

# The 13th Biennial Asian Association of Social Psychology Conference

Programme Book

2019  
7.11  
7.13

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Emi Kashima



Hoon-Seok Choi



Allan Bernardo

## AASP President's Letter

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On behalf of the Asian Association of Social Psychology (AASP) Executive Committee and the Local Organising Committee, we would like to welcome you to Academia Sinica and National Taiwan University in Taipei, for the 13th biennial AASP conference.

This is the second time the AASP Conference is held in Taiwan, since the memorable, 3rd conference of AASP in 1999, where we established ourselves as one of the premiere forums for culture-oriented psychology in the world. Precisely 20 years since, we come together again in Taiwan on the theme "Consolidating the future of Culture-Oriented Psychology: Progress and achievements", but with greater energy to exchange our understandings on diverse topics that represent Asian social psychology in the 21st century, and with a hope for new friendship and collaboration.

We thank you for choosing to attend this conference, and especially younger scholars and PhD students from Asia and outside of Asia. We are looking forward to dynamic and productive scientific dialogues with you all and hope you enjoy the conference. Finally, we would like to thank our local organizing committee members for their dedication and hard work preparing for this conference.

Associate Professor Emi Kashima, President of AASP

Professor Hoon-Seok Choi, President-Elect of AASP

Professor Allan Bernardo, Past-President of AASP



Kuang-Hui Yeh  
Academia Sinica



Yuh-Huey Jou  
Academia Sinica



Bor-Shiuan Cheng  
National Taiwan University

## Welcome from the 2019 AASP Conference Organizing Committee

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Greetings!

It is our great pleasure to welcome you to the 13th biannual conference of the Asian Association of Social Psychology and to the city of Taipei, Taiwan. On behalf of the Association and the conference committee, we wish you a wonderful experience in town, and thank you for being a part of the conference this year. The conference is possible only because of the warm hospitality and professionalism of the Academia Sinica, especially the hosting Institute of Ethnology, and most importantly, the enthusiasm and contributions of every one of you to the amazing 2019 conference program of AASP.

Speaking of which, the program this year offers more than what we had expected, thanks to you. Over the three-day conference, we will give you 9 invited speeches from the leaders of our field, about 70 symposium talks from more than 300 researchers, 120 poster presentations, as well as more than 600 colleagues of ours from all over the globe. We have also organized a series of memorial speeches for the second day, July 12th, in honor of Professor Dr. Yang, Kuo Shu. As many of you know, Dr. Yang had been the strongest voice of a culturally indigenous approach to understanding the human mind. He also served as the AASP President from 1999-2000, chaired this conference last time in Taipei two decades ago, and passed away in peace last year with his monumental legacy for the field. Full of appreciation, we therefore invite you to join us and celebrate his contributions to our dear social psychology here in Asia.

Finally, we hope that you also take time touring Taipei and having fun with friends during your time in the city. People are why we get together today, sharing science with one another. So please read on; you will see the travel information in this printed program. The information can be found on the conference website too. Enjoy!

Many thanks again, and we wish a memorable conference.

Sincerely,  
Kuang-Hui Yeh, Yuh-Huey Jou, and Bor-Shiuan Cheng  
The 2019 AASP Conference Organizing Committee Chairs

# Chairs of 2019 AASP Conference Organizing Committee

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- Kuang-Hui Yeh, Academia Sinica
- Yuh-Huey Jou, Academia Sinica
- Bor-Shiuan Cheng, National Taiwan University

## Conference Executive Manager

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- Jen-Ho Chang, Academia Sinica

## Conference Program Committee

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- Heidi Fung, Academia Sinica
- An-Bang Yu, Academia Sinica
- Wan-Ju Chou, Chung Yuan Christian University
- Wei-Fang Lin, Chung Yuan Christian University
- I-Ching Lee, National Taiwan University
- Tsung-Yu Wu, National Taiwan University
- Tzu-Ting Lin, National Chengchi University
- Chien-Ru Sun, National Chengchi University
- Chun-Yu Kuo, National Taiwan Normal University
- Feng-Hsia Kao, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences
- Yen-Ping Chang, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
- Chung-Jen Chien, Yuan Ze University

# Welcome Address of 2019 AASP

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James C. Liao  
(President of Academia Sinica)



Hsun Chang  
(Director of Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica)



Kuang-Hui Yeh  
(President of Taiwanese Psychological Association)



Emiko Kashima  
(President of Asian Association of Social Psychology)

## Conference Organization Support Team

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Hsiang-Yi Chang | Ling-Yin Chang | Chi-Yen Chen | Mei-Huang Chen | Yi-Hsuan Chen | Yu-Hao Chen | Yu-Hung Cheng | Chia-Yu Chi | Kuo-Pei Chin | Huang-Teng Chiu | Tien-Jen Chou | Xiao-Zhen Deng | Qi-Wen Ding | Shiuan-Yu Feng | Yu-Chi Ho | Li-Ting Hung | Chiu-Yi Hsu | Chun-Feng Hsu | Yi-Hsuan Hsu | Yun-Jhen Jhang | Yu-Chuan Jou | Shin-Yi Jwo | Tai-An Kuo | Wei-Ru Kuo | Yen-Ling Lai | Ying-Hsiang Lai | Lyu-Ting Lee | Chu-Yin Liao | He-Ming Liao | Wei-Cheng Liao | Yuan-Hsi Liao | Yi-Syuan Li | Yi-Ying Li | Yu-Xuan Li | Kuang-Chen Lin | Mei-Chi Lin | Tien-Ching Lin | Yin-Hsiu Lin | Zhi-Xuan Lin | Da-Hsin Lo | Yi-Chun Lu | Shao-Tzu Lu | Hsueh-Fen Ma | Ya-Chu Pao | Di-Jen Que | Joshua Ouyang | Yu-Hsiang Su | Yung-Shan Su | Chi-Min Teng | Yung-Tien Tseng | Jun-Ting Wang | Ko-Cheng Wang | Yi-Hsuan Wen | Hua-Tung Weng | Yi-Cheng Weng | Wei-Chen Wu | Wan-Ting Wu | Yun Yang | Jia-Qian You | Kai-Wen Zheng

# General Information

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## Registration

You will be able to pick up your registration pack and name card at the Conference Registration Desk.

11th to 13th July 08:30-17:00 Humanities and Social Sciences Building, 3F

## Internet Access

There is free Wi-Fi internet connection at the conference venue.

Wifi: aasp2019 Password: aasp2019

## Refreshment Breaks

Complimentary coffee, tea and water will be available during the scheduled coffee breaks. Light snacks will be provided once in the morning and once in the afternoon.

## Smoking

Smoking is only permitted in designated areas.

## Lunch

Lunch on Thursday, Friday and Saturday is included in the conference registration fee. Lunch is by pre-reservation only and is available at the below times. If you ordered lunch, you can come to the Humanities and Social Sciences Building 3F or 4F and collect your lunch box.

Lunch Times

- Thursday, July 11 12:00-13:00
- Friday, July 12 12:10-13:10
- Saturday, July 13 12:40-13:20

## Conference Dinner

Conference Dinner on Friday (July 12) is included in the conference registration fee, and is by pre-reservation only. If you ordered and you can come to the Humanities and Social Sciences Building 4F to enjoy the conference dinner on Friday (July 12).

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### Presentation Guide

Oral Presentations are normally scheduled in sessions comprising four to five presentations, lasting 70 minutes in total. We recommend that an Oral Presentation should last 12–15 minutes to include time for question and answers, but should last no longer than 20 minutes. Any remaining session time may be used for additional discussion.

### Equipment

All rooms will be equipped with a computer pre-installed with PowerPoint and Keynote and connected to a LCD projector or LCD screen. If you wish, you may directly link your own PC laptop, although we advise you to use the computer provided by plugging in your USB flash drive. We recommend that you bring two copies of your presentation in case one fails.

### Session Chairs

Session Chairs are asked to introduce themselves and other speakers (briefly) using the provided printouts of speaker bios, hand out the provided presentation certificates at the end of the session, ensure that the session begins and ends on time, and that the time is divided fairly between the presentations. Each presenter should have no more than 20 minutes in which to present his or her paper and respond to any questions. The Session Chair is asked to assume this timekeeping role, and to this end yellow and red timekeeping cards are used as a visual cue for presenters, letting them know when they have five minutes remaining, and when they must stop.

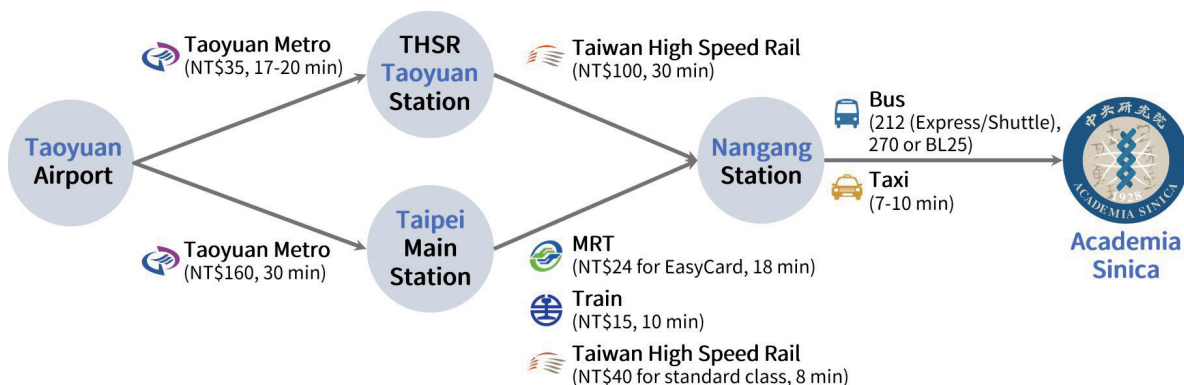
### Poster Presentation

Presenting authors should be present for at least one full hour during their assigned poster session. Other authors on the poster can be available for the remaining duration of the session to answer questions. All poster sessions are in Humanities and Social Sciences Building 4F. Presenters will have 15 minutes before the sessions for set-up. The authors present their research study on a 1.2 m high x 1.8 m wide free-standing bulletin board. We will provide the tape for affix the poster.

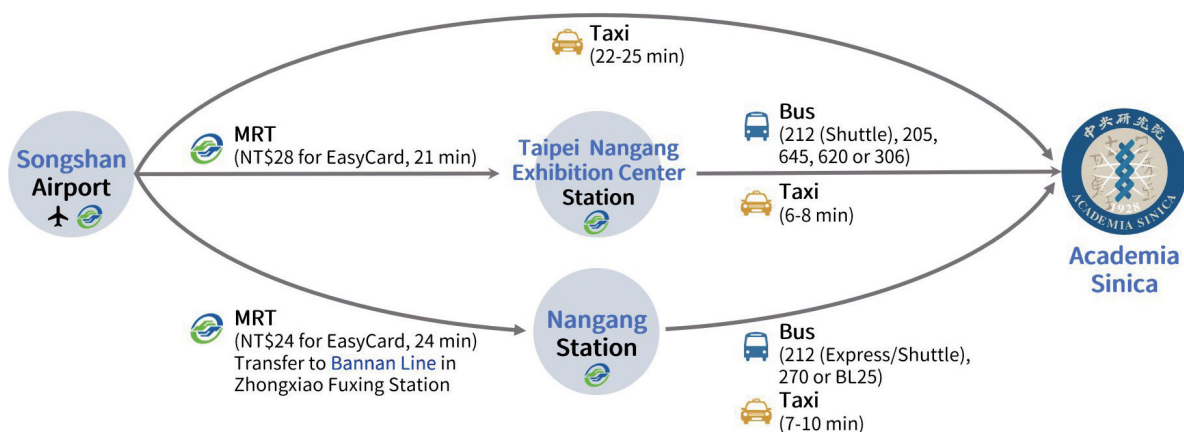


# Getting to Academia Sinica

## From Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport to Academia Sinica



## From Taipei Songshan Airport to Academia Sinica



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.

- **MRT Nangang Station Exit 1 at 8:30 am** on 11th to 13th July.
- **MRT Nangang Exhibition Center Station at Exit 5 at 8:40 am** on 11th to 13th July.
- At the end of each conference day, the shuttle bus will pick up delegates for MRT Nangang Exhibition Center Station and MRT Nangang Station at **18:15 on 11th July, 20:30 (after dinner session) on July 12th, and 18:45 on July 13th**. The boarding point is at the front door of Humanities and Social Sciences Building.

