclear power plant based on the results of their epidemiologic studies. Both of them say they are right insisting that they are based on the results from 'objective scientific researches'. So, people have been facing a new situation where science and scientists can not settle the controversy on health hazards which might be vital for their lives. Analyzing texts concerning radiation exposure and its health threats that were circulated publicly after 3.11, 2011 when the nuke disaster started, I will examine discourses that has been affecting subjectivities of people and their choice of action in daily living.

P04. Using Social Psychology to Change Behavior Connected to Climate Change in the Pacific Rim Region: Psychology for Social Good While We Still Have Time

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In response to climate change, as storms and typhoons intensify, as sea levels rise, and as salt water coastal flooding consumes agricultural lands and fresh water fishing sites, leaders of some Pacific Rim countries have

already reported involuntary lifestyle changes, which will only exacerbate with time and without intervention. Small island nations and developing nations, with limited resources and/or limited useable land masses, are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Although many view climate change as a concern for scientists and world leaders, there is a meaningful role for psychologists to mitigate future effects of climate change by promoting people's attitudinal and behavioral changes regarding consumption. The value of psychology in mitigating future effects of climate change through behavioral change involves translating and applying social psychology findings and principles to alter consumption patterns. Social psychologists are beginning to intervene successfully by using principles such as (1) social norms to change consumption patterns, (2) group participation models to promote a sense of efficacy when citizens are empowered to take ownership for making environmentally friendly choices, (3) delay of gratification to make choices connected to long term solutions, (4) application of culturally sensitive and locally informed interventions designed to complement community needs, and (5) attention to attitudinal change to facilitate behavioral change. In one attitude change intervention project, social psychology principles were used in Japan. Culturally relevant strategies for Japanese customers used fewer words, more logos and icons, and familiar slogans to reduce energy consumption. Additional interventions to change consumption patterns, using social psychology principles, will be reviewed to highlight how to use psychology for social good.

P05. The research about the attitude of the others to the evacuees of Fukushima power plant accident

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The Fukushima atomic power plant accident that happened in 2011 devastated the public who lived in East Japan. One characteristic of this devastation is that the atomic power plant accident produced many evacuees. According to a Reconstruction Agency announcement 2016, there were at least 83,000 evacuees merely in the Fukushima prefecture. The evacuees went all over Japan (Takahashi, 2014). According to many researchers, evacuees encounter economic difficulties (Yamane, 2013). One reason for the difficulties of evacuees adapting themselves and their anxiety is conflict in relationships with pre-existing residents and the children being bullied in their new home. Moreover, original residents criticize the evacuees because they left Fukushima when the crisis was at its height, yet refuse to allow evacuees to return to Fukushima, their original home, according to the evacuee group "Asuchika". Similarly, evacuees meet difficulties not only at their new residence but also their original one, especially regarding human relationships. However, there is almost no research concerning evacuees' relationship challenges. Accordingly, I

will research in this field the breakdown of the evacuees' human relationships, including the attitudes of the new and old locations' residents toward the evacuees. This research is expected to obtain knowledge to resolve the conflicts underlying the evacuees' relationships and the social rejection the evacuees have experienced. To investigate this topic, I will administer an online survey to the 500 residents of the contaminated area. First, I will gather information about demographic variables. Subsequently, I will ask the respondents to work with my original psychological scale, which inquiries about attitudes toward the evacuees. Last, from a preceding study (e.g., Kikuchi & Takagi, 2015), I will conclude the recognition of the degree of radioactive contamination of the residence, trust in the administration, knowledge about the radiation, manner of critical thought.

P06. Determinants of perceived procedural fairness of decontamination work in areas affected by the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident

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Research on social acceptance of risk has indicated that high procedural fairness increases trust and social acceptance of plans made by operating bodies. Studies on standards of evaluation for procedural fairness have been conducted in relation to information disclosure, opportunities for participation, and the sense of values, in addition to studies on the six rules defined by Leventhal (1980): consistence, bias suppression, accuracy, correctability, representativeness, and ethicality. However, not all of these rules are always followed in field settings. We conducted an online survey (N = 600) to investigate the determinants of perceived procedural fairness of decontamination work in areas affected by the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident. In these areas, decontamination work for removing radioactive material spread by the accident from inhabited areas has been conducted, to decrease the impact of radioactivity on human health and the environment. In this process, certain municipals have devised ways to increase consciousness of procedural fairness by including residents in the decision-making processes related to decontamination procedures. However, it has been suggested that these procedures were not entirely appreciated by residents. Moreover, residents have hesitated to express their opinions regardless of opportunities for discussion, due to consideration for their neighbors, because decontamination and residents returning to these areas are controversial issues. We investigated factors increasing perceived procedural fairness under these circumstances, including interpersonal factors. In this presentation, we plan to illustrate the findings of our survey, and discuss

effective strategies for revitalizing areas that have been affected by the nuclear disaster.

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

P07. Laypeople's Beliefs of Suicide: Understanding and Enabling Early Suicide Detection

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Our work draws attention to laypeople's beliefs of suicide. Often laypeople with no clinical expertise constitute the first line of defence against suicide. Examining their beliefs of what leads to suicide can answer as to why some are able to detect suicide signs and intervene by offering support, while others fail to do so. The first goal of our work was to identify lay concepts of suicide. The second goal was to test how lay & scholarly concepts are perceived regarding suicide likelihood. The third goal was to compare lay & scholarly concepts' predictive power in relation to early detection signs (suicide ideation) & propensity to offer support. Ultimately, our research agenda draws attention to the important and universal phenomenon of suicide; that it can be meaningfully studied through a social psychological perspective; and that social psychological insights into laypeople's conceptions of suicide causes can help reduce risk factors. The four studies reported here consisted of the general public as well as volunteers from a national suicide prevention organization.

P08. Influence of employees' working characteristics and the psychological states on their subjective well-being enhancement

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People all desire to make own meaningful life and to satisfy their daily lives. Changing job brings an important decision to evoke whole life style change. This study focuses on to clarify the relationships between employees' working characteristics and psychological states in relation to their well-being enhancement. Nine hundred participants (60% males and 40% females) were asked to answer some demographic features and some questionnaires. Their ages distributed from 21 to 69 (Av., 48.4±12.32). The Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS, Diener, et. al., 1985), Interdependent Happiness Scale (HIS, Hitokoto and Uchida, 2015), and Japanese version of GHQ12 (Nakagawa and Daibo, 2013) were adopted as well-being and psychological health indices in this study. The results showed that the changing job experiences effected on the demographic characteristics. Public employees and highly educated people did not change their jobs compared to others. Non-executive employees were predisposed to change their jobs. The frequency of changing jobs was correlated negatively with SWLS, IHS and positively with GHQ12. The experience of changing jobs had negative correlation to well-being significantly. Also, changing experience related to the sense of values for how to live. Career changers sought for more honor, hedonic pleasure than stayers in the same job significantly. These results shows that the employee's situation have an important role of subjective well-being for lives.

P09. Hiking motivations and emotions on the mountain top

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The purposes of this study were (1) to develop a hiking motivation scale and (2) to analyze the relationship between hiking motivations and affective states on the top of a mountain. Okamoto and Fujihara (2016) qualitatively delineated the structure of hiker motivations and their development. Therefore, we conducted a survey on hiking motivations and emotions at a mountain lodge in the Japanese Northern Alps, a famous base camp for climbing at an altitude of over 3000 m. A total of 115 respondents who summited the peak(s) completed the questionnaire. From the results of an exploratory factor analysis for the hiking motivation scale we developed, five factors were extracted: "challenging," "escaping from routine," "refreshment," "encountering," "growing ties with partner," and "loss-intentionality." The results of a multiple regression analysis indicated, in general, loss-intentionality motivation decreases sense of achievement. In experienced hikers, refreshment motivation increases their sense of achievement and escaping motivation decreases it. In experienced hikers, challenging motivation increases the sense of equable pleasure and growing ties motivation decreases it. In contrast, for inexperienced hikers, escaping motivation increases the sense of equable pleasure. We discuss the relationship between hiking motivations, hiking experience, the development of hiking/trekking skills, and sense of fulfillment.

P10. An exploratory study for child cancer survivor of stress management and posttraumatic growth

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Purpose: To examine the stress management (SM) and post traumatic growth (PTG) of a child cancer survivor by exploratory research. Method: Data were collected from 8 participants (age M=19.38, SD=5.70, males 5, females 3)

and mixed research methods combining collected quantitative and qualitative approaches. The survey was conducted between October and December, 2016. This study measured The PedsQL4.0 Generic Core Scales, Posttraumatic growth Inventory, Korean version of the child report of post-traumatic symptoms (CROPS). 8 participants were interviewed about stress management and posttraumatic growth. Results: Quality of life (PedsQL total score) in the child cancer survivor were mean score 72.63 (SD=14.45), physical health 86.33 (SD=15.03), emotional functioning 76.88 (SD=27.64), social functioning 80.63 (SD=15.45), and school functioning 67.50 (SD=21.21). posttraumatic growth inventory mean score were 72.00 (SD=21.00) and CROPS 16.75 (SD=6.90). The results of the qualitative analysis showed that "Passive stress management", "Mixed emotion thankful and sorry to their family, especially to their mother", "They desired to improve themselves academically", "Tried to be independent", "They get a lot of encouragement from self-help meeting". Conclusion: These results indicate that child cancer survivor need suitable SM and PTG for their experience of unique emotion and treatment.