**Helpful Maps**

From MRT Nangang Station to Academia Sinica (there's a shuttle bus for **MRT Nangang Station Exit 1** at 8:30 on 11th to 13th July)

from MRT Nangang Station, Nangang District, Taipei ...  
to No. 2, Lane 100, Section 2, Yanjiuyuan Road, Nanga...

**4 min (1.8 km)**  
via 志孝東路/志孝東路七段/台5線 and 南深公路/109縣道  
Fastest route, the usual traffic

**MRT Nangang Station**  
Nangang District, Taipei City, 115

- ↑ Head east on 志孝東路/志孝東路七段/台5線 toward 興中路 (Sec. 7, Zhongxiao E. Rd.)  
750 m
- ➡ Turn right onto 中南街 (Zhongnan Street)  
210 m
- ➡ Turn right onto 南深公路/研究院路一段/109縣道 (Sec. 1, Yanjiuyuan Rd.)  
850 m
- ➡ Continue to follow 南深公路/109縣道

**No. 2, Lane 100, Section 2, Yanjiuyuan Road, Nangang District**  
Taipei City, 115

From MRT Taipei Nangang Exhibition Center Station to Academia Sinica (there's a shuttle bus for **Nangang Exhibition Center Station at Exit 5** at 8:40 on 11th to 13th July)

from MRT Taipei Nangang Exhibition Center Station, ...  
to No. 1, Lane 100, Section 2, Yanjiuyuan Road, Nanga...

**3 min (1.4 km)**  
via 研究院路一段 and 南深公路/研究院路二段/109縣道  
Fastest route, the usual traffic

**MRT Taipei Nangang Exhibition Center Station**  
南港展覽館站 No. 32, Section 1, Nangang Road, Nangang District, Taipei City, 115

- ↑ Head west on 南港路一段/台5線 toward 經實二路 (Section 1, Nangang Rd)  
46 m
- ↶ Turn left onto 研究院路一段/台5線 (Sec. 1, Yanjiuyuan Rd.)  
230 m
- ↑ Continue straight past Nangang Fukang Post Office Taipei Branch 165 onto 南深公路/研究院路一段/109縣道 (Sec. 1, Yanjiuyuan Rd.)  
1.1 km
- ➡ Continue to follow 南深公路/109縣道

**No. 1, Lane 100, Section 2, Yanjiuyuan Road, Nangang District**  
Taipei City, 115

These directions are for planning purposes only. You may find that

# Getting to Academia Sinica

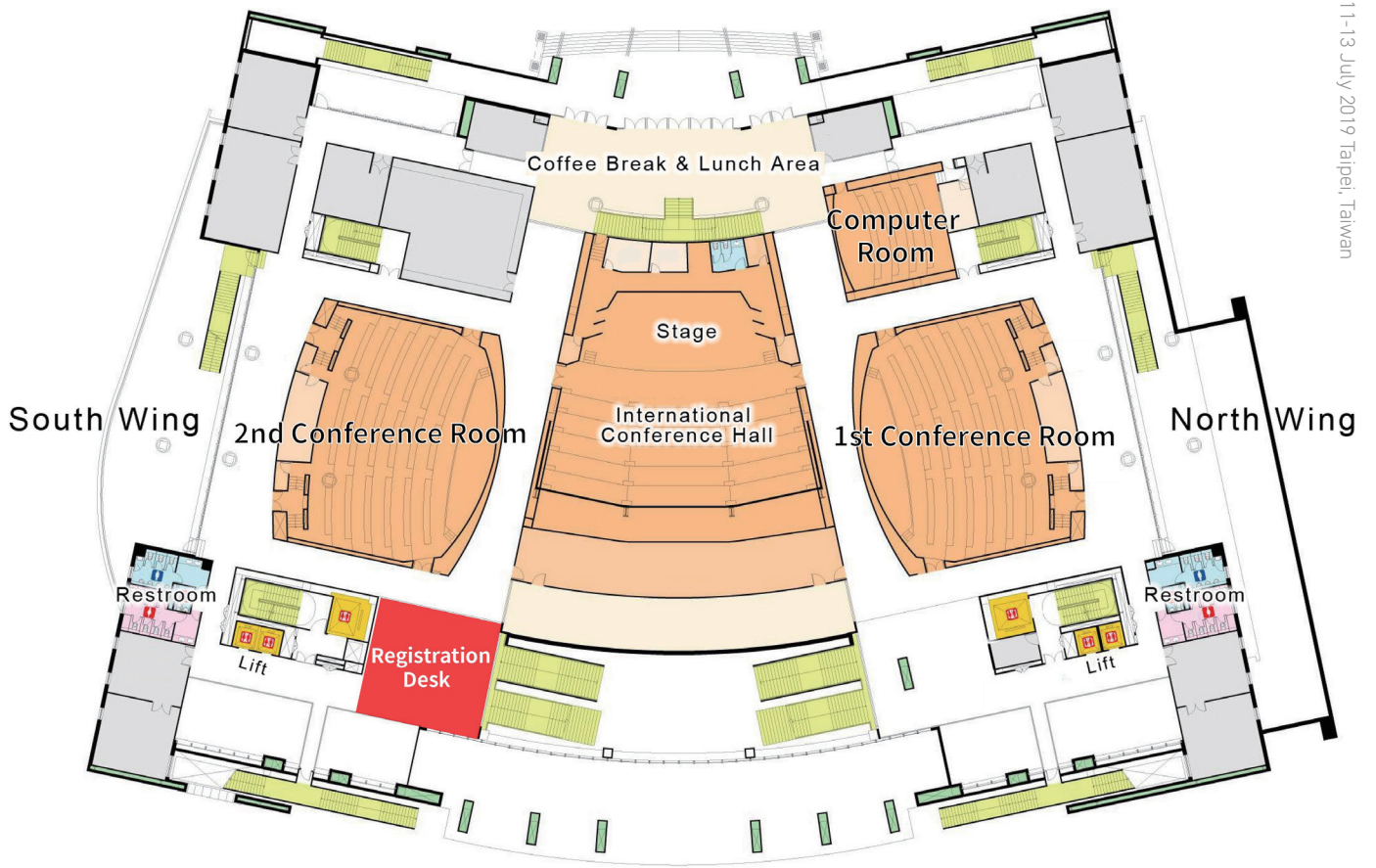
## The Venue

Academia Sinica is located in Nangang District, Taipei City, Taiwan:

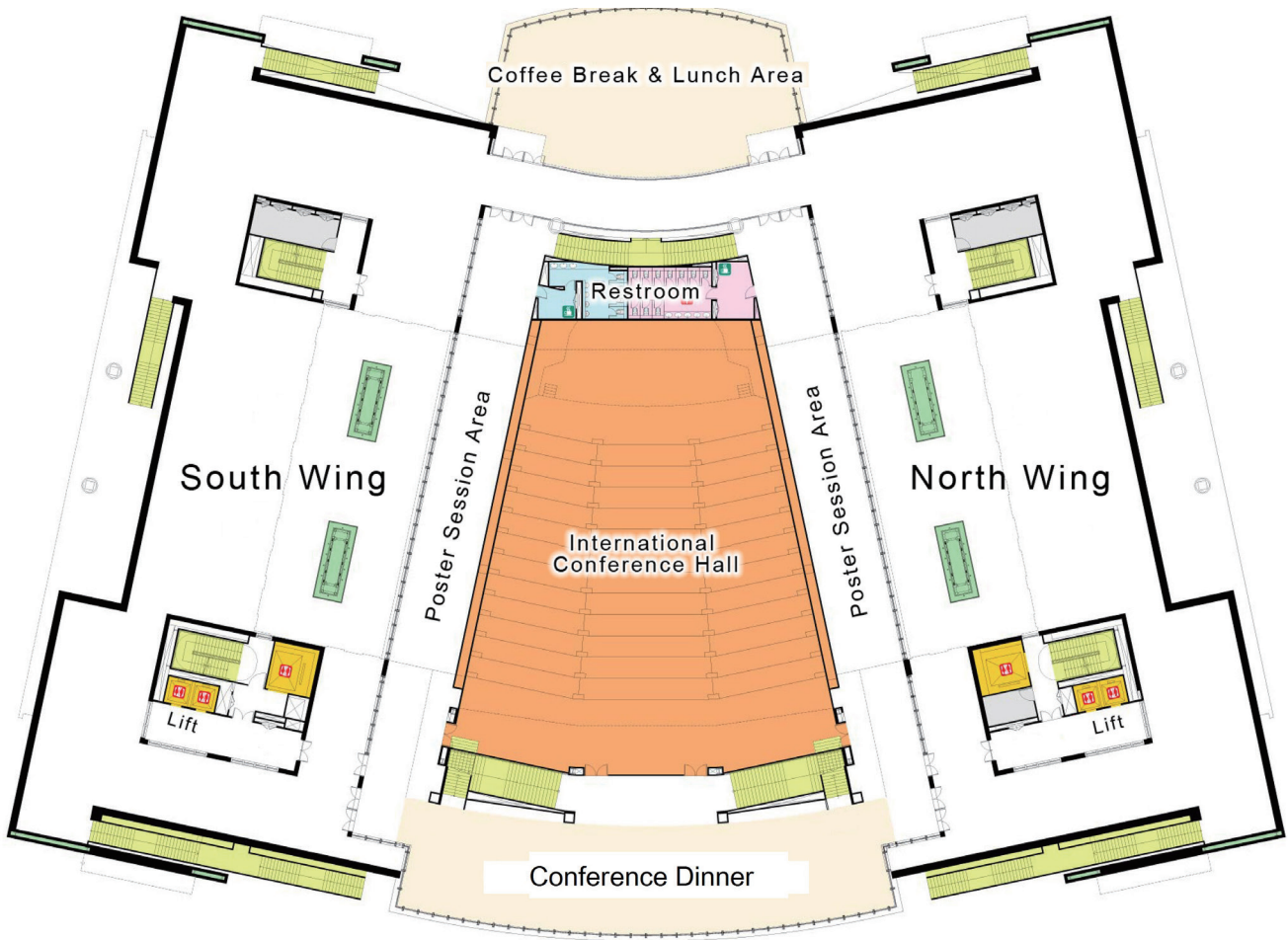
128 Academia Road, Section 2, Nankang, Taipei 11529, Taiwan

The AASP Conference will take place in two main buildings: **Humanities and Social Sciences Building**, and **Center of Academic Activities**. You can find the two buildings highlighted on the image below. Life Science Road is the main entrance from Yanjiuyuan Road (a.k.a. Academia Road) to Academia Sinica.

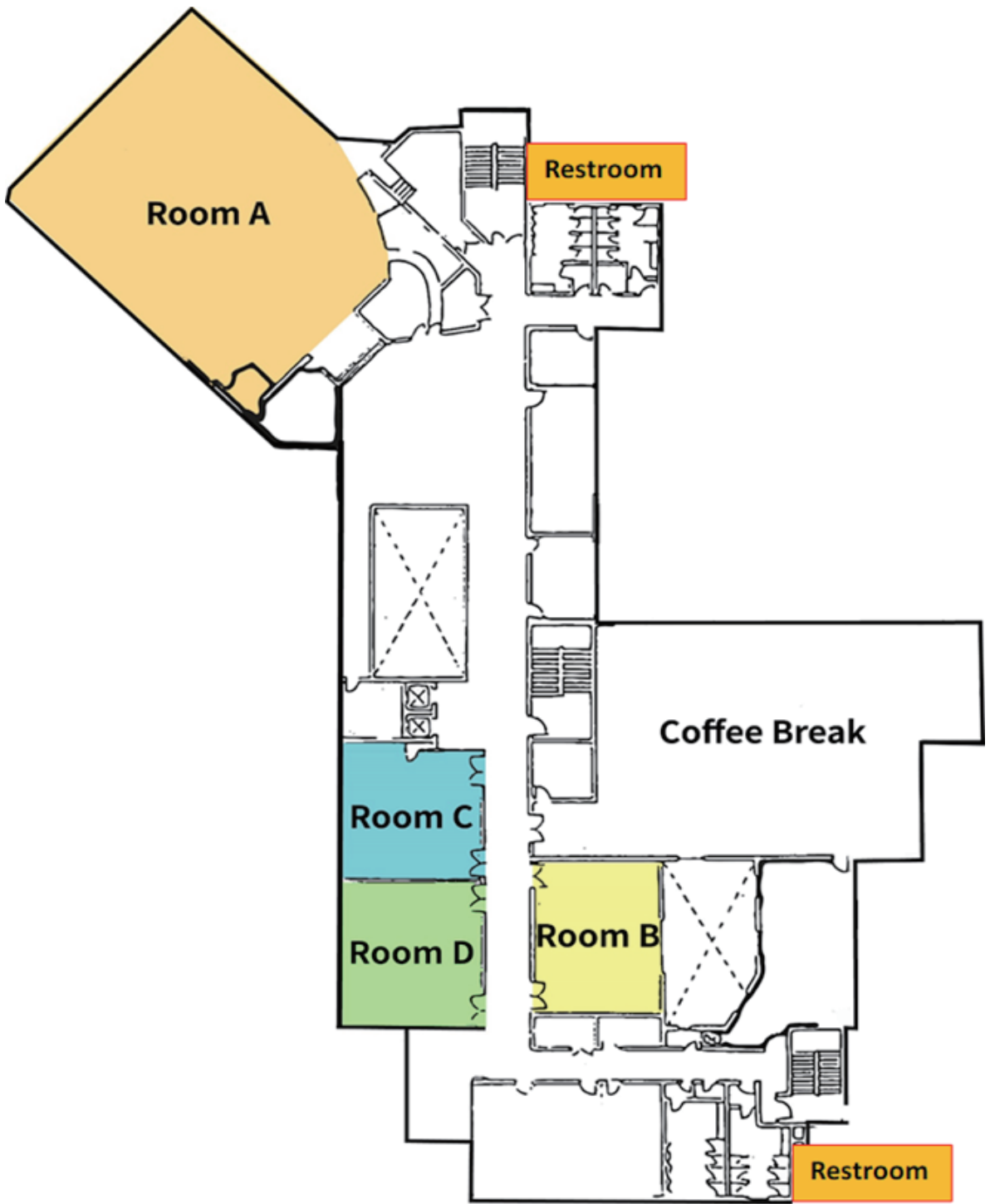




**Humanities and Social Sciences Building (3rd Floor)**



**Humanities and Social Sciences Building (4th Floor)**



Center of Academic Activities (2rd Floor)



Keynote Speaker

## Shinobu Kitayama

Professor at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor  
Current editor of Journal of Personality and Social Psychology

### Biography

Dr. Kitayama's research focuses on cultural variations in self, cognition, emotion, and motivation. Over the last two decades, he has applied a variety of experimental methods to illustrate a wide array of East-West differences in psychological processes. His recent work has explored regional, social class, as well as age differences and similarities in psychological tendencies to understand their socio-cultural underpinnings.

### Topic: Cultural Neuroscience: Building on Asian Social Psychology

Over the past three decades, we witnessed various proposals to enrich our understanding of culture, including, for example, cross-cultural psychology, indigenous psychology, and cultural psychology. To this, we may now add a new one, cultural neuroscience. Although different in emphasis, these approaches share in common the assumption that culture is fundamentally significant in human adaptation. In this lecture, I will build on the premise that culture is composed of various scripted behavioral patterns designed to achieve each culture's core values (called "cultural tasks"). As people grow up, they develop their identities by adopting specific values from their group and, by so doing, select some subset of the cultural tasks relevant to their identities, and repeatedly engage in them. This process will eventually yield neural pathways that are optimally attuned to carry out the selected cultural tasks, with their brains undergoing plastic re-wiring. These culturally mediated neural changes will enable each person to perform his or her cultural tasks automatically, even without conscious awareness or monitoring, thereby promoting both social and biological adaptation. Recent evidence for the plastic change of brain structure through participation in culture will be reviewed.



Keynote Speaker

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## Michele J. Gelfand

Professor at University of Maryland

### Biography

Dr. Gelfand's research focuses on cross-cultural social and organizational psychology. She has published her work in many scientific outlets. In 2018, her book *Rule Makers, Rule Breakers: How Tight and Loose Cultures Wire the World* explains variations in the strength of social norms and punishments across human cultures.

### Topic: A Hundred-Year Journey of Progress in Cross-Cultural Psychology

I take a hundred-year journey to examine how the science of cross-cultural psychology has evolved, with particular emphasis on social/organizational psychology. Broad trends can be identified across 4 main periods: the early years (1917–1949), the middle 20th century (1950–1979), the later 20th century (1980–2000), and the 21st century (2000 to the present). Within each period, I discuss key historical and societal events that influenced the development of the science of cross-cultural psychology and important milestones and breakthroughs achieved. I will then highlight exciting new directions and opportunities for growth in the field, focusing on multi-level and multi-disciplinary perspectives.





Keynote Speaker

## Jin Li

Professor at Brown University

### Biography

Dr. Li's research focuses on East Asian virtue-oriented and Western mind-oriented learning models and how these models shape children's learning beliefs and achievement. Her research has been published in leading professional journals, and her 2012 book *Cultural Foundations of Learning: East and West* synthesizes related research over the past decades and offers new perspectives on the indispensable role of culture in human learning.

### Topic: Li (禮) and Self-Cultivation

Recent research in human development has identified three kinds of learning across cultures: instrumental learning, testimonial learning, and norm/ritual learning. Instrumental learning is done by analysis, logic, and often creativity (e.g., how to solve a math problem). Testimonial learning depends on children's trust for being told about things they can never observe with the naked eye (e.g., historical events or germs). Finally, norm/ritual learning takes place by imitation and participation. This latter learning is learning of cultural norms, conventions, and rituals (e.g., eating food with chopsticks and bowing to an elder). Children rarely, if at all, ask adults why; instead they just follow the convention. Chinese culture has been known for millennia for its high value of ritual propriety (li, 禮) toward social/moral self-cultivation. As such, ritual propriety is an important psychological domain. Yet, little research and theory exist on what Chinese ritual propriety is, what function it serves, and how children learn it. This presentation focuses on interpersonal ritual propriety and is an initial step to describe such ritual propriety and its functions. Future research in ritual propriety will be discussed.



Keynote Speaker

## Kwang-Kuo Hwang

Professor at Kaohsiung Medical University  
Emeritus Professor at National Taiwan University

### Biography

Dr. Hwang's research focuses on Chinese indigenous psychology in terms of the Confucius mind theory. He has been published in several leading journals, and wrote more than ten academic books. His 2012 book *Foundations of Chinese Psychology: Confucian Social Relations* demonstrates the basics of Confucianism and compares them to Western thinking, constructing a series of psychological theories concerning social exchange, face, achievement motivation, organizational behaviors, and conflict resolution.

### Topic: Escape from Kantian Eurocentric Bias in Cross-cultural Psychology

Taking Kant's misjudgment on Confucian silver rule as the point for first cut, this article is designated to illustrate the fallacy of imposed Orientalism (Said, 1978) prevailing in mainstream cross-cultural psychology which tends to understand non-Western cultures by a mental set of dualism with a tendency of Westcentrism, particularly the popular research on individualism-collectivism. This type of Eurocentric or Westcentric misjudgments are not unusual in Western social sciences, for instance, Confucian ethics are frequently described as particularistic in consideration of the distinction between universalism and particularism made by sociologist Parsons (1937, 1949). In order to help the international academic community to escape from the trap of Westcentric WEIRD psychology (Henrich, et.al., 2010a,b), this article will argue for and illustrate its characteristic of contextualized universalism step by step on the basis of Hwang's (2012, 2015b, 2019) previous research on Confucian ethics with a cultural system view as suggested by Kitayma (2002). Finally, it will discuss the operation of Confucian ethics in the lifeworlds of Chinese people during the globalization age of multiculturalism when they are facing the impact of Western culture.



### Presidential Address

## Hoon-Seok Choi

Professor at Sungkyunkwan University

### Biography

Dr. Choi's research focuses on cultural processes, intergroup relations, and health behavior. His research has been published in leading professional journals. Dr. Choi is the President Elect of AASP, and received the High Achievement Award by the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism of Korea.

### Topic: A new model of IND-COL that suggests us what to do within and between groups

The nature of the relationship between the individual and the group has been at the core of research on individualism-collectivism (IND-COL). This past work has produced a massive body of comparative knowledge on, for example, how the West and the East differ from each other. Although informative, this sort of descriptive work does not give us a coherent answer to the question of what people might do in the era of cultural convergences. Indeed, the more recent work on IND-COL suggests that asking whether one form of culture is better than the other may be too simplistic and even dangerous. More importantly, a simple dichotomy between IND-COL does not adequately capture the dynamic changes in Asian countries where people must negotiate their experiences between the traditional collectivistic values and the Western notion of independence. In this presentation, I will introduce a new model that specifies joint positive effects of collectivistic values and independent self-views within and between groups (SYM-COIN). With this, I will discuss directions for future research and how we Asian scholars can contribute to the advancement of social psychology.



### Kuo Shu Yang Medal Presentation

## Susumu Yamaguchi

Emeritus Professor at University of Tokyo

### Biography

Dr. Yamaguchi's research focuses on indigenous aspects of Japanese such as amae. He is also interested in control orientations and implicit and explicit attitudes toward the self. He is one of the founders and former presidents of the Asian Association of Social Psychology.

### Topic: Importance of Indigenous Perspectives in Asian Social Psychology: A legacy of Prof. Kuo-Shu Yang

The importance of indigenous perspectives in Asian Social Psychology cannot be overemphasized. The late Prof. Kuo-Shu Yang was a champion of indigenous psychology movements in Asia. Unfortunately, however, such perspectives have not been prevalent in the current Asian social psychology. In my presentation, I will reiterate his message based on my own experience as a former EIC of the Asian Journal of Social Psychology. In discussing the need for indigenous perspectives, I will refer to my own research with my collaborators on such topics as super-ordinary bias (i.e., exaggerated sense of being ordinary) and modesty, which may appear to be unique among Japanese or Asians. The apparently unique social psychological phenomena in Japan and Asian cultures in general point to the existence of unique cultural milieu rather than unique nature of Japanese or Asian mentality.



Featured Speaker

## Gustavo Carlo

Professor at University of Missouri

### Biography

Dr. Carlo research focuses on how culture influence on the prosocial and moral development among children and adolescents. He has published his work in many scientific outlets, and is now the Millsap Endowed Professor of Diversity and Multicultural Studies, and the co-director and the founder of Center for Children and Families Across Cultures at University of Missouri.

### Topic: Prosocial Development in Latino/a Immigrant Youth

Across the world, immigrant populations have dramatically increased over the past several decades. These populations move for various reasons and, oftentimes, face serious challenges in adapting to their new cultures. Latino/as constitute the largest ethnic minority population in the U.S. and Latino/a heritage persons represent one of the largest immigrant populations in the U.S. Despite their numbers, Latino/a immigrant youth have difficulties integrating and adjusting to their new communities. Traditional theories and early research on this ethnic minority group has promoted deficit- and pathology-based conceptions of development. However, recent attention has shifted to understanding the complex interplay of intrapersonal and interpersonal factors that predict health and well being in these youth. This presentation will summarize research devoted to understanding the correlates of positive social behaviors in U.S. Latino/a immigrant youth. Conceptual models and empirical findings will be presented that assert the need to incorporate culture-specific and immigration-related mechanisms into mainstream developmental models and to study positive behavioral outcomes (rather than maladjustment and pathology) to provide a more holistic understanding of immigrant youth development.



Featured Speaker

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## Steven Heine

Professor at the University of British Columbia

### Biography

Prof. Heine is the Distinguished Professor at the University of British Columbia. His research focuses on cultural psychology with an emphasis on the differences such as self-esteem and self-concept between Western and East Asian culture. He is the author of many top journal articles and writes many books in the fields of social and cultural psychology.

### Topic: Psychology's WEIRD challenge: The nature of the problem and possible solutions

Psychology suffers from the problem of studying a narrow database: the vast majority of psychological research is conducted on samples that are from Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic societies. The problem is both that many psychological phenomena appear differently across cultures, and that WEIRD samples are psychological outliers on many dimensions. I will review some evidence that reveals the extent of cultural diversity in various psychological processes. In addition I will discuss the evidence of the field's progress, or the lack thereof, in responding to this problem. I'll consider some of the problematic implications for the field when it relies so much on this narrow and unusual database, and, in particular how it intersects with the replicability crisis in psychology. I'll conclude by discussing some ideas about ways that the field could move forward, including an initiative by the Society of Personality and Social Psychology to make efforts to diversify that particular organization.