P11. A Positive Aspects of Sensitive Person

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Previous studies revealed that a sensitive person tends to have more stress, anxiety, and depression. Aron & Aron (1997) invented the Highly Sensitive Person Scale to measure individual differences in sensory-processing sensitivity. Such sensitivities may be positive (i.e., deeply moved by arts and music) or negative (i.e., becoming mentally overwhelmed by external things), but many studies mostly concentrated on the negative aspects. Aron & Aron (1997) reported the scale unidimensional. However, Smolewska et al. (2006) indicated that the scale is a three-component structure consisting of aesthetic sensitivity, low sensory threshold, and ease of excitation. This study, therefore, develops a Japanese version of sensory sensitivity scale including aesthetic sensitivity (Study 1), and investigates the relationship between sensory-processing sensitivity, especially aesthetic sensitivity which seems one of the positive aspects of a sensitive person, and interest in art, employing university students in general and art university students (Study 2). 【Study 1】 The respondents were 204 university students in general. The results showed that the scale consisted of 19 items, and three-factor structure as previous studies, but aesthetic sensitivity factor had not significantly correlated with other factors. 【Study 2】 The respondents were 204 university students of Study1 and 121 art university students. The results were as follows; Firstly, the higher scores of aesthetic sensitivity and low sensory sensitivity, the higher interest in art. Secondly, scores of aesthetic sensitivity and ease of excitation among

art university students were significantly higher than those of university students in general. 【General Discussion】 Art university students showed higher scores of sensory-processing and aesthetic sensitivity than those in general. Therefore, this study demonstrated one of the positive aspects of a highly sensitive person, which has not been demonstrated in any other empirical studies.

P12. Impacts of the "Normal" Priming on Affective States and Creative Thoughts

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This study explored how "normal" priming influence the affective states and creative thought. Previous studies (e.g. Sano & Kuroishi, 2008) consistently showed the performance on the same level with others at social comparisons bring about calmness, and deviation from standards cause negative affects even if they performed higher than the surroundings. This study employed a priming procedure, and examined the effects on affective states and cognitive process, especially creative thoughts. Twenty-five Japanese university students (8 females and 17 males) participated in the experiment. First, participants were asked to recall and write down episodes that they had experienced. In the "normal" prime condition, the episode was the experience in which they felt at ease when behaving the same way as the surroundings. On the other hand, the experience in which they felt anxious as recognizing themselves different from others, in the "deviant" condition. Second, they reported affective states soon after the priming manipulation. Third, they took a subtest "4-dots drawing" from the "Test for Creative Thoughts (TCT)". In each priming condition, participants described their episodes. "Normal" primed participants reported higher calmness than "deviant" primed ones, whereas there were no significant differences in neither positive nor negative affects. ANOVAs revealed no significant difference in the numbers of drawings on the task. "Normal" primed participants, however, tended to produce more "flexible responses" in which they concentrate on particular aspects and abstracted other aspects of the stimuli. People deviated from surrounding others might restrain their creative thoughts at others presence. The results implied that psychological security may foster exhibition of one's creativity.

P13. The Student's Orientation to Happiness

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The Student's Orientation to Happiness by : Yus Nugraha & Sarah Khairunnisa Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung-Indonesia yus.nugraha@unpad.ac.id & yoesdinain@yahoo.co.id Humans are known to have different ways to achieve their happiness , eventually according to what is considered to the individuals and their orientation toward happiness. The application of orientation to happiness can be apply to many different settings, as well as in educational setting. Previous studies found positive correlation between different orientation to happiness and the important of educational variables related to academic success (Gabriel, 2008; Hirschi, 2011). This research aim to describe student's orientation to happiness according to three pathways i.e : pleasant life, engaged life and meaningful life, which based on the theory of the Authentic Happiness (Seligman, 2002). The research was conducted on 246 students at the faculty of Psychology, Universitas Padjadjaran; that were selected randomly with stratified random sampling technique. Research design was non-experimental and descriptive method has applied. The result indicated that there were no particular tendency of the students toward one of those orientations (pleasant, engaged or meaningful life). All students have had the meaningful life orientation; they enjoying being involved in their all variant activities, which valued for their lives, especially in knowledge's sharing with their friends. Almost all students also enjoying the pleasant life, they had emotional positive with their spare times to relax, to look for new knowledge and some recreational activities; which not need serious thinking, like taking a nap, watching movies, reading and listening to the music. Meanwhile, the least percentage was the orientation to engaged life, they hardly enough to involve with the community activities due to a tight study's schedule.

P14. Distinguishing maximizing from perfectionism

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Satisficing is a decision-making strategy that aims for a satisfactory or adequate result, rather than the optimal solution. Satisficing decision tended to increase happiness, whereas maximizing decision decreased it (Iyengar, Wells, & Schwartz, 2006; Schwartz et al., 2002). Previous study showed that, in success situations, both satisficing attitudes and maximizing attitudes were positively related to SWB. However, in failure situations, satisficing attitudes were negatively related to SWB, but maximizing attitudes were positively related to SWB (Wei, 2014). Two types of life

goals were distinguished in Chinese society. Vertical goals were highly valued by the society and closely attached to role obligation, though personal goals were rooted in interest or self-choice (Hwang, 2004). Though both satisficing and maximizing were positively related to subjective well-being Previous study, correlation between satisficing and SWB was stronger in vertical goals than personal goals out of free choice (Wei, 2013). One component of perfectionism is setting excessively high performance standards (Flett & Hewitt, 2002; Stoeber & Childs, 2010). Apparently, it was similar to maximizing. However, in pursuit vertical goals in Chinese Confucian context, process of effort-making was more important than consequences. Therefore, it was inferred that, after failure of vertical goals, maximizing positively predicted probability of keeping trying the same goals, and negatively predicted the negative emotions. One the contrary, as failure of both vertical and non-vertical goals, perfectionism would negatively predicted probability of keeping trying the same goals, and positively predicted the negative emotions. Web survey was conducted with a sample of adults in Taiwan. Participants were asked to recall their experiences about failing to achieve vertical or non-vertical goals, then rate how much they would like to continue trying the same goal, and their negative emotions. The result showed different patterns for maximizing and perfectionism as predicted.

P15. The relationship between PTSD symptoms and attention problems in children exposed to the Mazar Sharif (Afghanistan) War

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The present study examined the prevalence and relations between attention problems, trauma exposure, and posttraumatic reactions in a sample of 225 Afghan children in the Afghanistan war. They hypothesized that because of similarities in the arousal symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and the hyperactive–inattentive symptoms of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), PTSD symptoms would mediate the relationship between trauma exposure and attention problems. The findings support the hypothesis. Significant correlations were found among the study variables. The male and female children were similar in the variables, based on sex wise categorization. There was a significant difference among children who exposed to the war categorized on the basis of age. The other variables like traumatic event, re-experiencing, avoidance, overall PTSD, ADHD Inattention, ADHD Impulsivity, Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Inattention Over activity, and Aggression Defiance had similar level in children.

P16. Orientation to Death is Increased by Determinism and Decreased by Belief on Free Will

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Suicide is one of the largest social issues in the present day. Strong stress possibly orients people to death, however, not all of the people in difficult situations choose suicide. It should be beneficial for prevention of suicide to identify the factor that orient one to or pull one away from death. Possible factors which affect orientation to death are determinism and the belief on free will. Individuals with determinism may become hopeless in the difficult situation since they think that situation is destined, while individuals believe free will tend to feel prospective thinking that their future is changeable. To test this hypothesis, we developed Japanese version of the death orientation scale in the present study. This scale was composed of the three subscales according to the result of factor analysis: social pain, relative pleasantness, and loss of raison d'etre. All these subscales were positively correlated with the fatalistic determinism and the scientific determinism subscales in Japanese version of the free will and determinism scale. On the other hand, the unpredictability subscale was negatively correlated with the three subscales of the death orientation scale. These results implicated that individuals believe free will are unlikely to be oriented to death, while individuals believe determinism tend to be oriented to death. These results implicate that determinism and belief on free will can be seen as indices of risk of orientation to death, though the present study cannot conclude the causal relationship among these factors.

MORAL AND SOCIAL DILEMMAS

P17. Utilitarian Cooperation vs. Orderly Cooperation" in the Repeated Missing Hero Dilemma

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Findings from some experimental studies suggest that the utilitarian social norm (which prescribes for us to maximize the collective benefit or to minimize the collective loss) affects self-sacrifice behavior in groups. This study examined how the utilitarian social norm affects cooperation in the repeated missing hero dilemma. The missing hero dilemma is a social dilemma where at least one cooperator must sacrifice to pay a cost for others. If all players do not cooperate, all players will suffer a cost. In the symmetric condition (the cooperation cost is the same

for all players), the most rational strategy is to cooperate in turn. However, in the asymmetric condition (the cooperation cost is differ among players and the cost is fixed throughout all trials), utilitarianism states that the player with the lowest cooperation cost should cooperate most frequently, because doing so increases the collective rationality. Therefore, we conducted the repeated missing hero dilemma for 30 trials in an asymmetric (cooperation cost; 30, 50, 70 yen) and symmetric (cooperation cost; all player 30 yen) condition, and compared the amount of cooperation. Incidentally, the outcome of each trial was fed back to players each trial and at the end of all trials, players face each other and were told how many times they cooperated. We assumed that in the asymmetric condition players with a lower cooperation cost would cooperate more frequently than players with a higher cooperation cost. We also assumed that players with a lower cooperation cost in the asymmetric condition would cooperate more frequently than players in the symmetric condition. Our results showed that all players cooperated the same number of times regardless of the cooperation cost. This result indicates that the utilitarian social norm is weaker than the norm to cooperate in turn.

P18. Asymmetries of moral character evaluation for positive and negative intention

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In the present research we investigated the influence of positive and negative unfulfilled intentions on moral character evaluations and the mediational roles of emotions and diagnosticity. This study consisted of a 2 (valence: positive, negative) x 3 (fulfillment: fulfilled intention, unfulfilled-justified intention, fulfilled intention) x 3 (scenarios) Latin Square design. Participants (N = 142) considered an individual with negative unfulfilled intentions as more immoral than an agent with positive unfulfilled intention was rated as moral. Consistently, the agent with negative (vs. positive) unfulfilled intention also evoked stronger morally laden emotions, and possessing negative intention was considered more diagnostic of character than possessing positive intention. Finally, for the negative scenarios, the effect of intention on evaluations of moral character was partially mediated by both emotions and diagnosticity, whereas for the positive scenarios the effect was fully mediated by emotions with no mediation by diagnosticity. Overall, these results indicated asymmetries in the effect of positive and negative intention on evaluations of moral character with distinct emotional and cognitive processes, pointing towards a negativity bias.