# Conference Award: Michael Harris Bond Early Career Award

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## Ronnel B. King

Assistant Professor at The Education University of Hong Kong

### Biography

Ronnel King is an Assistant Professor in Department of Curriculum and Instruction at The Education University of Hong Kong. He obtained his PhD from The University of Hong Kong and his doctoral dissertation was awarded the SELF Highly Commended PhD Award. He was recently designated a Rising Star by the Association for Psychological Science (APS). Ronnel's research focuses on understanding the factors that underpin student motivation and well-being and developing interventions to cultivate these optimal states.

### Topic: The Great Divide: How Income Inequality Harms Student Motivation and Achievement

Income inequality is rising across the globe. However, little is known about how income inequality shapes student motivation and achievement. In this talk, I will share two studies which attempt to shed light on this question. The first study focuses on investigating how income inequality shapes educational achievement across countries and (2) the temporal relations between inequality and educational achievement over a 16-year period (1999 to 2015). Data from six waves of the Program for International Student 10 Assessment (PISA) with 2,366,328 students in 79 countries were analyzed using cross-national, cross-temporal analyses. Results showed that students in countries with greater income inequality had lower mathematics, reading, and science test scores. Furthermore, students in countries with higher income inequality had lower mathematics test scores four years later, suggesting that inequality has long-term harmful consequences. The second study examines how income inequality influences student motivation. Using three waves of PISA data (2009, 2012, and 2015), I show that income inequality lowers motivational payoffs by weakening the positive impact of motivation on achievement. The harmful consequences of income inequality on motivation and achievement held despite accounting for potentially confounding economic variables at the country-, school-, and student-levels. Consequently, I recommend a heightened attention to the role of more distal socio-economic forces, particularly income inequality, in motivation research.

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

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- Chang, C. T., Lee, Y. K., & Cheng, Z. H. (2017). Baby face wins? Examining election success based on candidate election bulletin via multilevel modeling. *Asian Journal of Social Psychology*, 20(2), 97-112.
- Dou, K., Wang, Y. J., Li, J. B., Li, J. J., & Nie, Y. G. (2018). Perceiving high social mindfulness during interpersonal interaction promotes cooperative behaviours. *Asian Journal of Social Psychology*, 21(1-2), 97-106.

## Runners up for Misumi Award (Special citation)

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- Feng, Q., Xu, Y., Xu, R., & Zhang, E. (2017). Moral foundations tell us why guilt induces unfair allocation in multi party interactions. *Asian Journal of Social Psychology*, 20(3-4), 191-200.
- Song, Y., Xie, X., & Zhang, H. (2017). Same meaning but different feelings: Different expressions influence satisfaction in social comparisons. *Asian Journal of Social Psychology*, 20(2), 63-74.
- Zhang, P., Li, S., Liu, W., Han, Y., & Muhammad, N. A. (2018). Exploring the role of moral disengagement in the link between perceived narcissistic supervision and employees' organizational deviance: A moderated mediation model. *Asian Journal of Social Psychology*, 21(4), 223-236.

## KS Yang Travel Award: Chee-Seng Tan



## AASP CODE OF CONDUCT

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AASP aims to provide stimulating, productive, enjoyable, and safe experiences at its conferences. We are dedicated to encouraging an environment of collegiality and mutual respect for all members, who represent diversity in nationality and ethnic background, sex, gender identity, affinity orientation, age, abilities, appearance, and religion.

We expect participants to communicate professionally and constructively, whether in person or virtually. Please be reminded that with our cultural diversity also comes diversity in norms for appropriate behavior. We expect members to be aware of potential cultural differences and sensitivities, as well as forgiving of accidental offense within reasonable bounds. We expect participants to handle dissent or disagreement with courtesy, dignity and an open mind, being respectful when providing feedback, and being open to alternate points of view.

We do not tolerate harassing, intimidating, demeaning, bullying, or threatening speech or actions. Participants are encouraged to report these behaviors to the Executive Committee's appointed ombudsperson as soon as possible and the reporter's personal identity will only be known to the ombudsperson who investigates the case.

# Summary Timetable of 2019 AASP

11 July 2019 (Thursday): Conference Program Day 1	
8:00 – 9:00	Registration. (HSSB International Conference Hall)
9:00 – 9:30	Welcome (HSSB International Conference Hall)
9:30 – 10:20	Keynote Speaker: Shinobu Kitayama "Cultural Neuroscience: Building on Asian Social Psychology" (HSSB International Conference Hall)
10:20-10:50	Conference group photo and tea break
10:50-12:00	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions (1-1-1 to 1-1-8)
12:00-13:00	Lunch & Poster Sessions (1)
13:00-13:50	Keynote Speaker: Michele J. Gelfand "A Hundred-Year Journey of Progress in Cross-Cultural Psychology" (HSSB International Conference Hall)
13:50-14:00	Break
14:00-15:10	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions (1-2-1 to 1-2-7)
15:10-15:30	Tea break
15:30-16:40	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions (1-3-1 to 1-3-7)
16:40-16:50	Break
16:50-18:00	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions (1-4-1 to 1-4-7)
18:15	Shuttle Bus

# Summary Timetable of 2019 AASP

12 July 2019 (Friday): Conference Program Day 2	
9:00-9:50	Presidential Address: Hoon-Seok Choi "A new model of IND-COL that suggests us what to do within and between groups" (HSSB International Conference Hall)
9:50-10:40	Featured Speaker: Gustavo Carlo "Prosocial Development in Latino/a Immigrant Youth" (HSSB International Conference Hall)
10:40-11:00	Tea break
11:00-12:10	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions (2-1-1 to 2-1-7)
12:10-13:10	Lunch & Poster Sessions (2)
13:10-14:20	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions (2-2-1 to 2-2-7)
14:20-14:30	Break
14:30-15:40	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions (2-3-1 to 2-3-7)
15:40-16:00	Tea break
16:00-16:50	Kuo Shu Yang Medal Presentation: Susumu Yamaguchi "Importance of Indigenous Perspectives in Asian Social Psychology: A legacy of Prof. Kuo-Shu Yang." (HSSB International Conference Hall)
16:50-18:00	Kuo Shu Yang Memorial Event (HSSB International Conference Hall)
18:00-18:10	Break
18:10-20:10	Conference Dinner
20:30	Shuttle Bus

# Summary Timetable of 2019 AASP

13 July 2019 (Saturday): Conference Program Day 3	
9:00-9:50	Keynote Speaker: Jin Li "Li (禮) and Self-Cultivation" (HSSB International Conference Hall)
9:50-10:20	Michael Harris Bond Early Career Award: Ronnel B. King "The Great Divide: How Income Inequality Harms Student Motivation and Achievement" (HSSB International Conference Hall)
10:20-11:20	AASP Annual General Meeting (AGM) & Awards Presentations (HSSB International Conference Hall)
11:20-11:30	Tea Break
11:30-12:40	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions (3-1-1 to 3-1-7)
12:40-13:20	Lunch
13:20-14:10	Featured Speaker: Steven Heine "Psychology's WEIRD challenge: The nature of the problem and possible solutions" (HSSB International Conference Hall)
14:10-15:00	Keynote Speaker: Kwang-Kuo Hwang "Escape from Kantian Eurocentric Bias in Cross-cultural Psychology" (HSSB International Conference Hall)
15:00-15:20	Tea break
15:20-16:30	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions (3-2-1 to 3-2-7)
16:30-16:40	Break
16:40-17:50	Parallel Paper and Symposia Sessions (3-3-1 to 3-3-7)
17:50-18:00	Break
18:00-18:30	Farewell Ceremony and Invitation to 2021 AASP (HSSB International Conference Hall)
18:45	Shuttle Bus

# Summary of Paper and Symposia Sessions

## Paper and Symposia Sessions - Day 1 (11/07/2019) 10:50AM - 12:00PM

### DAY 1 (11/07/2019)

HSSB International Conference Hall	HSSB 1st Conference Room	HSSB 2nd Conference Room	HSSB Computer Room
<b>Session 1-1-1:</b> Toward a Neuro- scientific Understanding of Social and Cultural Influence	<b>Session 1-1-2:</b> Mobility and Interpersonal/ Intergroup Relationship	<b>Session 1-1-3:</b> Addiction in the New Age: Reasons of Using It and Its Consequences	<b>Session 1-1-4:</b> The Effects of Political Ideology and Identity in Politics
<b>Presenters:</b> ◎ Joshua Goh ◎ Chien-Te Wu ◎ Bo-Cheng Kuo ◎ Pin-Hao Andy Chen	<b>Presenters:</b> ◎ Yiheng Wang ◎ Ming Li ◎ Wen-Qiao Li ◎ Liman Man Wai Li	<b>Presenters:</b> ◎ Ruiping Zhang ◎ Niclie Tiratira ◎ Xingruo Zhang ◎ Anand Pandharinath Margam	<b>Presenters:</b> ◎ Christine Kong-Yan Tong ◎ Roxie Chuang ◎ Hamdi Mulu ◎ Naufal Zilal Kamal
Center of Academic Activities Room B	Center of Academic Activities Room C	Center of Academic Activities Room D	Center of Academic Activities Room A
<b>Session 1-1-5:</b> Work Relationship: From Stranger to Organization	<b>Session 1-1-6:</b> Relationship and Family	<b>Session 1-1-7:</b> Gender and Prosocial Behaviors	<b>Session 1-1-8:</b> To Learn Better: Pressure, Goal, and Performance
<b>Presenters:</b> ◎ Zhuo Li ◎ Ai Ni Teoh ◎ Abhishek Sharma ◎ Weijie Liang	<b>Presenters:</b> ◎ Liyuan Ye ◎ Elijah Fuertes ◎ Jericho Medel	<b>Presenters:</b> ◎ Suresh Shinde ◎ Qian Ma ◎ Nicole Jane Macalino ◎ Zhixuan Lin ◎ Kenichi Ito	<b>Presenters:</b> ◎ Michelle Ann Abundo ◎ Kanae Ogasawara ◎ Janett Dolor ◎ Shayne Polias

# Summary of Paper and Symposia Sessions

## Paper and Symposia Sessions - Day 1 (11/07/2019) 02:00PM - 03:10PM

### DAY 1 (11/07/2019)



# Summary of Paper and Symposia Sessions

## Paper and Symposia Sessions - Day 1 (11/07/2019) 03:30PM - 04:40PM

### DAY 1 (11/07/2019)

<p>HSSB International Conference Hall</p>	<p>HSSB 1st Conference Room</p>	<p>HSSB 2nd Conference Room</p>	<p>HSSB Computer Room</p>
<p><b>Session 1-3-1:</b> Social Motives and Perceptions of Societal Change</p>	<p><b>Session 1-3-2:</b> Cultural Influences on Motivation and Learning: Asian Perspectives</p>	<p><b>Session 1-3-3:</b> Religion and Collective Action: Its Outcomes and Association with Radicalism</p>	<p><b>Session 1-2-4:</b> Intergroup Relationships: Identity Processes and Individuals' Understanding</p>
<p><b>Presenters:</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◎ Emiko Kashima</li> <li>◎ Hongfei Du</li> <li>◎ Danielle P. Ochoa</li> <li>◎ Su Wan Gan</li> </ul> </p>	<p><b>Presenters:</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◎ Bih-Jen Fwu</li> <li>◎ Shun-Wen Chen</li> <li>◎ Cherry Frondoza</li> <li>◎ Ronnel King</li> </ul> </p>	<p><b>Presenters:</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◎ Homer Yabut</li> <li>◎ Susilo Wibisono</li> <li>◎ Muh. Abdul Hakim</li> <li>◎ Joevarian Hudyana</li> </ul> </p>	<p><b>Presenters:</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◎ Marshaley Baquiano</li> <li>◎ Kuan-Yi Lee</li> <li>◎ Lyu Hang</li> <li>◎ Karim Bettache</li> </ul> </p>
▼			
<p>Center of Academic Activities Room B</p>	<p>Center of Academic Activities Room C</p>	<p>Center of Academic Activities Room D</p>	
<p><b>Session 1-3-5:</b> For Better School Life</p>	<p><b>Session 1-3-6:</b> Personality, Values and Beliefs</p>	<p><b>Session 1-3-7:</b> Eastern Mindfulness, Meditation, and Well-being</p>	
<p><b>Presenters:</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◎ Ma. Jenina N. Nalipay</li> <li>◎ Ika Widyarini</li> <li>◎ Yi-Kai Chen</li> <li>◎ Divjyot Kaur</li> </ul> </p>	<p><b>Presenters:</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◎ Weiqi Mu</li> <li>◎ Fu-Gui Li</li> <li>◎ Fumiko Kano Glückstad</li> <li>◎ Jing Lin</li> <li>◎ Hoi-Wing Chan</li> </ul> </p>	<p><b>Presenters:</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◎ Narsingh Kumar</li> <li>◎ Hong An Nguyen</li> <li>◎ Li-Yu Chen</li> <li>◎ Sandeep Kumar</li> </ul> </p>	

# Summary of Paper and Symposia Sessions

## Paper and Symposia Sessions - Day 1 (11/07/2019) 04:50PM - 06:00PM

### DAY 1 (11/07/2019)





# List of Conference Papers and Symposia Sessions

## DAY1 11/07/2019 (Thursday)

### Symposium 1-1-1

#### HSSB International Conference Hall

#### ● Toward a Neuro-scientific Understanding of Social and Cultural Influence

#### ● Chair: Pin-Hao Andy Chen

- ① Age and individual differences in personal values modulate neural processing during value-based decisions.  
Joshua Goh, *National Taiwan University*
- ② The influence of social identities upon decision making in dyadic and triadic game playing contexts.  
Chien-Te Wu, *National Taiwan University*
- ③ Pattern similarity in neural representations for the inversion effect of face and Chinese character recognition.  
Bo-Cheng Kuo, *National Taiwan University*
- ④ Towards a neurometric-based construct validity of trust.  
Pin-Hao Andy Chen, *Dartmouth College*

### Symposium 1-1-2

#### HSSB 1st Conference Room

#### ● Mobility and Interpersonal/Intergroup Relationship

#### ● Chair: Liman Man Wai Li

- ① Does Your Trust in Strangers or Close Acquaintances Promote Better Health? Societal Residential Mobility Matters  
Yiheng Wang, *Sun Yat-sen University*
- ② The Effect of Offspring's Migration on Psychological Well-being among Chinese Elderly  
Ming Li, *Jishou University*
- ③ Spatial Distance Moderates the Influence of

Residential Mobility on Donations for Natural Disasters  
Wen-Qiao Li, *Hokkaido University*

- ④ Relational Mobility and Social Network Complexity  
Liman Man Wai Li, *The Education University of Hong Kong*

### Paper Session 1-1-3

#### HSSB 2nd Conference Room

#### ● Addiction in the New Age: Reasons of Using It and Its Consequences

#### ● Chair: Ruiping Zhang

- ① Parenting Style and Internet Addiction in Chinese Adolescents: Conscientiousness as a Mediator and Teacher Support as a Moderator  
Ruiping Zhang, *Zhengzhou University*
- ② Drug Dependency: An Exploration of Its Causes  
Nielie Tiratira, *University of Rizal System*
- ③ Social Identity Dynamics in the Context of Technological Addictions: Evidence from University Students in China  
Xingruo Zhang, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen*
- ④ Smartphone Use Addiction led Social Isolation and Anxiety Disorders among Youths in India  
Anand Pandharinath Margam, *Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Chhatrapati Shivaji College*

### Paper Session 1-1-4

#### HSSB Computer Room

#### ● The Effects of Political Ideology and Identity in Politics

#### ● Chair: Christine Kong-Yan Tong

- ① Malleability of Identity During the U.S. Presidential Election – An Experimental Approach

Christine Kong-Yan Tong, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

- ② Collectivism as a Moderator of the Link between Political Ideology and Social Attitudes  
Roxie Chuang, *University of California, Santa Barbara*
- ③ Re-conceptualizing Political Ideology: The Construction of Three Dimensions Scale of Ideology in the Indonesian Context  
Hamdi Muluk, *Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Indonesia*
- ④ Is There Liberal Reflective or Conservative Intuitive?  
Naufal Zilal Kamal, *Faculty of Psychology Universitas Indonesia*

#### Paper Session 1-1-5

##### Activities Center Room B

- **Work Relationship: From Stranger to Organization**
  - **Chair: Weijie Liang**
- ① Examining Employee's Turnover in the Context of a Chinese Hospital: The Roles of Identity and Intergroup Relationships  
Zhuo Li, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*
  - ② How Humility and Competence Affect Work Relationships  
Ai Ni Teoh, *University of California, Santa Barbara*
  - ③ Empowering Organizational Culture and Work Engagement  
Abhishek Sharma, *Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Indonesia*
  - ④ Looking Deeper into Leadership Style: Exploring the Role of Leadership and Task Attractiveness on Performance and Perception of Leader  
Weijie Liang, *Faculty of Psychology Universitas Indonesia*

#### Paper Session 1-1-6

##### Activities Center Room C

- **Relationship and Family**
- **Chair: Elijah Fuertes**

- ① The Actor-Partner Effects of Attachment Avoidance, and Interactions with Gender and Spouse's self-blame for Chinese Infertile Couples  
Liyuan Ye, *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences*
- ② Lived Experiences of Couples Engaging in Swinging: Reasons for Engagement, Challenges and Its Implication  
Elijah Fuertes, *Far Eastern University*
- ③ Emerging Parental Instinct: Stories of Single House Parents of Individual With Special Needs  
Jericho Medel, *Elsie Gaches Village*

#### Paper Session 1-1-7

##### Activities Center Room D

- **Gender and Prosocial Behaviors**
  - **Chair: Qian Ma**
- ① Indian Women in the Midst of Change: Psychosocial Views in Marathi Literature  
Suresh Shinde, *Babasaheb Chitale College*
  - ② Objectification of Women: New Types and New Measures  
Qian Ma, *University of Edinburgh*
  - ③ Behind the Scenes: The Lived Experiences of Fashion Models  
Nicole Jane Macalino, *Angeles University Foundation*
  - ④ The Bright Side of Entity Belief: Fixed Mindset Promotes Prosocial Behaviors  
Zhixuan Lin, *Beijing Normal University*
  - ⑤ Holism and Pro-Environmental Commitment: An Examination on the Mediating Roles of Affective and Cognitive Determinants  
Kenichi Ito, *Nanyang Technological University*

#### Paper Session 1-1-8

##### Activities Center Room A

- **To Learn Better: Pressure, Goal, and Performance**
  - **Chair: Kanae Ogasawara**
- ① The Mediating Role of Coping Self-Efficacy to

Mental Health and Academic Stress of Senior High School STEM Students  
Michelle Ann Abundo, *Dr. Jose Fabella Memorial Hospital*

- ② The Effect of Preparation Time on "Choking Under Pressure"  
Kanae Ogasawara, *Nagoya University*
- ③ Factors Affecting Student's Academic Dismissal in *University of the Philippines Los Baños*  
Janett Dolor, *University of the Philippines Los Baños*
- ④ Goal Orientation and Academic Achievement Among Low and High Ability Groups: The Moderated Mediation Effect of Self-Efficacy for Self-Regulated Learning  
Shayne Polias, *De La Salle University*

#### Symposium 1-2-1

##### HSSB International Conference Hall

- **The Features of the Asian Culture in Communication and Well-being**
  - **Chair: Yen-Ping Chang**
- ① Cultural Variation in Gratitude Demonstrations and Perceptions Between the United States and Taiwan  
Yen-Ping Chang; Sara B. Algoe
  - ② Anxious? Just Google It: Social Ecological Factors of Internet Search Records on Anxiety  
Takeshi Hamamura; Christian S. Chan
  - ③ Relationship Quality and Self-concept Change: A Longitudinal Study of Taiwanese Newlyweds  
Szu-Chia Chang; Chih-Wen Wu; Yuh-Huey Jou; Chris Low
  - ④ The Effects of 'Qing Yi' on Relationship Quality among Married Couples  
Yuh-Huey Jou

#### Symposium 1-2-2

##### HSSB 1st Conference Room

- **Not Only Entertainment\_How Short Video Applications Influence Our Happiness, Self and Daily Life**
- **Chair: Tian Xie**

- ① Why People Watch and Shoot Short Videos on Short Video Platform: The Development of TikTok Motivation Scale  
Dong Zhiwen
- ② Pathological Use of Short Video and It's Positive (rather than negative) Predictive Effect on Subjective Well-being  
Liang Yanfang
- ③ Immersion Without Effort: How People Obtain Their Flow Experience Without Meeting Challenge  
Chen Shuang
- ④ Presenting a Better Self on Short Video Application and How Could It Influence Your Real Self  
Tian Shuwan

#### Paper Session 1-2-3

##### HSSB 2nd Conference Room

- **Social Perceptions towards Specific Targets, Objects, and Abstract Concepts**
  - **Chair: Samuel Chng**
- ① What Kinds of Teachers' Aggressive Behaviour are Considered Acceptable by Teachers and Parents?  
RA. Rangga Dewati Seri Beru Sakti  
Suryaningrat, *Universitas Indonesia*
  - ② The Effects of Menstrual Cycle on Male Facial Feature and Mate Preferences of Selected Adolescents and Young Adults  
Michael De Vera, *Far Eastern University*
  - ③ Individuals in Smart Cities: Understanding How Individuals Perceive and React to Technological Introductions  
Samuel Chng, *Singapore University of Technology and Design*
  - ④ Discourse Analysis of Public Image of Psychologists in Hong Kong: Historical, Cultural and Critical Perspective  
Wai Fu, *Hong Kong Shue Yan University*

**Paper Session 1-2-4****HSSB Computer Room**

- **The Voices of Marginalized Group Members**
- **Chair: Mechthild Kiegelmann**

- ① Entrepreneurial Talent and Personality among Socially Deprived Students: Social Discrimination in Newly Launched Start-up Scheme in India  
Gajanan Chougule, *Adarsh College Vita*
- ② Precarious Lives Predict Culturally Deviant Psychologies: Extending the Psychology of Marginalization from Japan to the US  
Vinai Norasakkunkit, *Gonzaga University / Kyoto University*
- ③ Forming Research Relationships in Psychology. Outreach for Hard-to-reach Research Participants  
Mechthild Kiegelmann, *Karlsruhe University of Education*
- ④ Migration and Un-organized Sector in India: A Case Study of Kolhapur City  
Jagan Karade, *Shivaji University*

**Paper Session 1-2-5****Activities Center Room B**

- **We Are Family: Family Value and Identity**
- **Chair: Emma Buchtel**

- ① Psychometric Properties of the Three-dimensional Filial Piety Scale among Chinese Adults  
Juan Shi, *Nanjing Normal University*
- ② Transnational Families and Family Identity  
Judit Vegh, *ELTE Eötvös Loránd University*
- ③ What It Takes to be a Filipino Adult: A Phenomenological Study  
Denise Janelle Soriano, *Angeles University Foundation*
- ④ Filial Piety and Particularism vs. Corruption: Moral implications of Confucian Relationalism  
Emma Buchtel, *Education University of Hong Kong*

**Paper Session 1-2-6****Activities Center Room C**

- **Well-being in Different Contexts (1)**
- **Chair: Erick Vernon**

- ① How Do Cognitive, Emotional and Social Factors Affect the Well-being of Chinese Residents?  
Junxiu Wang, *Chinese Academy of Social Sciences*
- ② University Students' Well-Being in the Context of Guidance and Counseling Services  
Erick Vernon, *University of the Philippines Los Baños*
- ③ The Influence of the Socioeconomic Status and the Subjective Social Status on the Subjective Well-being: An Empirical Analysis Basing on CGSS2010 to CGSS2015  
Xiaoliu Liu, *Chinese Academy of Social Sciences*
- ④ Relational Mobility Promotes Subjective Well-being through Control over Relationship  
Xiaoxiao Zhang, *Shenzhen University*

**Paper Session 1-2-7****Activities Center Room D**

- **Culture and Psychological Adjustment**
- **Chair: Alexander English**

- ① Saving Envious from Feeling Lonely: Holistic Versus Analytic Thinking Moderates Envious Loneliness  
Jacky C. K. Ng, *The Hong Kong Polytechnic University*
- ② Association Between Loneliness and Suicide Ideation and Suicide Attempt Among Adolescence in Jakarta, Indonesia: A Follow-Up Study and the Role of Demographic Characteristics  
Fadelia Deby Subandi, *University of Indonesia*
- ③ Alcohol Consumption in Adolescents Observed by Peer Groups and Pocket Money Possession  
Nurriszka Sarah Dewi, *Universitas Indonesia*
- ④ Lay Approach of Psychological Flexibility: Concept, Prototype, and Its Application in

Multicultural Adaptation  
Yuanyuan Shi, *Fudan University*

- ⑤ Longitudinal Evidence of Acculturation: China's Rice and Wheat Movers  
Alexander English, *Shanghai International Studies University*