P19. High Status, Less Unethical: The Influence of Subjective Social Status on Unethical Behavior

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Previous work in Western contexts indicates that subjective social status predicts unethical behavior, particularly when subjective social status is high. We predicted that high status would have the opposite effect in Asian cultures because high status people potentially increase their power and feelings of responsibility.Study1 found that one's perception of their social status was negatively associated with unethical (i.e., high status → less unethical). Furthermore, Study2 established the critical role of the sense of power in this process by manipulating participants' subjective social status. Study2 also showed that individual differences the sense of power mediated the corresponding differences in unethical behavior. Taken together, the current research extends these findings with experimental evidence that the sense of power can mediate the relationship between subjective social status and unethical behavior in Asian cultures.

P20. Effects of trait self-control on people's decisions toward moral dilemmas

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In moral dilemma judgments (e.g., whether it is acceptable to sacrifice the life of a single individual to save lives of a number of individuals), individual level traits such as emotional and cognitive styles influence people's decision making (e.g., Feinberg et al., 2012; Paxton et al., 2012). To further highlight the individual-level factor associated with moral decision making, the current study examined the role of self-control. In a questionnaire administered to 150 Japanese individuals, we presented a set of 12 moral dilemma scenarios selected from Greene et al. (2004). Respondents indicated whether they feel it is acceptable or unacceptable to take the consequence-oriented action depicted in each scenario. The questionnaire also included measures on respondents' self-control trait—the Effortful Control Scale (Rothbart et al., 2000; Japanese version by Yamagata et al., 2005)—and trait-empathy (Davis, 1983; Japanese version by Sakurai, 1988). Obtained data indicated that self-control and trait-empathy were both predictors of the degree that people rated the actions as unacceptable. Furthermore, we found an interaction of self-control and empathy. People high in trait-empathy were more likely to rate the actions as unacceptable, but

such association emerged only among those low in self-control. In contrast, those reporting high self-control showed a general tendency to deem the actions as unacceptable, irrespective to their levels of trait-empathy. Generally in moral dilemma judgments, emotional empathy heightens people's aversion toward consequence-oriented actions; such tendency—according to our results—may not hold true among people high in self-control as they may perhaps engage in moral decision making in an emotionally detached manner.

P21. Concerning the potential for formal education to support the development of social skills in Japanese young people

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Educational environments, such as environments for growth based within a family or experiences from education at school, is thought to be important in the development of social skills. Morality is one of the set subjects on the curriculum at Japanese schools. However, it is widely considered to be problematic that values, in the form of morality, are subject to appraisal as schoolwork. In order to consider the potential for the values and judgments, which form the basis of social skills, to be acquired through education, this study investigates what kind of morality has been fostered in students before entering university. In a paper-based survey, 88 first year university students were asked to respond through personal reminiscences about what they had learned through morality classes as part of formal school education. Students were asked what they had learned in relation to 11 categories which included "equality", "fairness", and "the sanctity of life", and correspondence analysis of the data showed that it was possible to explain 30% of the responses in two dimensions. Moreover, hierarchical cluster analysis performed from a distance matrix based on the coordinates produced four clusters: "equality/fairness", "sanctity of life and kindness to the weak", "respect for elders and mutual assistance within a group", and "love for family and friends". In addition, free-writing answers provided by the students allow for a clarification of the appraisal dimensions for students who took morality classes, and an examination of responses to the Japanese Ministry of Education's policy on moral education.

P22. Moral judgments influence on Micro moral behaviors of civil servants in China: The Role of Empathy and Moral identify

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Micro moral behaviors of civil servants we proposed refers to public servants' micro face expressions, languages, body postures and so on relative to their daily work which can be more difficultly identified than moral behavior in workplace. The negative influence of micro immoral behaviors of public servants to public in China is more serious, which induce people unwilling to trust government. According to classical moral theories, empathy and moral identity play important role in the process of moral judgment. Based on these, this research explored that how empathy and moral judgment and the moral identity influence on micro moral behaviors. The results showed that: (1) there are gender differences in civil servants empathy, moral judgment and moral behavior and empathy, moral judgment, moral behavior of the female slightly higher than the male; (2) empathy can moderate the relationship between moral judgment and civil servants' micro moral behavior ;（3）moral identity can mediate the relationship between moral judgment and civil servants' micro moral behavior.

P23. The effect of defendant's Hero / Victim information on judgment of punishment and rejection toward him

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It has been believed that defendant's Hero/Victim strategies are effective in escaping blame. The Hero strategy is to emphasize previous good deeds and offset blame. It is because Hero information makes their impressions positive. On the other hand, Victim strategy is to highlights the harms suffered by the defendant and deflect blame. Gray and Wegner (2011) examined whether these strategies are effective and showed that only victim strategy reduced blame. That is, Victim information is heightened defendant's patiency, and lesser punishment. However, the order of information may effect on impression formation because the incident itself would raise Agency. The present experiment examined the mediator effect of order on the relationship between defendant's Hero/Victim information and judgment of punishment and rejection toward him. 369 university students were fulfilled the questionnaire (182 females, 184 males, 3 unknowns Mage=18.6), and they read two brief vignettes, that is, an assault case and Hero/Victim information. The present order of these vignettes was manipulated. Participants answered Agency/patiency scale

after reading each vignette, and punishment scale and rejection scale after reading both vignettes. The results of ANOVAs showed that Victim Information was effective for rejection only when it was notified before knowing about the incident. On the other side, the patiency score was the highest under the condition that the victim information was presented after the incident information. Although I cannot interpret the difference in order effect, I found that the impression of defendant patiecy brings people forgiveness, not judgment of punishment. Effects of Hero/Victim information on the agency/patiency tended to disappear by presenting incident information. Even if the defendants do a good act before the wrongdoing, they would not make a good impression.

CLOSE AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

P24. The asymmetric perception of fairness on vicarious retribution between the retaliator and the retaliated

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This study investigated the factors to create intense conflict between groups. We focused on intergroup vicarious retribution, a phenomenon that occurs when a member of a group retaliates toward members of an outgroup for an attack that had no consequences for him or her, but did harm a fellow ingroup members (Lickel et al., 2006). Furthermore, the retaliatory aggression is often directed at outgroup members who themselves were not the direct causal agents in the original attack against the person's ingroup (Lickel et al., 2006). We predicted that the retaliator would tend to perceive the aggression as a fair retaliatory behavior, while the retaliated would often perceive it to be unfair because they didn't harm any outgroup members. We conducted a scenario experiment with forty-nine high school students and investigated how the perception of fairness on vicarious retribution differs between the retaliator and the retaliated. The results revealed that both the retaliator and the retaliated perceived retribution to be unfair in individual conflict situations, whereas the retaliator perceived it to be fairer than the retaliated in group conflict situations. The mechanism of how the asymmetric perception of fairness leads to intense group conflicts will be discussed.

P25. The influence of self-esteem, reassurance seeking and psychological distance on reaction to a romantic partner: How would people with low self-esteem cope with misunderstanding from their partner?

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Based on the interpersonal theory of depression (Coyne, 1973), we have found that LSEs sought reassurance to their friend excessively, they were rejected (Hasegawa and Ura, 2008). The purpose of this study is to examine whether this process would emerge in the romantic relationships. Specially, we focused on psychological responses when they face the misunderstanding of their partner. We carried out a web-survey for 300 monitors in a research firm with their lover or spouse. We measured self-esteem, reassurance seeking to their partner, the inclusion of other in the self (IOS) as a psychological distance, cowering and giving up that is responses when facing with partner's misunderstanding about themselves. Cowering is a trend that they cowered by worrying about their partner's evaluation. Giving up is a tendency that they avoid getting closer to their partner. We conducted multiple regression analyses predicting the cowering and giving up from self-esteem, reassurance seeking, and the difference between IOS and partner's perception of IOS. The results indicated significant three way interactions. Simple slope tests indicated that LSEs with low reassurance seeking to their lover or spouse cowered when their IOS was farther than partner's. In addition, LSEs with high reassurance seeking gave up when their partner's perception of IOS was farther than participant's. These findings revealed the feature of a reassurance seeking in a romantic relationship. That is, LSEs who did not engage in seeking reassurance might avoid becoming closer because they would protect their fragile self. In contrast, LSEs who engaging in reassurance seeking might be cowered by facing with Porcupine Dilemma, that they did not wish to gain too much proximity although they wished to approach their partners.

P26. Do attachment anxiety and narcissism predict poor adjustment in couples? —Senses of acceptance and rejection by partners as mediators—

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This study was conducted to reveal the commonalities and differences between effects of attachment anxiety and narcissism on intrapersonal and interpersonal adjustment in married couples. Attachment anxiety and narcissism are conceptually opposite as attachment anxiety is negatively correlated with self-esteem, but narcissism is positively correlated with self-esteem. However, both attachment anxiety and narcissism are tended to be discussed in terms of maladjustment. Therefore, in this study, it was examined how attachment anxiety and narcissism affect depression as intrapersonal adjustment and indirect violence toward partners (answered by both participants themselves and their partners) as interpersonal adjustment. Moreover, it is possible that the effects of attachment anxiety and narcissism on depression and indirect violence toward partners are mediated by senses of acceptance and rejection by partners because of those conceptual definitions. Thus, the hypothetical models that both attachment anxiety and narcissism affect depression and indirect violence toward partners through senses of acceptance and rejection by partners were examined. Participants were 582 couples from twenties to fifties in Japan. The results showed that both attachment anxiety and narcissism increased indirect violence toward partners answered by both participants themselves and their partners, and these effects were mediated by the sense of acceptance by partners. The effects of attachment anxiety on indirect violence toward partners answered by both participants themselves and their partners were also mediated by the sense of rejection by partners, but the effects of narcissism were not. In addition, attachment anxiety increased depression, but narcissism inhibited depression, and these effects were mediated by the sense of acceptance by partners. The effects of attachment anxiety on depression was also mediated by the sense of rejection by partners, but the effect of narcissism was not.