### Symposium 1-3-1

#### HSSB International Conference Hall

- **Social Motives and Perceptions of Societal Change**
  - **Chair: Emiko Kashima**
- ① Core Social Motives and the Scale Development  
Emiko Kashima
- ② Societal Change, Social Motive, and Beliefs about Future Personal Wellbeing  
Hongfei Du
- ③ Predicting Societal Pessimism  
Danielle P. Ochoa
- ④ Social Motives in Diverse Sociocultural Contexts in Malaysia  
Su Wan Gan

### Symposium 1-3-2

#### HSSB 1st Conference Room

- **Cultural Influences on Motivation and Learning: Asian Perspectives**
  - **Chair: Ronnel King**
- ① To Give Up or To Try Harder? The Trapping Effect of Negative Emotions on Persistence in Academic Failure in a Confucian-heritage Cultural Context  
Bih-Jen Fwu
- ② Predictive Effects of Taiwanese Parent's Effort Beliefs on Their Children's Effort Beliefs and Learning Engagements  
Shun-Wen Chen
- ③ The Relationships among Parents' and Children's Enjoyment and Learning Outcomes: Cross-cultural Differences in Emotional Contagion  
Cherry Frondozo
- ④ Family-oriented Goals and Achievement Goals

as Drivers of Learning and Achievement: A Philippine Study  
Ronnel King

### Symposium 1-3-3

#### HSSB 2nd Conference Room

- **Religion and Collective Action: Its Outcomes and Association with Radicalism**
  - **Chair: Susilo Wibisono**
- ① How Religious Identity, Hope and Self-esteem Influence Participation a Religious Mass Gathering: An Preliminary Study about the Traslación  
Homer Yabut
- ② A Multi-dimensional Viewpoint of Religious Extremism  
Susilo Wibisono
- ③ Social Context, Interpersonal Network, and Identity Dynamics: A social psychological case study of terrorist recidivism  
Muh. Abdul Hakim
- ④ Evidence that Religious Minority Groups are More Likely to Support Equality in Social Issues But not in Economic Issues  
Joevarian Hudiyana

### Paper Session 1-3-4

#### HSSB Computer Room

- **Intergroup Relationships: Identity Processes and Individuals' Understanding**
  - **Chair: Kuan-Yi Lee**
- ① Negotiating Political Goals through Identity (Re)Construction: The Case of the Mamasapano, Philippines (Mis)Encounter  
Marshaley Baquiano, *University of the Philippines Visayas*
- ② Effects of Intergroup Contact and Group Identity on Outgroup Prejudice of Undergraduates: Perceived Threats as Mediating Variables  
Kuan-Yi Lee, *National Tsing Hua University*
- ③ The Influence of Fusion Identity and Emotion on the Extremely Pro-group Behavior in

Different Threaten Context  
Lyu Hang, *Yangzhou University*

- ④ Monitoring Moral Virtue: When the Moral Transgressions of In-group Members are Judged More Severely  
Karim Bettache, *Monash University*

### Paper Session 1-3-5

#### Activities Center Room B

- **For Better School Life**
- **Chair: Yi-Kai Chen**

- ① Incremental Beliefs about Teaching Ability Predict Teaching Satisfaction through Positive Teacher Emotion  
Ma. Jenina N. Nalipay, *Education University of Hong Kong*
- ② Conceptual Framework of Integrity: An explorative study on Lecturers of *Universitas Brawijaya* Malang, Indonesia  
Ika Widyaningrum, *Universitas Brawijaya*
- ③ Who Quits and Who Persists? Beliefs Count: The Underlying Psychological Mechanisms of Failures in a Confucian Culture Context  
Yi-Kai Chen, *National Taiwan University*
- ④ Acculturative Stress and Psychological Distress among International Students in Singapore  
Divijot Kaur, *James Cook University*

### Paper Session 1-3-6

#### Activities Center Room C

- **Personality, Values and Beliefs**
- **Chair: Hoi-Wing Chan**

- ① The Relationships between Personality Traits of Chinese Undergraduate Entrepreneurs and Entrepreneurial Performance: Linear and Nonlinear  
Weiqi Mu, *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences*
- ② Differences in Entrepreneurial Intention and Entrepreneurial Performance among Individuals with Different Personality Types—Person-centered Approach

Fu-Gui Li, *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences*

- ③ Interpretation of Schwartz Theory of Ten Basic Human Values in the Japanese Context  
Fumiko Kano Glückstad, *Copenhagen Business School*
- ④ Chinese Adolescents with Higher Class Identify are More General Just World Belief and Less Unethical Behavior  
Jing Lin, *Beijing Normal University*
- ⑤ Do My Assumptions about the World Matter? The Effects of Social Axioms on Environmental Beliefs, Efficacy, and Engagement  
Hoi-Wing Chan, *The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*

### Paper Session 1-3-7

#### Activities Center Room D

- **Eastern Mindfulness, Meditation, and Well-being**
- **Chair: Sandeep Kumar**

- ① Happiness in India: a Review of the Literature  
Narsingh Kumar, *Central University of South Bihar*
- ② Daily Experience and Psychological Well-Being of Older People in Vietnam  
Hong An Nguyen, *Hoa Sen University*
- ③ The Effect of Mindfulness and Tactile Exposure to Food on Tastiness  
Li-Yu Chen, *National Taiwan University*
- ④ Occupational Stress and Mental Health: Role of Mindfulness  
Sandeep Kumar, *Banaras Hindu University*

### Symposium 1-4-1

#### HSSB International Conference Hall

- **Societal Psychology in Action, from the Local to the Regional and Global**
- **Chair: James Liu**

- ① Understanding Pro-environmental Intentions by Integrating Insights from Social Mobility, Cosmopolitanism, and Social Dominance  
Angela K.Y. Leung

- ② Why Does the Structure of Trust Vary Across Cultures? Influences of Institutional Power and Culture on the Factor Structure of the Global Trust Inventory (GTI) in Western Democracies and in East Asia  
James H. Liu

- ③ Institutions that Bridge Narrative Divides: The 1987 Philippine Constitution and the Philippine Peace Processes  
Dennis Quilala

- ④ Measuring the Feeling of Distant Intimacy with Politicians Across Countries: Development, Construct Validity, and Replicability of the Parasocial Relationship with a Political Figure (PSR-P) Scale  
Moh. Abdul Hakim

#### Symposium 1-4-2

##### HSSB 1st Conference Room

- **International Association of Language and Social Psychology Symposium**
  - **Chair: Liz Jones**
- ① The Doctor's Dilemma: Patient Preferences for How Their Doctor Communicates  
Liz Jones
- ② Addressing Patient Aggression and Violence in a Hospital Setting: Developing Competent Accommodation among Health Professionals  
Rachyl Pines
- ③ Lung Cancer Stigma and Moralisation of Smoking  
Stefano Occhipinti

#### Symposium 1-4-3

##### HSSB 2nd Conference Room

- **Identity, Cultural Identity and "Ibasho" in Multicultural Environments**
  - **Chair: Kazuyo Suzuki**
- ① Cultural Identity Formation and "Ibasho" of second-generation Japanese-Indonesian in Indonesia  
Kazuyo Suzuki
- ② Creating "Ibasho" for Multicultural Youth and

Young Adults in Japan: An Attempt of Psycho-Educational Workshops  
Yurika Tsuda

- ③ Meanings of "Ibasho" and "Identity" for International Students of Graduate Programs of Japan  
Michiko Ishibashi
- ④ How Do Ethnic and Ego Identities Change in a Cross-Cultural Situation? A Longitudinal Study of Japanese Adolescents and Adults  
Akiko Uematsu

#### Paper Session 1-4-4

##### HSSB Computer Room

- **To Learn Better: Individual Difference and Environmental Factors**
  - **Chair: Jesus Alfonso Datu**
- ① Why Learning Environment Matters? An Analysis on How the Learning Environment Influences the Academic Motivation, Learning Strategies and Engagement of College Students  
Ryan Francis Cayubit, *University of Santo Tomas*
- ② The Successful Life of Kind Students: Kindness Predicts Subsequent Academic Engagement and Achievement Among Filipino High School Students  
Jesus Alfonso Datu, *The Education University of Hong Kong*
- ③ The Moderating Effect of Team Cohesion in the Relationship between Grit and Athlete Performance  
Debora Purba, *Universitas Indonesia*
- ④ Educational Applications of Cross-cultural Psychology on the Grounds of the Global MINDS European Master in Psychology of Global Mobility, Inclusion and Diversity in Society  
Karolina Mazurowska, *SWPS University*

### Paper Session 1-4-5

#### Activities Center Room B

- **Goal and Emotion Regulation in Interpersonal Context**
- **Chair: Yu Niiya**

- ① Materialistic Values, Self-image Goals, and Loneliness in Adolescents: Cross-lagged Panel and Growth Curve Analyses  
Boby Ho-Hong Ching, *University of Macau*
- ② A Compassionate Nail Sticks Out Despite the Fear of Getting Hammered Down  
Yu Niiya, *Hosei University*
- ③ Psychological Stress of Alienation from Others' Task Performances  
Norihiro Kroishi, *International Christian University*
- ④ A Dual Process Model of Emotion Regulation in Interpersonal Context  
Wen-Tso Ho, *National Taiwan University*

### Paper Session 1-4-6

#### Activities Center Room C

- **Existential Psychology, Religious Beliefs, and Well-being**
- **Chair: Gary Ting Tat Ng**

- ① The Effect of Supernatural Belief on Cheating Behaviour  
Patrick K F Lin, *James Cook University*
- ② Effect of Priming Reward-related and Punishment-related Karma on Prosocial Behavior  
Chendong Ding, *Nagoya University*
- ③ To be Dishonest to Against the Death Anxiety  
Wei Cai, *Guangdong Medical University*
- ④ Development of Meaning as Effort and Meaning as Outcome Orientation Scale in Goal Pursuit  
Gary Ting Tat Ng, *Lingnan University*

### Paper Session 1-4-7

#### Activities Center Room D

- **Well-being in Different Contexts (2)**
- **Chair: Sarvarubini Nainee**

- ① Residential Mobility Fosters Sensitivity to the Disappearance of Happiness  
Keiko Ishii, *Nagoya University*
- ② The Effect of Filial Piety and Death Anxiety on the Wellbeing of Malaysian Old Adults  
Sarvarubini Nainee, *Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman*
- ③ Exposure to Nature in Virtual Reality Enhances Mood and Reduces Stress: Evidence from an Undergraduate Sample and an Elderly Sample  
Sarah Chan, *Nanyang Technological University*
- ④ Meaning in Life, Career Goal-setting, and Academic Self-concept: A Moderating Effect Analysis  
Lan Yang, *The Education University of Hong Kong*



# Summary of Paper and Symposia Sessions

Paper and Symposia Sessions - Day 2 (12/07/2019) 11:00AM - 12:10PM

**DAY 2 (12/07/2019)**



# Summary of Paper and Symposia Sessions

## Paper and Symposia Sessions - Day 2 (12/07/2019) 01:10PM - 02:20PM

### DAY 2 (12/07/2019)



# Summary of Paper and Symposia Sessions

## Paper and Symposia Sessions - Day 2 (12/07/2019) 02:30PM - 03:40PM

### DAY 2 (12/07/2019)



# List of Conference Papers and Symposia Sessions

## DAY2 12/07/2019 (Friday)

### Symposium 2-1-1

#### HSSB International Conference Hall

- **The Social Psychology of Climate Change in the Asian Context**
  - **Chair: Kim-Pong Tam**
- ① What psychological variables affect support for climate policies and does framing work? Evidence from Taiwan and international studies  
San-Pui Lam
  - ② Socio-cultural diversity in precursors of pro-environmental support  
Kimin Eom
  - ③ Uncovering the role of the political context: The psychology X politics perspective on engagement in environmental activism  
Kim-Pong Tam
  - ④ Climate change mitigation as a collective action problem in complex social-ecological systems  
Yoshihisa Kashima
  - ⑤ Susan Clayton

### Symposium 2-1-2

#### HSSB 1st Conference Room

- **Family Relations and Social Structure in Chinese Society**
  - **Chair: Zu Xia**
- ① Discussion on the Social Structure Mechanism in Family Relationship  
Cao Li
  - ② China's School Education "Parents Irrational Participation: Goals, Difficulties, and Breakthrough  
Zhang Jian
  - ③ The Study On How To Awaken Children's

Consciousness Of Sexual Self-Protection By Social Work  
Liang Xin

- ④ Discussion on the Implication of Grandparenting in Urban China  
Zu Xia

### Symposium 2-1-3

#### HSSB 2nd Conference Room

- **Social Psychological Consequences of Confucianism in China Mainland Today**
  - **Chair: Tian Xie**
- ① Theories of Personality and Motivation Based on Chinese Culture: Personality Model from China and Theory of Key Need  
Li Tsingan
  - ② The Measurement of Family Self of College Students in Chinese  
Zhang Chunmei
  - ③ Application of Cultural Consensus Theory to the Confucianism Psychology  
Fei Dingzhou
  - ④ The Social Representation of Confucianism in Today's Young Chinese Intellectuals  
Tian Xie

### Paper Session 2-1-4

#### HSSB Computer Room

- **Toward Better Mental & Physical Health (I)**
  - **Chair: Ling Khai Lee**
- ① The Impact of Parental Humor Styles on Adolescents' Resilience and Well-being  
Chia-Yueh Chang, *National Taiwan Normal University*
  - ② Representation of Depression in Two World

Health Organization Animation Videos: A Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis  
Ling Khai Lee, *Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman*

- ③ Social Comparison and Youth Suicidal Ideation: The Moderating Role of Mental Health Symptoms and Social Support  
John Ian Wilzon Dizon, *Angeles University Foundation*
- ④ The Role of Psychosocial Factors in Smoking Behavior Among Male High School Students in Jakarta, Indonesia  
Anisa Farhana Sausan, *University of Indonesia*

### Paper Session 2-1-5

#### Activities Center Room B

- **Culture and Self Processes**
- **Chair: Chieh Lu**

- ① Dialectical Thinking Enhances Attribute Framing: The Role of Frame-induced Associations  
Yang Fang, *Nanyang Technological University*
- ② Cultural Self-awareness Buffers the Negative Effect of Right-wing Authoritarianism on Outgroup Attitude  
Chieh Lu, *National Chengchi University*
- ③ When Self-worth is Contingent on Culture: Cultural Self-awareness in Self-worth Maintenance  
Adam Quek, *Nanyang Technological University*
- ④ Cultural Dimensions Moderate Individual Self-esteem Change: Multilevel Analyses of Cross-cultural Longitudinal Data  
Hiroaki Morio, *Kansai University*
- ⑤ Understanding Cultural Interdependence from a Social Niche Construction View: Rejection avoidance, Harmony seeking, and Individualism-collectivism  
Hirofumi Hashimoto, *Yasuda Women's University*

### Paper Session 2-1-6

#### Activities Center Room C

- **Special Need Education: Challenge and Adjustment**
- **Chair: Kosuke Sato**

- ① My Child on Spectrum: A Phenomenological Study of Parent's Perception Towards Their Child with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)  
Shiela Marie Manjares, *Dr. Yanga's Colleges Inc.*
- ② Impact of Indian Education System on Adolescents Adjustment and Social Competence  
Satappa Jadhav, *Karnataka Arts College, Dharwad*
- ③ Feasibility of Inclusive Education among Japanese: The Surveys of Four Different Samples  
Kosuke Sato, *Kochi University*
- ④ Japanese Schoolteachers' Perception Regarding Inclusive Education Implementation: The Interaction Effect between Help-seeking Preference and Collegial Climate  
Kaede Maeda, *Yasuda Women's University*

### Paper Session 2-1-7

#### Activities Center Room D

- **Coping, Adjustment, and Wisdom**
  - **Chair: Ayse Ilgin Sozen**
- ① Personal Wisdom Development Involves Pain and Suffering: Experimental Validation  
Ankita Sharma, *Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur*
  - ② How Overseas Students Cope with Cultural Differences in Yogyakarta: A Qualitative Study  
Sylvana Yulianti, *Universitas Gadjah Mada*
  - ③ Social Skills of Turkish International Students During Cross-Cultural Transition to Japan  
Ayse Ilgin Sozen, *Okayama University*
  - ④ Transforming the Lessons Learned from Intercultural Experience into Wisdom  
Qiao Ying Hong, *National Chi Nan University*

### Symposium 2-2-1

#### HSSB International Conference Hall

- **Wisdom Studies in Asia-Pacific Realm**
  - **Chair: Shih-ying Yang**
- ① Metis: The Unacknowledged Wisdom of Public Administrators  
Bernard McKenna

- ② Wisdom Culture  
Ali Intezari

- ③ Indian Socio-Cultural Conception of Wisdom:  
Does it Follow Universal Understanding?  
Roshan Lal Dewangan

- ④ On Endeavor-based Wisdom: The Study of  
Wisdom Incidents  
Shih-ying Yang

### Symposium 2-2-2

#### HSSB 1st Conference Room

- Culture and Wellbeing
- Chair: James Liu

- ① "Whose narratives?" Divergence in How  
History is Organised Across Generations and  
its Impact on Well-being  
Chan-Hoong Leong
- ② Opium of the People? National Identification  
Predicts Wellbeing Over Time in 18 Countries  
Sammyh S. Khan
- ③ Associations between Trust and Mental Health  
Symptoms: Evidence from an 18-society  
Longitudinal Study  
Robert Jiqi Zhang
- ④ Mapping Global Orientations on Psychological  
Adjustment, Intergroup Relations and Political  
Orientation  
Sylvia Xiaohua Chen

### AJSP Meet Editor 2-2-3

#### HSSB 2nd Conference Room

### Paper Session 2-2-4

#### HSSB Computer Room

- The Dynamic of Interpersonal Relationship
- Chair: Kengo Furuhashi

- ① When the Two Become the one:  
Indiscriminate Retaliation against Others  
under Unidentifiability  
Gota Sawada, *Nagoya University*
- ② A New Approach to Social Skills Assessment  
among Japanese High School Students: The  
Use of Scenario-Based Illustrations

Takafumi Sawaumi, *Ryutsu Keizai University /  
Center for Research on Educational Testing (CRET)*

- ③ Switch, and Ye Shall Find: The Effect of  
Switching Helpers on Perceived Stress in  
Help-seeking Situation  
Kengo Furuhashi, *Nagoya University*

- ④ Forming Intercultural Friendships with Hosts:  
A Qualitative Study of Serbians in Japan and  
Japanese in Serbia  
Mira Simic-Yamashita, *Okayama University*

### Symposium 2-2-5

#### Activities Center Room B

- Psychological Capital and Core Self Evaluation
- Chair: Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani

- ① Life Satisfaction and Psychological Well-Being  
: The Role of Core Self-evaluations as Mediator  
Muanawatul Mardhiyah
- ② Core Self Evaluation : Validation Study  
Chairu Anisa
- ③ Psychological Capital and Burnout: The  
Mediating Effect of Job Insecurity  
Wulan Nur Amalia
- ④ Validating the Measurement of Psychological Capital  
Dwi Yanti

### Paper Session 2-2-6

#### Activities Center Room C

- Dual-dimensions Models in Social Perceptions
- Chair: Phakkanun Chittham

- ① We value all: Thais' preference of competence  
and warmth in different tasks  
Phakkanun Chittham, *Chulalongkorn  
University, University of Essex*
- ② Competent or Warm: The Role of Gender  
& Content in Students' Perceptions of their  
Teachers  
Teresita Rungudin, *Philippine Normal University*
- ③ The Yin and Yang of Leadership Characteristics:  
Insight from a Cross-Ethnic Exploration in  
Indonesia  
Andika Pratama, *Institut Teknologi Bandung*

- ④ The Effect of Teacher Style and Gender on Student Teacher Evaluation  
Keerthigha C, *James Cook University*

#### Paper Session 2-2-7

##### Activities Center Room D

- **Emotion Regulation and Expression**
  - **Chair: Amber Chen**
- ① Temptation of the Past: Nostalgia Increases Bribe-taking  
Jianning Dang, *Beijing Normal University*
  - ② When East meets West in Singapore: influence of culture on emotional regulation and emotional intelligence - does culture play a role?  
Myra Jasmine Ibrahim, *James Cook University*
  - ③ Health based regret among elderly: The role of ignorance and negligence  
Rricha Raman, *Sikkim University*
  - ④ When do People Value Negativity: Increasing Ideal Negative Affect as Adaptation Strategies to Limited Time Perspective Across Adulthood  
Amber Chen, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

#### Symposium 2-3-1

##### HSSB International Conference Hall

- **Psychology of Economic Inequality in Asia (and in the World)**
  - **Chair: Hongfei Du**
- ① Exploring Differences in Constructions of Socioeconomic Inequality in the Philippines  
Allan B. I. Bernardo
  - ② Implicit Theories of Socioeconomic Status and Subjective Well-being: The Roles of Sense of Control and Future Orientation  
Peilian Chi
  - ③ Economic inequality and psychological well-being in China  
Hongfei Du
  - ④ The impact of socio-economic development and inequality on student motivation and achievement  
Ronnel B. King

#### Symposium 2-3-2

##### HSSB 1st Conference Room

##### Individualism-collectivism and Workgroup Functioning

- **Chair: Hayeon Lee**
- ① Revisiting Culture-Group Creativity Link: The Synergistic Effect of Collectivistic Value Orientation and Independent Self-representation  
Hayeon Lee
  - ② Newcomers as Change Agents: Effects of Newcomers' Cultural Orientation on Newcomer Innovation  
Jeewon Hyun
  - ③ Individualism-Collectivism and Collective Goal Revision in Task Groups  
Sun-Young Kim
  - ④ Loyal Deviance: Who Blows the Whistle for the Group?  
Young-Mi Kwon

#### Paper Session 2-3-3

##### HSSB 2nd Conference Room

- **We Are Family: Intergenerational Interaction**
  - **Chair: Chih-Wen Wu**
- ① Chinese Adult Children's Stress of Caring Elderly Parents: The Different Mechanism on Filial Anxiety between Filial Piety and Attachment System  
Chih-Wen Wu, *National Taiwan Normal University*
  - ② Housing aspirations and social comparison processes  
Mandy Lau, *University of Hong Kong*
  - ③ The role of family efficacy beliefs to daily family interactions  
Rong-Kou Liu, *National Taiwan University*
  - ④ The Lived Experiences of Abused Juvenile Delinquents: A Consensual Qualitative Research  
James Michael Fabros, *Central Colleges of the Philippines*

**Paper Session 2-3-4****HSSB Computer Room**

- **Self in Qualitative Method**
- **Chair: Fengyan Wang**

- ① Independent or interdependent self: Its emergence, transformation and formalization of Chinese self-construal from the evolution of culture and history  
Fengyan Wang, *Nanjing Normal University*
- ② A Cultural Analysis of Self-Harm Among Adolescents in the Pacific Island of Guam  
Mayumi Krause, *University of Guam*
- ③ The study of separate-individuation process in adolescence -Focusing on diverse child-parents styles  
Yu Namioka, *Hokkaido university*
- ④ Dealing Through Pain: A Qualitative Study on Non-Suicidal Self-Injury Among Filipino Youth  
Celina Rose Bernardo, *Angeles University Foundation*

**Paper Session 2-3-5****Activities Center Room B**

- **Violence and Conflict Resolution**
- **Chair: Jade Le Grice**

- ① Growing Sex Violence Offences on Dalit Women in India: Mapping the sexual violence risk among the dominant Caste group people  
Arun Shinde, *Sadguru Gadage Maharaj College, Karad*
- ② Indigenous stakeholder narratives of sexual violence in colonial contexts: Deconstructing ongoing suppression and silence in an era of #metoo  
Jade Le Grice, *The University of Auckland*
- ③ The Role of Identity, Emotion Regulation and Critical Thinking on Psychological Intervention of Deradicalization Program in The Terrorist Detainees Rehabilitation Center  
Diny Rachmayanti, *Universitas Indonesia*
- ④ Terrorism : The role of consequentialist moral processing and radicalism  
ERNA RISNAWATI, *Universitas Mercu Buana*
- ⑤ Dominance, striving for power, and its relationship with aggression tendencies  
Liftiah Liftiah, *National Chung Cheng University*

**Paper Session 2-3-6****Activities Center Room C**

- **I Love My Job: Challenge and Coping**
- **Chair: Zaralyn Bernardo**

- ① A Study on the Ideal and Actual Coping Responses of Public and Private College School Teachers on Job-Related Stress  
Zaralyn Bernardo, *College of Mary Immaculate*
- ② Challenges of Filipino Managers in the Philippines  
Jan Vincent Abella, *Central Luzon State University*
- ③ Examining Antecedents and Outcomes of Human Resource Management System Strength: An Example from the Philippines  
Mendiola Teng-Calleja, *Ateneo de Manila University*
- ④ Finding One's "Calling:" The Role of Job Crafting in Indonesia  
Missiliana Riasnugrahani, *Universitas Indonesia*
- ⑤ Perspectives and Yearnings of Late Vocation Nuns: A Consensual Qualitative Research  
Joel Anjo Manalastas, *National University Manila*