P27. What factors affect the use of one's spouse as a "social surrogate" before and during pregnancy?

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We examined the determinants of using one's spouse as a "social surrogate" (Bradshaw, 1998) among women during pregnancy. Explanatory variables comprised shyness, marriage quality, relational mobility, the presence of prior children, and one's age. We examined data gathered by an online survey of 805 Japanese women during pregnancy (over 16 weeks) using logistic regression analysis to determine the impact of each explanatory variable on the use of one's spouse as a social surrogate. We carried out different analysis for the use of one's spouse before and during pregnancy. Before pregnancy, less shyness, a higher-quality marriage, and one's younger age significantly predicted social surrogacy use. On the other hand, during pregnancy, the presence of prior children, less shyness, a higher-quality marriage, and one's younger age predicted social surrogacy use. For women, good relationships with their spouses would contribute to expanding their social networks, both before and during pregnancy. Moreover, the presence of prior children would promote the use of their spouse as a social surrogate during pregnancy. We

discuss our findings from the perspective of specificity of mothers' social network expansion strategies.

P28. The influences of self-esteem and need to belong on mental health via the negative attitude toward romantic love

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The aim of the present study was to examine whether self-esteem and need to belong have the influences on mental health via the negative attitude toward romantic love. Romantic love is very important for young people. And, romantic love has strong effects on mental health of young people. People in good romantic relationships are in higher mental health than people in bad romantic relationships. However, the factors which have effects on mental health are not only recent state of romantic relationship but also the attitude toward romantic love. The negative attitude toward romantic love consisted of romantic avoidance and romantic anxiety. Participants were 292 undergraduate students (90 males, 202 females, Mage=19.62±1.32). Main findings were as follows: 1) Self-esteem and Need to belong had negative effects on Romantic avoidance. 2) Self-esteem had a negative effect on Romantic anxiety, where Need to belong had a positive effect on it. 3) Romantic anxiety mediated the negative relation between Self-esteem and Depression. 4) Romantic anxiety and Romantic avoidance mediated the negative relation between Self-esteem and Loneliness. 5) Romantic anxiety mediated the positive relation between Need to belong and Loneliness. 6) Romantic avoidance mediated the negative relation between Need to belong and Loneliness. 7) Self-esteem had a direct negative effect on Depression. 8) Self-esteem and Need to belong had direct negative effects on Loneliness. These results were discussed in terms of the process that the negative attitude toward romantic love deteriorated mental health.

P29. Does "believing in fate" overlook the dangerous behavior of a lover?

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Romantic partners often overlook the impact of injurious or unreasonable behaviors of their partners. Why do these illusions in close relationships occur? From the findings of implicit theory of relationships (Knee & Canevello, 2006) and construal level theory (Trope & Liberman, 2010), we predicted that when individuals construed their partner's behavior abstractly, those with strong destiny belief are more likely to recognize less damage from their partners' negative behavior than those with weak beliefs. Seventy

four students in romantic relationships participated in an experience sampling study for seven consecutive days. Participants received five alerts a day through a smartphone application and reported the perceived construal level of their partner's action, the level of that action's impact, and the strength of love for their partner immediately following the action. Prior to the experience sampling, participants answered questions regarding their beliefs about romantic relationships. Hierarchical linear model analyses revealed that the stronger participants hold their destiny belief, the more positive participants perceive their partners' negative actions. Moreover, the strength of the belief bolstered the level of love reported just after a partner's negative action, when the action was recognized abstractly. The impact of destiny belief on partners' positive action was not observed. These results depicted the role that romantic partners' beliefs often play in producing a goal-driven bias. We will discuss in detail the way our beliefs about romantic relationships operate in everyday life toward escalating injurious partner behavior.

P30. Korean Elementary, Middle, and High School Mother's Child Rearing Efficacy and Child Rearing Satisfaction

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The purpose of this study is to analyze the differences of child rearing efficacy among Korean mothers of elementary, middle, and high school students, as well as explore the indigenous psychology of the mothers' child rearing satisfaction. The participants were 240 mothers of students (elementary 165; middle 44; high school 31). The questionnaire utilized in the study was developed by Park (2013). The reliability of the questionnaire produced a range of Chronbach α= .81-.88. The results were as follows: First, there were significant differences of child rearing efficacy among Korean mothers of elementary, middle, and high school students. That is, mothers of high school students produced higher levels than mothers of elementary and middle school students on the following sub-variables: self-regulatory efficacy, academic guidance efficacy, child rearing efficacy, communication with children efficacy, and spousal relation efficacy. Second, for the study of indigenous psychology of child rearing satisfaction, the most representative responses of the mothers were that they felt satisfied because their child was doing well, followed by their child cared about them, having a harmonious family, child's sincere attitude, and child's diligence in their studies. The most representative response of elementary school students' mothers was that their child cared about them, and for middle school students' mothers was having a harmonious family, and for high school students' mothers was seeing that their child had a sincere attitude.

P31. The effect of a negative social environment within a team on children's sports motivation

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Sports activities that children engage in during holidays and after school are referred to as "Community Sports." Parents' involvement in these is essential, especially when players are elementary school pupils. Community Sports activities positively affect children's development and the parent–child relationship. These activities are also characterized by various hidden problems, including inappropriate parental interaction, corporal punishment by coaches, and bullying by peers. There is an urgent need to develop scales on parenting and harassment in sport, to identify ways of improving parent–child and coach–child interaction. Therefore, we aimed to develop these two scales, then the following model: Parents feel hurt because of their children's harassment by coaches and teammates, and also push their children to achieve better results, thereby increasing neurotic tendencies among the children and decreasing their sport motivation. We conducted a questionnaire survey on sport-parenting and harassment in sport among 600 mothers and 300 fathers of elementary school children who were participating or had participated in Community Sports. The survey yielded a three-factor structure for the sport-parenting scale, comprising the following factors: "Controlling interactional style," "Team-focused interactional style," and "Empathetic interactional style." The scale further yielded a three-factor structure for the harassment in sport scale, with the following factors: "Harassment from benches," "Harassment from peers," and "Harassment from coach." We confirmed the scales' goodness-of-fit by conducting a confirmatory factor analysis, and then confirmed their stability by conducting separate factor analyses for parents and children of either gender, respectively. The next analysis examined the model. The results indicated that sports harassment increased children's neurotic tendencies, which decreased their sport motivation. Moreover, sports harassment increased the salience of parents' child-centered and dominant attitudes, which also decreased children's sport motivation. This study suggests the necessity of educating coaches and parents in developing better relationships with children through sports.

P32. Marital conflict, parent-child relationship and adolescents' depression in Chinese only and non-only child family: A moderated mediation model

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As the most prevalent mental health conditions worldwide, depression is easy to occur on adolescents (Birmaher et al., 1996). Family environment is one important factor influencing adolescents' depression (Grych & Fincham, 2001). Among the family system, marital, parent-child and sibling subsystems usually interact to affect adolescents' depression (Cox & Paley, 2003). Researchers have found that marital conflict impacts depression through parent-child relationship (Magnusson & Statti, 1998). Since fathers' and mothers' roles vary in the family, the mediation of mother-child and father-child relationship can be different. Moreover, what are the interrelationships among these factors for Chinese adolescents still needs further studying, since marital relationship always gives way to parent-child relationship in Chinese family (Lu & Lin, 1998). Furthermore, affected by national policies, Chinese only and non-only child have been coexisted for a long time. And the interactions among the three family subsystems are different between the two populations. With the absence of sibling subsystem, the only child appears to bear the negative impact of marital conflict alone (Chow & Zhao, 1996). Also, different from non-only child families, only-child families' parent-child subsystems are characterized as child-centeredness and frequent parent-child interaction (Hao & Feng, 2002). These may result in that the mediating effects of parent-child relationship are different between only and non-only child. The current study explored the mediating effects of parent-child relationship between marital conflict and adolescents' depression, and then assessed whether the effects were different on Chinese only and non-only child. Data were obtained from 452 seventh- to ninth- grade students. Adolescents rated their own depression, and their fathers and mothers reported their marital conflict and parent-child relationship. Results showed that marital conflict was positively associated with mother-child and father-child conflict and negatively associated with mother-child and father-child closeness. Marital conflict positively predicted adolescents' depression, and mother-child relationship instead of father-child relationship partially mediated the pathway. Furthermore, the mediation of mother-child conflict was significantly moderated by whether children were only or non-only child, the effect was found on only child rather than non-only child. These findings underlined the importance for couples to reduce marital conflict, and for mothers to resolve the marital conflict in marital subsystem, rather than bringing them into parental subsystem, especially for those who have only child.

P33. Resounding Freud's Philosophy on Sexuality and Love: The Perspectives of Selected College Students

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This study discusses the perspectives of selected college students on sexuality and love. It aimed to find parallels from the philosophy of Freud to see whether his 19th century ideas are resonated through the perspectives of selected college students. Using focused group discussion and documentary analysis, the study found that Freud's idea on sexuality is still evident in today's description of the college students on the Filipino male and female sexes. However, one finding revealed that women are more superior to men which depart from Freud's philosophy. By comparing how the sexes fall in love and how each treats the object of love there were some slight differences in terms of a woman's role and a man's role in society. In the Philippines, society thinks of women as if no tradition exists, more open-minded than before and they were more liberated. Women exhibits equality with men but not equity. Therefore, it implies a change in the passive role of women as described by the college students. Since, society was found to play an important role in sexuality it is recommended to explore on the disparity of the sexes in Philippine context.

SOCIAL COGNITION

P01. The influence of positive mood on group decision making

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Group polarization is a phenomenon in group decision making in which the mean post-group response tend to be more extreme in a similar direction as the mean pre-group response (Myers & Lamm, 1976). Previous studies have indicated that peripheral clues such as social comparison and the number of arguments might cause group polarization, suggesting that a heuristic processing strategy might be related to group polarization. In this study, we focused on mood as another possible factor that might result in group polarization and investigated how mood influenced group decision making. It has been demonstrated that a positive mood facilitates heuristic processing, and therefore, we expected that heuristic processing would be facilitated when a positive mood is evoked during group decision-making, which would result in group polarization. Participants (N = 46) divided into 16 groups conducted group discussions in positive or neutral mood conditions. Positive mood was induced by a description task and was maintained by background music. Results indicated that heuristic processing was facilitated under the positive mood. However, group polarization was observed under the neutral mood, but not under the positive mood. These results suggest the possibility that participants with increased heuristic processing resulting from positive mood might be more likely to neglect conclusions of group discussions and maintain their ideas

P02. Does a proposal of unshared information at the beginning of discussion help to solve hidden profile?

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Groups often fail to make the optimal decision because group members do not pool information efficiently. Previous studies on hidden profile show that information that is held by every group member (i.e., shared information) is more discussed than information that is held by only one of the group's members (i.e., unshared information). However, groups in hidden profile need to discuss unshared information more to make the optimal

decision. Based on cognitive conflict, information that people do not know or that is different from what they know has a stimulating effect on acquiring new. In this study, we examined whether shared or unshared information at the beginning of discussion facilitates solving hidden profile problem. 51 three-person groups decided which of two candidates was put up for a sales department. The information distribution among group members constituted hidden profile. Two candidates were equally designed in the degree to which they were suitable for sales departments based on our preliminary research. After reading information received, group members individually selected one suitable candidate from among two candidates. Then, the group discussion started with the proposal of shared or unshared neutral information by randomly selected members. The results of Chi-squared tests suggested that there was no difference in the percentage of solving hidden profile problem regardless of information at the beginning of discussion. Rather, inherent individual preference predicted the result of group decision making. These indicated that the proposal of unshared information at the beginning of discussion did not bring cognitive conflict to solve hidden profile because the first word was neutral information which was not related to make decision. Rather, inherent individual preference might have strong impact on group decision making than the first word might have.

P03. Forewarning is effective only when it is remembered: Reconsidering the effect of forewarning to cause real-world resistance to persuasion

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Most previous studies suggest that forewarning can lead to effective resistance to persuasion attempts. However, the survey conducted by the National Police Agency of Japan suggests that victims of fraud were not able to resist against frauds' persuasion attempts despite of being forewarned that they should pay attention to such attempts. The survey also suggests that the victims did not remember the forewarning when they encountered frauds' persuasion attempts. These results indicate that people do not always remember forewarning. However, previous studies have not strictly considered the problem of "remembering forewarning." Therefore, in this study, we investigated the effect of forewarning by using a situation in which participants had to remember it. We also hypothesized that forewarning has an effect only when it is remembered, that is, based on other aspects, only when individuals process information in the central route assumed in the Elaboration Likelihood Model. We used a 2 (forewarning, no forewarning) × 2 (central route, peripheral route) between-participants design. In the forewarning condition, participants were provided with a fake

persuasion technique, the "black background effect," which simply urged people to watch out for an advertisement on a black background. However, participants were not instructed that they were going to read an advertisement using the "black background effect." Through this method, participants had to remember the "black background effect" when exposed to the advertisement. The processing route was manipulated by distracting participants from the advertisement while they read it. Results showed that participants gave the advertiser's manipulative intent a higher rating only when they processed the advertisement in a central route, in addition to being forewarned. This meant that forewarning resulted in resistance to persuasion only when it was remembered. Some implications of this finding are discussed.

P04. The illusion of courage and self-focused imagination.

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This study examined whether imagining one's emotional state in a different situation increases perceived self-other differences in that situation. In Van Boven and Lowenstien (2005), participants were asked how much money they would like to be paid to dance in front of a large class and they also estimated how much money others would like to be paid. The results showed that participants estimated others are more willing to dance with less monetary reward compare to themselves. Present study was conducted during a lecture class (N=79). Participants were randomly assigned to "imagine" condition or "control" condition. Participants were asked to sing one of three popular songs in front of the class for a payment of 500 (approximately $5). Participants in the imagine condition were asked to imagine how they would feel if they sing in front of the class. Participants in the control condition were asked about their favorite song instead. Then as measures of participants' willingness to sing, participants in both conditions were asked to state the lowest price they would have to be paid to sing in front of the class and also estimated the lowest price stated by another anonymous randomly selected participant. Next, participants were asked how much they thought about the reward they would earn and how they would be evaluated by the other students. In both conditions, participants predicted others were more willing to sing. And participants thought about being evaluated more than the monetary reward. However, as predicted, these tendencies were more pronounced in imagine condition. In imagine condition, participants thought others were more willing to sing when they thought more about being evaluated rather than the money. These results suggest that when predicting other people's willingness to challenge, imagining about one's emotional state would mistakenly lead to overestimating others' willingness to challenge.

P05. The effects of being "normal" on a task performance

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This study investigated how considering oneself "normal" or "deviant" had an impact on his/her performance. Being "normal" represents an acceptance of others, which resulted in achieving harmonious relationships with others, and then people feel relief. In contrast, deviance from others makes people feel "social pain", which lead higher negative emotion and lower self-esteem. In addition, the more anxious or nervous people feel, the lower they perform on a task. Therefore, it was assumed that being "normal" promoted their performances. 25 Japanese university students (17 males and 8 females) participated in this experiment. Participants were assigned to two conditions at random; "normal" or "deviant" condition. First, participants of "normal" condition were asked to imagine the experiences that they behaved the same ways as everyone else and felt calm for three minutes. Participants of "deviant" condition were asked to imagine the experiences that they behaved differently from others and felt nervous for three minutes. Then, all participants wrote down the recalled episodes. Second, participants completed the questionnaire which checked their affective states. Third, participants addressed the "putting-seals-task" which was putting 48 seals into 9 millimeter circles on a mat board for three minutes. Participants were allowed to put seals in their own way. The result was consistent with the prediction. The "normal" condition (M=33.71, SD=11.61) performed better than "deviant" condition (M=26.91, SD=12.47) but ANOVAs failed to revealed significant differences between two conditions. Differing from one another in their abilities to put seals, as two conditions' sizes of standard deviation described, produced this insignificant result. It might be possible that the time recalling "normal" or "deviant" experiences was too short to influence their performances. Stricter experimental manipulations that make people feel "normal" or "deviant" were needed to affect individuals' action.

P06. Breathing life into the bunraku puppets: Warmth comes into them when they make a movement

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Attributes such as social warmth and emotional responsiveness are viewed as features that are essential to humans. To investigate when nonhuman agents are perceived as having human-like attributes, we conducted an experiment using bunraku puppets, which have been

used in traditional Japanese puppet theaters. Undergraduates (N = 61) individually viewed each of the six short video clips that were displayed on a monitor placed in front of them. In each video clip, a single bunraku puppet was operated by one or three highly trained puppeteers wearing black costumes with black masks to conceal their bodies and faces. Each video clip included one type of movement performed by a puppet (sitting or standing motionless, laughing, expressing anger or sadness, being surprised). Participants rated the extent to which each of six basic emotions (happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, disgust, fear) were expressed by each of the puppets and rated their impression of each puppet on a bipolar scale measuring the five trait dimensions (warmth, competence, aggressiveness, purity, smoothness). Multiple analyses of variance for emotion ratings revealed that the participants rated puppets appropriately (e.g., a puppet was rated as happier when laughing than when expressing sadness or sitting motionless). The same analyses for trait ratings revealed that puppets which made a movement (laughing, expressing anger or sadness, being surprised) were rated as warmer and moving more smoothly than the ones sitting or standing motionless. Neither main effects nor interaction effects of the number of puppeteers reached significant for both emotion and trait ratings. Consistent correlations between warmth and smoothness ratings suggest that the feeling of perceptual fluency caused by smooth movements performed by puppeteers would enhance the perception of warmth in puppets.

P07. Are increment theorists always more "adaptive" than entity theorists? - Effects of implicit theories on the sensitivity to opportunity cost

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Implicit theories are naïve theories which refer to malleability of personal attribute. It has been argued that increment theorists (who think ability is malleable and changeable through effort) are adaptive compared to entity theorists (who think ability is fixed and unchangeable). Most previous research, however, has only dealt with a situation in which people must keep engaging in one specific task. In the present study, we focused on a situation in which people can choose their task among multiple options, and predicted that entity theorists would be more adaptive in this situation, as they would be sensitive to the opportunity cost in the task choice compared to incremental theorists. We conducted an experiment in which participants were asked to engage in two different tasks. , Participants were instructed as follows: (1) They need to start with the designated task; (2) They can switch to the other task anytime if they want (but just once); (3) They are required to make their total scores as high as they can. A half of the participants were give a

EASY version and the other half were given a HARD version of the first task. The timing they switched tasks were measured. We hypothesized that when the first task is HARD, increment theorists would engage in the task longer than entity theorists, because they would cling to overcome the hardship by effort. The result supported our hypothesis.

P08. Language style flexibility as an implicit measure of perspective change

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Daily language use, including verbal and writing expressions, reflects an individual's thinking style. Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) provides an effective tool to empirically turn qualitative data into quantitative ones. Furthermore, by calculating the similarity level of functional word uses between two texts gives an index of language style matching (LSM). Given that LSM indexes the level of similarity between two texts, we argue that it shows the degree of consistency. Past research has shown that the more similar between one person's own expressive writings, the less flexible one might be and the worse adjustment one gets (Campbell & Pennebaker, 2003). The current study extends this line of research and intends to use within-person language style flexibility (LSF), by calculating the variation of functional words usage between two texts or two half parts of text, as an index of one's perspective change. Participants in study 1 were first asked to recall and write a negative episode with his/her romantic partner, and then randomly assigned to recall and write another negative episode from his/her own perspective or from his/her romantic partner's perspective. Results showed that LSF in switched perspective group is significantly higher than in same perspective group. Study 2 compared LSF in depression patients' blogs and cancer patients' blogs. Since self-focus, rumination and inflexibility are well documented features of depression patients, study 2 predicted and were supported that LSF is lower in depression group than cancer patient group.

P09. A cross-temporal meta-analysis of changes in Chinese college students' emotional intelligence: 2000~2014

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The present study conducted a cross-temporal meta-analysis of 62 papers that using Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS) to investigate Chinese college students' emotional Intelligence. There are 27903 college students involved in 62 papers and the data collection time ranged from 2000 to

2014.Results showed that: (1) The Emotional Intelligence of Chinese college students decreased steadily in the 15 years between 2000 throuth 2014. Compared to the year of 2000, it dropped 0.28 standard deviations in 2014; (2) Emotional intelligence of male Chinese college students declined significantly, there were no changes in female Chinese college students' emotional intelligence, and the change trend of gender differences on emotional intelligence is significant; (3) significant gender differences on emotional intelligence scores of university students in China, the girl is significantly higher than boys.

P10. A new field of social memory: Socially shared retrieval-induced forgetting

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Based on the retrieval-induced forgetting paradigm, socially shared retrieval-induced forgetting focuses on how the selective retrieval of the speaker according to his own memory influences the listener's memory under social settings. This becomes a new field of social memory research.The impacts of several factors including the involvement levels of listener, the characteristics of the speaker, social relationship between speaker and listener, search strategy during retrieval, emotional valence and individual differences for socially shared retrieval-induced forgetting were investigated by many studies with different kinds of materials.Lots of researches demonstrated that socially shared retrieval-induced forgetting not only promoted the memory convergence of group members, but also promoted the propagation in a small sequence of social interactions, which both have great influences on the formation of collective memory. Further studies should be conducted to explore influence factors, underlying mechanisms, related brain substrates and applications of socially shared retrieval-induced forgetting in social settings.

P11. Study of Influence of Age, Psychological Distance and Construal Level on Autographical Reasoning

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Autobiographical reasoning (AR) is a critical cognitive processing in forming life story in narrative, through which individuals establish the connections not only between stories, but also between self and stories, shaping the consistency of life story and eventually self identity. Previous findings suggested age is one of the factors, however, the distinction between abstraction level of AR in early and late adulthood still remains controversial. Besides, age might influence abstraction level of AR via temporal distance, but it has not been demonstrated whether age and temporal distance take effect separately, or mutually. Also, whether psychological distance as the superordinate concept of temporal distance has an effect on abstraction level of AR. Furthermore, there is a close relationship between psychological distance and construal level, and it is worth the study of whether construal level will have an influence on the abstraction level of AR to a broader extend. The current study adopted the narrative paradigm of McLean(2010) to explore the relationship and effect of age, psychological distance and construal level in the development of abstraction level of AR by semi-structured interview and measurement of two groups of participants, the younger and the elder. The results show: (1) The distinction of abstraction of AR between the two groups is not significant. There is significance in self-event connection as the elder group showed more stable and fewer change connections, compared to the younger. (2) Psychological distance has an effect on AR. Higher abstraction of AR is due to farther psychological distance. With the increase in psychological distance, participants build more self-event and event-event connections and more abstraction of AR. (3) Construal level also has an effect on AR, in a way that the more abstract construal level results in more self-event and event-event connections.

P12. Effects of the Need for Closure on In-group Favorability: The Moderating Role of Working Memory Capacity

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In this study, we examined whether the relationship between the need for closure and in-group favorability is moderated by individual differences in working memory capacity (WMC). As predicted, the results showed that a high need for closure increased in-group favorability among participants with low WMC but not among those with high WMC.

P13. Actions Deviate from the Long-term Goal: An Empirical Study

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Individuals, enterprises and governments normally set a long-term goal for future development. Taking the goal-directed actions are the guarantee of achieving the goal. However, in many cases they take some actions which are not in consistent with the long-term goal or even deviate from it, which may cause delayed completion or even total

failure of the long-term goal. The phenomenon of taking goal-deviating action is quite common in real life. Based on Goal setting Theory, Theory of Planned Behavior and other related decision making theories, this research, from a perspective of dynamic intertemporal decision making, holds the idea that competition between goal-directed action and goal–deviating action can be caused by the incompatibility between the long-term goal and temptation. In order to reveal the goal-deviating tendency in the process of achieving the goal, and explore the intervention of setting short-term goals on goal-deviating preference, the "goal-directed/ goal-deviating" decision-making stimulation task was designed inspired by the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) in risk decision-making research. Results showed that: 1) Participants had different goal-deviating preference in the early, middle and late stages of the goal achievement process. The goal-deviating ratio of middle stages was significant higher than other two stages. 2) Setting short-term goals which were consistent with long term goals could significant diminish the tendency of taking goal-deviating actions. In summary, this research provided an empirical evidence on the phenomenon of taking goal-deviating actions, and also afforded a methodological support for promoting goal-directed actions.

INDUSTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

P14. Relationship of cognitive style and job level: Potential cultural differences

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Higher-level managers are said to have a more intuitive cognitive style. However, before we accept this fact as generally true we must consider three factors that have not been taken into account. Previous studies used a classical unidimensional model of cognitive style, did not consider age and have been conducted only in the UK. Our study replicated previous studies with a total of 1533 Japanese fulltime workers, using a questionnaire based on a modern two-dimensional model and setting the frame by age for each job level. The results showed that higher job levels are associated with a more rational cognitive style. There were significant main effects of job level and job level by age interaction in rational thinking style. There was no correlation between intuition and job level. Findings suggest that the relationship between job level and cognitive style likely depends on culture.

P15. A Study on Organizational Citizenship Behavior of Part-time workers

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The purpose of this study is to clarify the effect of making part-time workers as "core labor force" and the employment environment on their Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB). Statistically, 36.8% of all the workers in Japan are non-regular employees, of which 68.9% are part-time workers, and the ratio is increasing every year. Because some of them are capable of carrying out the same responsibilities as full-time workers, they are called "core part-time workers" to distinguish them from regular part-time workers. This particular group of part-time workers is becoming an important human resource for companies in recent years. On the other hand, majority of the part-time workers are housewives in general. The main factor for housewives working part-time instead of full-time is related to the special spousal tax deduction the Japanese government is implementing. In order to be eligible for this deduction, annual income must be below the specified amount. This limitation on income is in fact, financially suppressing many households in Japan since their livelihood cannot depend on the income of one spouse alone. Many part-time workers (housewives) do not wish to work long hours so as not to exceed the deductible amount. This study believes that this particular situation existing among housewives may have been overlooked, and should be brought into the realm of research. Focusing on their livelihood conditions, this study analyzed the collected samples by dividing them into a financially independent group and a financially dependent group. A total of 962 samples (independent group: n=268, dependent group: n=694) were collected from those who are part-time workers in retail stores, and a hierarchical multiple regression analysis was carried out. The results showed that "making part-time workers as "core labor force" has statistically a positive significant effect on "Civic virtue" and "Altruism". In regards to the effect of work environment on OCB, it differed between the independent group and the dependent group. The results showed that the effect of interaction of the core labor force and employment environment on OCB also differed between the two groups. The theoretical and practical implications of this research are also discussed in the study.

P16. When does organizational citizenship behavior connect with stress? -The moderate effects of relational mobility and citizenship pressure-

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Research on organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) has received considerable attention. However, the effects of engaging in OCB on employees' health remain unclear. Although OCB increases the executors' work-family conflict (Bolino et al., 2013), it also heightens their satisfaction with health and life (Baranik et al., 2016). We predicted that these mixed results could be explained by relational mobility (Martian, 2016) and citizenship pressure, which means "the pressure to perform OCB" (Bolino et al., 2010). Engaging in OCB is linked with personal costs (Bolino et al., 2014). However, regarding low relational mobility and citizenship pressure, engaging in OCB will be viewed as a voluntary action and may be associated with a worker's high reputation and reciprocation in organizations; therefore, engaging in OCB may decrease stress. Contrarily, under high citizenship pressure, coworkers cannot know whether employees' OCB is derived from their own initiative; in other words, realizing OCB may not be linked with high reputation or reciprocation. This study investigates whether citizenship pressure and relational mobility moderate the effect of OCB on stress. An online survey was conducted on 657 Japanese employees (319 males, Mage = 35.31, SD = 7.81). The results of multivariate regression analysis revealed general support for the hypothesis. The three-way interaction was significant (e.g., β = -13, p < .05, for fatigue). A simple slope test showed that when both relational mobility and citizenship pressure were low, high OCB was linked with a decrease in stress. When relational mobility was low and citizenship pressure was high, stress did not decline with OCB. When relational mobility was high, there was no connection between stress and OCB regardless of the level of citizenship pressure. These results suggest that for countries with low relational mobility (such as Japan), it is important that organizations avoid pressuring employees to perform OCB.

P17. Is burnout triggered by hard work?

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A previous experimental study indicated that enthusiasm levels did not affect mental fatigue (Igawa et al., 2014). This is inconsistent with the assumption "that a typical burnout victim is a professional full of idealism and a sense of mission (Price and Murphy, 1984)." However, Igawa et al

(2014) suggests that a high sense of mission is associated with enthusiasm regarding work, without rewards. We used a fictional vignette to investigate whether people with a high sense of mission maintain enthusiasm without rewards. Participants were 112 care workers in a Japanese welfare facility (Mage = 46.0, SD = 11.03; 27 males and 85 females). Participants read a scenario comprising 3 continuous episodes, wherein a nurse supports an alcoholic, then guessed the nurse's feelings. A 2 × 2 experimental condition was adopted (sense of mission: with/without; reward: with/without). Enthusiasm levels and mental fatigue were measured 4 times (before the experiment and after episodes 1–3), using a 5-point scale. One-way ANOVA showed that mental fatigue accumulates with episode progression (F(3,321) = 2.66, p < .05, η2 = .24). Next, we conducted a three-way ANOVA (within-subject factor: change in enthusiasm (times 1–4); between-subjects factors: sense of mission (with/without) and reward (with/without)). The main effects of enthusiasm (F(1, 107) = 2.66, p < .05, η2 = .02), reward (F(1, 107) =33.22, p < .01, η2 = .24), and sense of mission (F(1, 107) =3.10, p < .05, η2 = .03) were significant. Mental fatigue accumulated according to episode progression and participants' enthusiasm levels were influenced by rewards. Matching those in previous experimental study (Igawa et al., 2014), the results suggest that a sense of mission independently affected rewards. Future experimental studies should discuss the mechanism of burnout and elaborate on the burnout theory.

P18. Resignation intention of Nursery school teachers in Japan; Focusing on sense of difficulty to work

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In Japan, there is a serious shortage of nursery school teachers because of their high resignation rate. This continued situation would lead to the decline of quality of childcare (Sakai &Yamamoto, 2015). In 2015, with the change in the laws on early childhood education and care, not only teachers in 'Kodomo-en'(Centres for early childhood education and care) need to have childcare qualification ('Hoiku-shi'), but they must also be licensed as kindergarten teachers. Furthermore, they must be able to manage novel and complex tasks (Yamamoto, 2014). This situation seems to put further strains on nursery school teachers. The authors build up a hypothesis that the major factors of resignation among nursery school teachers are awareness of difficulty to work. This study aims to examine that what difficulty in nursery school teachers' work cause intention to resign. A questionnaire survey was held with teachers in nursery schools as targets. Questionnaire forms were send to 102 public schools and 7 private schools in Shizuoka prefecture, Japan. Respondents were 923 regular employees and 943 non-regular employees. In the questionnaire, three kinds of resignation intentions

(childcare work career / one's present school / work career) were measured by 5-point scaled 3 items. In regard to 17 kinds of work difficulties were measured by 5-point scale, and classified by a factor analysis. According to multiple regression analyses, major kinds of work lead to resignation intention were identified. As a hole, effective public measure that let nursery school teachers continue to work was discussed.

P19. The construct and the causes of entrepreneurship: direct and indirect effects of personality traits and culture

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The literature on entrepreneurship has been accumulated these years for its essential feature in entrepreneur's achievement and performance. Under the frame of Relational Developmental Systems Theories (RDSTs), two studies were designed to explore the construct and the influential factors of entrepreneurship, also the direct and indirect effects of these factors were tested. In Study 1, a reliable scale of the entrepreneurship was developed. Seven core factors of entrepreneurship were identified on the basis of summing up existing literature and a biography study on entrepreneurs. These factors included innovation, achievement motivation, organizing ability, executive power, risk taking, decisive enterprisingness, and keen insight, which were expressed by thirty behavior description or test items. Data from a sample of business owners (n=59) was used to modify the entrepreneurship scale with confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). After elimination of redundant items guided by theoretical and data references, the final version of entrepreneurship scale (including 21 items in seven subscales) was confirmed. In Study 2, data from a sample of business owners (n=123) was used to replicate the CFA model, and the seven-factor model showed very good fit to the observed data ($\chi2$= 202.91(df=168, p= 0.0342); CFI= 0.959; TLI= 0.949; SRMR= 0.055;RMSEA=0.041(CI[0.012, 0.060],p=0.759). The antecedents of entrepreneurship were also measured using self-report questionnaire, and some hypothesis proposed by previous study and literature were tested using structure equation model. The results showed that: (1) conscientiousness was positively predicted entrepreneurship, whereas openness to experience failed to predict entrepreneurship. (2)The relationship between entrepreneurial culture and entrepreneurship was totally mediated by self-efficacy. (3) The hypothesis about the mediating role of self-efficacy in the relationship between entrepreneur's personality traits (conscientiousness, openness to experience) and entrepreneurship were not verified. The implication for the research of entrepreneurship and its enhancement was discussed in the end of this article.

P20. Occupational Pessimism, Aptitude, and Interest: Korean Elementary School Teachers and Workers in Conglomerates

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The purpose of this research is to analyze the occupational pessimism, aptitude, and interest by occupational type. The participants were Korean elementary school teachers (177: Male 33; Female 144) and workers in conglomerates (129: Male 99; Female 30). The measurement tool developed by Park (2015) was utilized. The results were as follows: First, for occupational pessimism there was a significant difference between occupational types according to the $\chi2$ analysis. That is, elementary school teachers expressed greater levels of occupational pessimism than workers in conglomerates. Second, for occupational aptitude there was a significant difference between occupational types according to the $\chi2$ analysis. Elementary school teachers had a higher rate of responses that their occupation was a match with their aptitude, while workers in conglomerates showed a lower rate of responses of a match. Third, for occupational interest, there was a significant difference between occupational types according to the $\chi2$ analysis. Elementary school teachers expressed a higher level of occupational interest compared to workers in conglomerates. Key words: Workers, type of occupation, occupational pessimism, occupational aptitude, occupational interest

P21. Communication Skills and Evaluation of Work from the Boss in Japan

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Communication skills are very important skills in business life even in Japan. This study investigates the relationship between communication skills with the boss at workplace and evaluation of work at their workplace. Participants were 40 university students (who have experienced part-time jobs before). Their communication skills with the boss, their evaluation of work (subjective evaluation, objective evaluation) at workplace were measured. The biggest characteristic of this study is to have asked the bosses the evaluation of the workers(students). As a result of factor analysis to the communications skill items, four factors were extracted: Conversation skill, Problem solving skill, Adjustment of relationships skill, and Support skill. According to the correlation analysis between communication skills and their evaluation of work, all four factors were positively related to the 2 types of evaluation. In other words, the higher each communication skill is, the higher subjective evaluation and objective evaluation are.

Especially, conversation skill and support skill have a strong positive relationship with the subjective evaluation. According to the multiple regression analysis, support skill had a significant facilitation effect on a subjective evaluation of work. In addition, support skill had a significant facilitation effect on an objective evaluation of work. In conclusion, the present study examined the relationships between communication skills with boss and evaluation of work at workplace. All of the communication skills are positively related to their subjective evaluation of work. And students with higher communication skills with the boss had a higher evaluation of work than lower skill students. It is thought that people with higher communication skills can get along well with the boss, so they can work very well, and can get a better evaluation of work finally.

P22. Safety Culture in Public Transportation

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Industrial society culture pays great attention to safety culture in potentially dangerous objects. Traditionally it refers to the staff safety culture – culture of of designers, constructors and operators (pilots, drivers, nuclear power plant operators etc.). More attention has recently been given to expand safety culture subjects involving all possible participants to conceptual field. An increasing amount of research devotes to the study of the extended safety impact of maintenance staff, end users, passengers and other involved persons). We've studied of safety culture according to a proactive approach to security. This approach is based on anticipatory of accidents, provides for a prototype (sample of prescriptive attitude to safety) and includes the unity of 4 components: cognitive, emotional, value and behavioral components. We've created an safety culture inventory including assessment of safety attitudes, personal values, types of habitual and acceptable behavior, emotions, level of personal liability, evaluation of external safety equipment. We've found a significant differences of cognitive, emotional and behavioral components of the transport safety culture of surveyed respondents in various social groups (constructors , train drivers, service staff, passengers). Analysis showed an indirect correlation of professional efficiency and machinist's safety culture. Several types of passengers dangerous behavior were found. The basic safety culture differences were detected for all four components of the safety culture. Some bottlenecks and uncertain area of liability were identified as the reasons for shifting of responsibility. Grant 0159-2016-0010, The Federal Agency for Scientific Organizations.

P23. A study of basic social skills which need to be included in career education programs at university

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There has been significant progress in recent years in the development of career education programs at Japanese universities. Starting with first-year students, many universities have now introduced career education programs which respond to the needs of society. Universities are expected to produce students who have an understanding of the basic social skills which companies require in new graduates, and who have been prepared for career development during their time at college. Appropriate career education programs are needed for all types of universities, depending on whether they are metropolitan or regional, public or private, because of the various points of difference between the job-market and the ideas of students. It is therefore important to clarify which skills students imagine are required in adult life, and to measure the gap between impressions held by students and society. The objective of this study is to clarify the impressions that students have about the world of work. In response to 45 items on a basic index of skills for adult life, 88 first year university students were asked, "To what extent do you possess these skills?" Factor analysis yielded four factorial structures and "intentional cooperation with others", "understanding social rules and norms", "creative skills for making plans", and "data gathering" were considered important elements in terms of student self-assessment. Further investigation of how these structures change, how they can be continued into the upper years of study, and how they and self-assessment can be adapted to universities, will be beneficial in the design of future career education programs.

P24. Self-Efficacy and Stress: Korean Male High School Students

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The main purpose of this research is to investigate Korean male high school students' stress symptoms, coping, and management behavior as a function of the level of their self-efficacy (high/low). The participants were 350 Korean male high school students (217 first year; 133 second year). The measurement tools utilized were the Self-Efficacy Scale

(Bandura, 1995), the Stress Symptoms and Coping Scale (RISCI), and the Stress Management Behavior Scale (Evers, 2006). The reliability of the scales yielded ranges of Cronbach α=.87-.94. The results were as follows: First, there were significant differences in stress symptoms and coping styles in terms of the level of self-efficacy. Compared to the lower self-efficacy group, the higher self-efficacy group responded that they had lower stress symptoms and effective coping styles. Second, there were significant differences in stress management behavior in terms of the level of self-efficacy. Compared to the lower self-efficacy group, the higher self-efficacy group expressed higher responses of not experiencing any stress. Compared to the higher self-efficacy group, the lower self-efficacy group appeared to be less prepared in terms of the various stages of engagement of stress management. Key word: Self-efficacy, stress symptoms, stress coping behavior, stress management behavior

P25. Stress Experiences, Coping Style and Social Support Among Korean Elementary, Middle and High School Students' Parents: Indigenous Psychological Approach

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The purpose of this research is to analyze the indigenous psychology of Korean elementary (EP), middle (MP) and high school (HP) students' parents stress experiences, coping style and social support. There were 899 parent participants (EP 251, MP 281, HP 367). The open-ended questionnaire developed by Kim and Park (1997) was utilized in the study. The results were as follows: First, overall for all parents the representative stress experiences expressed by the parents were related to financial difficulties, child rearing, their jobs, followed by health issues, family conflicts, and anxiety about the future, and human relations. For HPs, compared to EPs and MPs, stress related to child rearing was relatively higher. Fathers overall, experienced greater instances of financial difficulties and job related stress, while mothers experienced greater levels of stress related to child rearing. Second, for stress coping styles, parents preferred self-regulation and direct problem solving to cope with their stress. EPs and MPs preferred self-regulation, while HPs preferred direct problem solving. Third, parents indicated that the people who provided social support were family (with spouse being most representative), followed by no-one, and then friends. Fourth, the type of social support received were emotional support, followed by no support, conversation and counseling, and advice. Key words: Indigenous psychology, stress experiences, coping style, social supporter, type of social support

P26. Revision of Traditional Bullying and Cyberbullying scales for Primary and Middle School

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School Bullying continue to be major problems in today's schools and topics of heightened public concern. School Bullying include traditional forms of bullying and cyberbullying forms of bullying. In the information age, cyber bullying has becoming focus of attention. For the aims of offering the instruments with which to measure traditional bullying and cyberbullying of primary and secondary school students in China, the research select 928 primary and secondary school students to revise the Revised Adolescent Peer Relations Instrument (RAPRI-BT).The Revised instruments include the bullying scales(29 items) and the targets of bullying scales(30 items). Each of the scales have fallen into five categories: physical bullying, verbal bullying, social bullying, text cyberbullying, and visual yberbullying. By tests the construction model with the methodology of exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis, the result conducted confirmed the factor structure and validity of the scales. Reliability analyses on the scales items revealed Cronbach's alpha coefficient was robust in regard to reliability in the current study.Key words: School Bullying, traditional bullying, cyberbullying, exploratory factor analysis , confirmatory factor analysis

P27. The Relationship between Core Self-evaluation and School Satisfaction in Teenagers: A Moderated Mediation Model

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This study sought to examine the hypothesis that student engagement would mediate the relation between core self-evaluation and school satisfaction in teenagers. Participants were 317 junior high school students (190 boys, 127girls) and 316 senior high school students (150 boys,166 girls) from a high school in Beijing. They were asked to complete 3 questionnaires as follows: self-revised core self-evaluation questionnaire (8 items), self-revised student engagement questionnaire (21 items, including 3 subscale variables of student engagement: behavioral engagement/cognitive engagement/emotional engagement) and self-designed school satisfaction questionnaire (9 items, measuring students' satisfaction about many aspects of school such as satisfaction of school course and satisfaction of school resource). The results

indicated that core self-evaluation positively contributed to school satisfaction (β = 0.788, p < 0.05) and student engagement (β = 0.643, p < 0.05). Meanwhile, student engagement fully mediated the relationship between core self-evaluation and school satisfaction. It meant that core self-evaluation could predict school satisfaction totally through student engagement. Moreover, we found that gender moderated this mediation effect--in other words, there was a gender difference in the relationship between student engagement and school satisfaction. Concretely speaking, compared to girls (β = 1.00, p < 0.05), the effect of student engagement on school satisfaction in boys (β = 1.23, p < 0.05) was much stronger. These findings provide preliminary support that student engagement is important in understanding the association between core self-evaluation and school satisfaction in teenagers especially in boys.

P28. Empowering College Students through Self-Regulation Empowerment Strategy

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The study explored the result of the Self-Regulation Empowerment Strategy (SRES), a program which involved enabling college students with the basic skills on self-assessment through utilization of self-regulated strategies as applied in academic tasks and eventually achieving academic, personal, and social goals. The program was adapted from Zimmerman's (2000) dynamic feedback model of self-regulation, which focuses on "empowering students to become self-directed problem solvers whereby they proactively set goals, monitor performance processes and outcomes, evaluate their performance, and then make strategic adjustments to improve their performance" (Cleary & Zimmerman, 2004, p. 549). The participants of the study were scholars of a non-government education foundation which supports existing scholars from seventeen 17 out of the 18 official regions in the Philippines. The foundation only selected scholars from municipalities with high poverty incidence and remote communities where opportunity for college education is most needed. There were a total of 100 college scholars, majority were females, enrolled in different colleges and universities across the country, with approximately 25 scholars each from first year to fourth year, who have undergone the SRES from academic year 2014 up to present. Structured Learning Experiences and transformative activities on self-regulation processes were conducted during the 4-day annual scholars' summer learning summit from 2014 to 2016. The SRES program involved yearly assessment of existing scholars' cognitive, motivational and academic strategies using quantitative instruments (i.e. views on intelligence, self-efficacy, academic self-regulation, self-esteem) and qualitative questionnaire for self-monitoring (i.e. Me and My Subjects and Study TIME: Time I Manage Effectively). Descriptive

statistics and qualitative data obtained in the past 3 years showed varying patterns in academic, cognitive, and motivational states and experiences of college scholars from each year level. Implications and directions for future research are discussed.

P29. Grit predicts academic achievement in Japan

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In recent years, many scholars pay attention to grit which means individual differences in perseverance of effort and passion for long-term goals. Duckworth and her colleagues have demonstrated that grit predicted academic achievement and career success in USA. The present research examined whether grit predicted a course grade of college students in Japan. In two introductory social psychology classes of a public and a private University (n=194 and 93), we administrated questionnaire surveys including the Short Grit Scale, a Ten-Item Personality Inventory, a Rosenberg's self-esteem scale and a growth versus fixed theory of intelligence scale in Japanese. The results revealed that Grit significantly correlated with Conscientiousness (rs>.50 ps<.001), self-esteem (rs>.37 ps<.01), Extraversion (rs>.50 ps<.001). Grit also correlated positively with Agreeableness, Openness to Experience, and the theory of intelligence and negatively with Neuroticism but these results reached to the significant level in either of two samples. We considered that these correlations were substantially correspondent to those in USA. Multiple regression analyses showed that Grit predicted the end-of-semester course grade in the private University (β=.33 t=2.78 p<.01) controlling for Conscientiousness, self-esteem and sex but in the public one. Neither Conscientiousness nor self-esteem explained the grade in both classes. Because the public University had the highest ranking in Japan, it might be not so difficult for the students to pass the examination of an introductory course. If they would challenge the more difficult task, Grit would have an effect on their performance. In Japan, they usually emphasize making efforts and Kaizen (continuous improvement), there are individual differences in grit as personal trait, which could be an important factor for goal attainments.

P30. Relationship of college students' self-control personality, everyday behavior, and their actual grade.

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The purpose of the research is to investigate whether college students who have high self-control personality (Baumeister, Gailliot, DeWall, & Oaten, 2006) have positive attitude on their health and academic work, and those eventually lead to higher academic grades. 72 Japanese college students participated in the study. Results indicated

that as their self-control is higher, students try to ensure to have enough sleep and recharge themselves, find at least an activity to stay healthy. High self-control students also spend their free time studying, doing house-hold chores, and with their family. They also got higher grades on their end-term exam. These results indicate that the self-control personality does influence students' everyday behavior both in private and academic ways.

P31. Grit: Measurement Tool For Today

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One of important factor of success is grit—the pursuit to get the goal despite setbacks. The aim of this study was to develop Grit Scale from Duckworth et al. (2007). This study had a hypothesis that there would be some new factors of grit from developing the scale. This study was made emphasizing the process of getting new dimentions or aspects toward grit scale. SPSS 18 was used in process or statistical analysis during the study, beside the qualitative one using open-ended question. The development of measuring instruments was done with content validity then construct validity. Content validity test was done by assessing some experts, while construct validity is proved by factor analysis. Thirty experts of psychology was conducted for content validity test of 40 items made with Likert scale (score 1-5). Test results show the reliability of the contents of 40 items, 34 items reliable. Tests carried out by the evidence of construct validity of the internal consistency reliability Cronbach alpha with the coefficient 0.823. It means that the reliability of this scale was accepted. Although, with that result this study only had 15 item in the final result. Exploratory factor analysis was done by factor analysis. The number of subjects used for factor analysis of 100 Master students of Psychology Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta men and women. The analysis produced two factors of grit which were perseverance and passion for long-term. The conclusion that the hypothesis was rejected because there was no new factors in Grit Scale.

P32. Students with Low Mastery Goal Orientation are Demotivated in Collaborative Situation

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Students with lower mastery goal orientation are expected to show lower academic achievement because of their lower intrinsic motivation to understand the course content. However, if there are any extrinsic reasons to motivate them, their performance is possibly enhanced. For example, when they are working in group and feel responsible for others' achievement, they may make efforts not to cause trouble for others. In the present study, we investigated the correlation between mastery goal orientation and academic performance when collective responsibility for achievement is introduced. In the present experiment, students in a psychology course were randomly assigned to the individual condition (n = 34) or the group condition (n = 39), and their achievement level was evaluated according to scores of a short quiz. In the individual condition, students were evaluated for their own quiz score, while they were evaluated for the average score of 3 students assigned to each group in the group condition. We expected that students with lower mastery goal orientation would show lower performance when they work alone for the quiz but show higher performance when they work in group for an effect of collective responsibility. Results of moderated mediation analysis indicated that mastery goal orientation showed direct positive correlation with course achievement (p < .05). Moreover, it was found that mastery goal orientation affected achievement through a mediation of subjective motivation only in the group condition (p < .10). Contrary to our expectation, the present results implicated that students with low mastery goal orientation showed lower performance when they work in group. Individuals with lower mastery goal orientation were possibly demotivated seeing collaborative situation as unfavorable to them, rather than felt responsible for others.