**Paper Session 2-3-7****Activities Center Room D**

- **Facing Hostile Social Environment Together: The LGBTs and Comrades**
- **Chair: Hsien-Fu Chang**

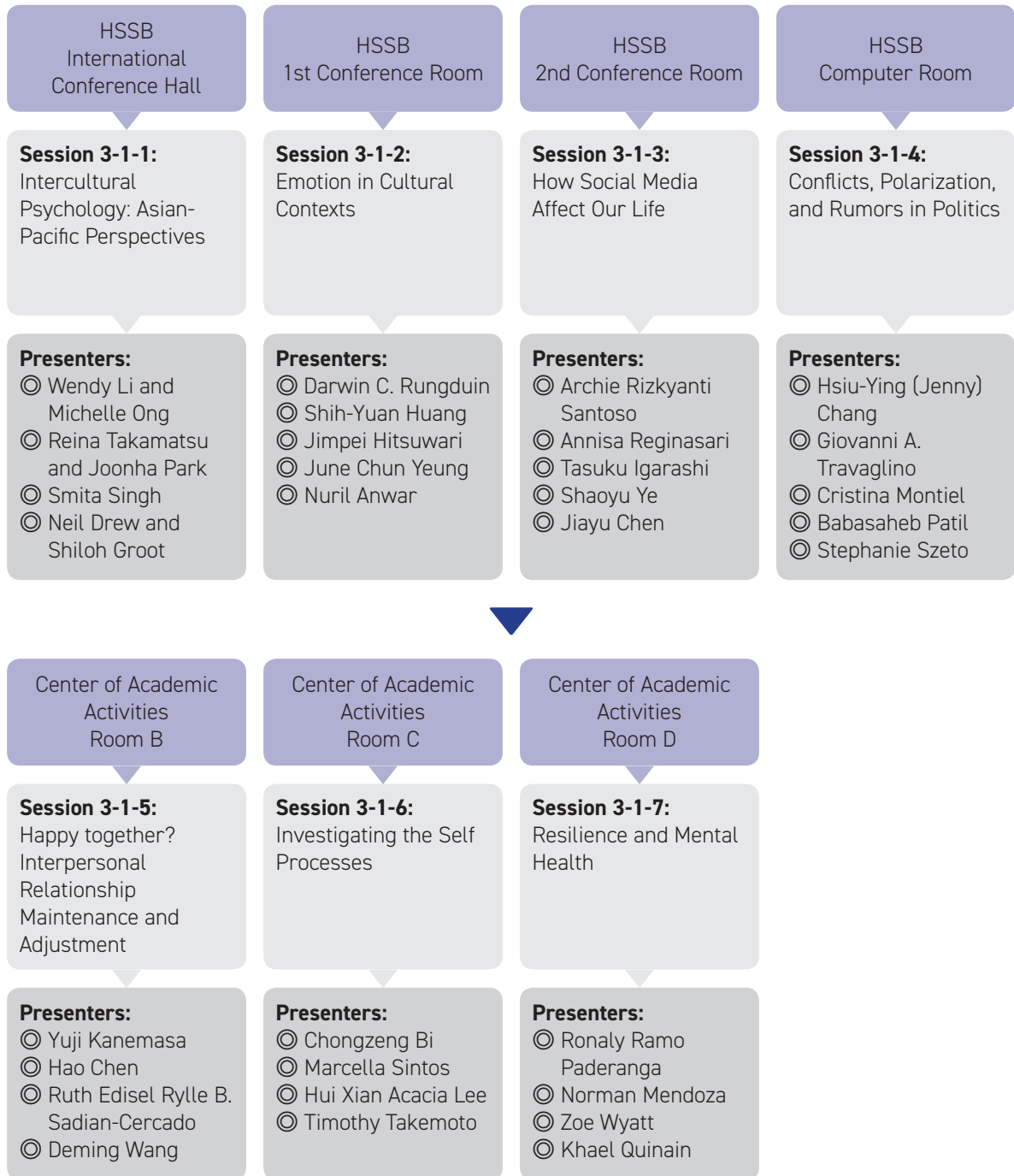
- ① When the Society Slams the Door on Your Face: The Influence Taiwan's Same-Sex-Marriage Referendum on Employees' Emotions and Work Attitudes.  
Yuanhsi Liao, *National Chengchi University*
- ② Looking Forward to the Blossom Season: A Social Justice Practice in the Helping Profession During the Gay-Rights Campaign  
Hsien-Fu Chang, *National Ching-Hwa University*
- ③ Making gay okay: Enhancement of positive gay identity among Filipino gay men  
Leonel Relis, *University of the Philippines Diliman*
- ④ Construction Scale of Homosexual Perceived Threat  
Tjipto Susana, *Sanata Dharma University*



# Summary of Paper and Symposia Sessions

## Paper and Symposia Sessions - Day 3 (13/07/2019) 11:30AM - 12:40PM

### DAY 3 (13/07/2019)



# Summary of Paper and Symposia Sessions

## Paper and Symposia Sessions - Day 3 (13/07/2019) 03:20PM - 04:30PM

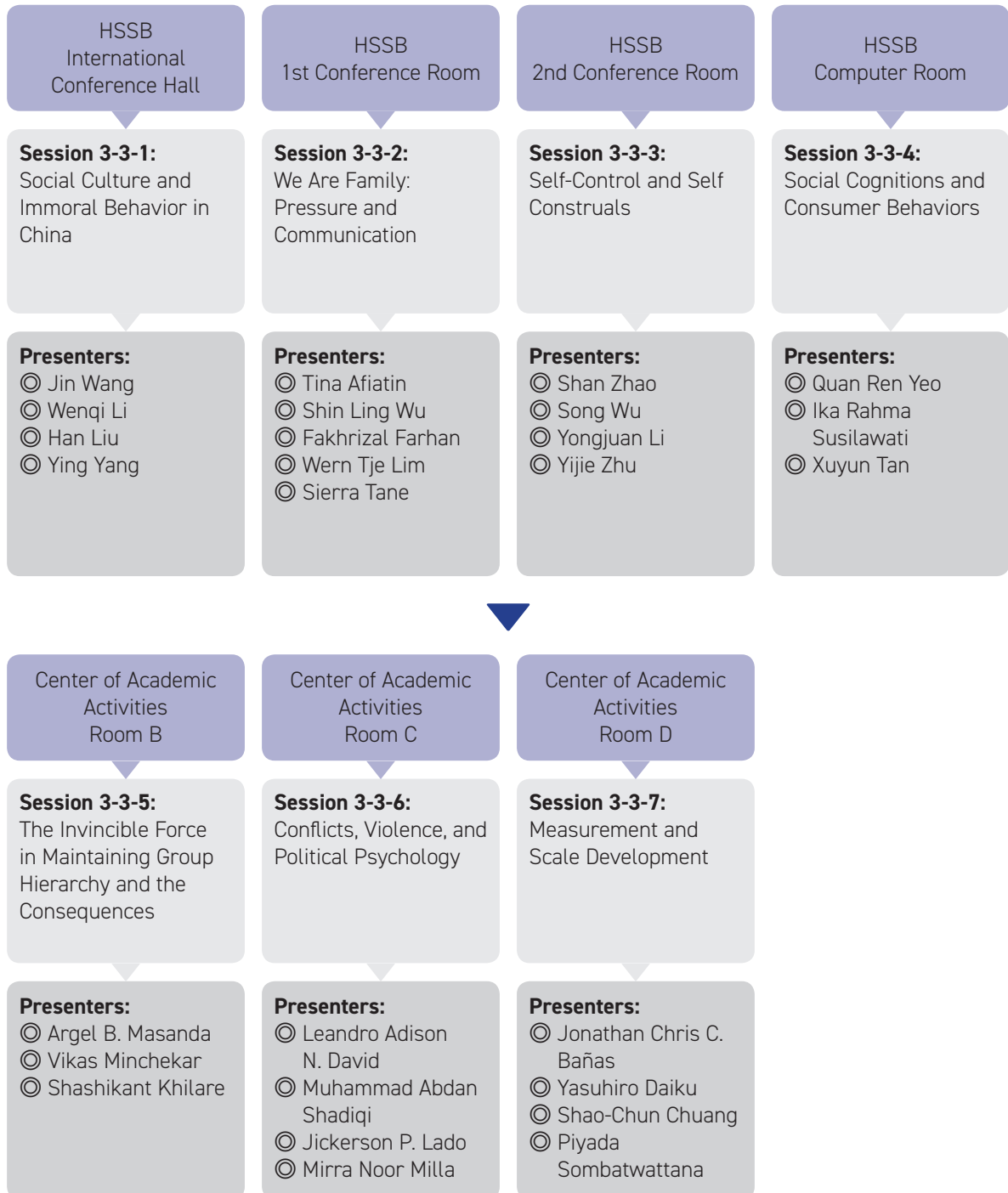
### DAY 3 (13/07/2019)



# Summary of Paper and Symposia Sessions

**Paper and Symposia Sessions - Day 3 (13/07/2019) 04:40PM - 05:50PM**

**DAY 3 (13/07/2019)**



# List of Conference Papers and Symposia Sessions

## DAY3 13/07/2019 (Saturday)

### Symposium 3-1-1

#### HSSB International Conference Hall

#### ● Intercultural Psychology: Asian-Pacific Perspectives

#### ● Chair: Wendy Li

- ① Intercultural Psychology in the Greater China Region and the Philippines  
Wendy Li and Michelle Ong
- ② Multi-layered self-construals in collectivistic cultures: The cases of Korea and Japan  
Reina Takamatsu and Joonha Park
- ③ Understanding the Indian worker: Role of Indian thought and Indian Psychology  
Smita Singh
- ④ Resistance from the margins: Indigenous psychologies in Australia and New Zealand  
Neil Drew and Shiloh Groot

### Paper Session 3-1-2

#### HSSB 1st Conference Room

#### ● Emotion in Cultural Contexts

#### ● Chair: Jimpei Hitsuwari

- ① MAPPING THE TAXONOMY OF FILIPINO EMOTIONS  
DARWIN C. RUNGDUIN, *Colegio de San Juan de Letran*
- ② Differential humor style between patriarchy and matriarchy of aborigines in Taiwan  
Shih-Yuan Huang, *National Taiwan Normal University*
- ③ Effects of Non-Fictional and Fictional "Being Moved"  
Jimpei Hitsuwari, *Kyoto University*
- ④ Emotional Variability and Critical Thinking: A Daily Diary Study

June Chun Yeung, *Lingnan University*

- ⑤ Quality of Work Life Scale: Validating Study  
NURIL ANWAR, *Universitas Mercu Buana*

### Paper Session 3-1-3

#### HSSB 2nd Conference Room

#### ● How Social Media Affect Our Life

#### ● Chair: Jiayu Chen

- ① Online Self Presentation on Instagram and Line Among Javanese Adolescents in Indonesia  
Archie Rizkyanti Santoso, *Sebelas Maret University*
- ② Psychological concept of digital efficacy in social media use among Indonesian  
Annisa Reginasari, *Universitas Gadjah Mada*
- ③ Task-switching ability fosters multiple community belonging on social networking service  
Tasuku Igarashi, *Nagoya University*
- ④ Effects of social media use on international students' adaptation in Japan: From the perspective of trust and assurance  
Shaoyu Ye, *University of Tsukuba*
- ⑤ Situation Matters: Effects of Situation Sociality on Trait Expression in Language  
Jiayu Chen, *Nanyang Technological University*

### Paper Session 3-1-4

#### HSSB Computer Room

#### ● Conflicts, Polarization, and Rumors in Politics

#### ● Chair: Hsiu-Ying (Jenny) Chang

- ① Conflict Resolution: Innovative Integration of East and West Perspectives  
Hsiu-Ying (Jenny) Chang

- ② Power Distance Orientation Increases Individuals' Willingness to Engage in Violent Political Action: Evidence from South Korea and North America  
Giovanni A. Travaglino, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*
- ③ BIFURCATED POLITICAL CULTURES IN AN ASIAN POSTCOLONY: SOCIOLINGUISTIC POLARIZATION IN POPULIST PHILIPPINES  
Cristina Montiel, *Ateneo de Manila University*
- ④ Rising Sprout of National Integration and Social Harmony in Indigenous Writings in India  
Babasaheb Patil, *Balwantrao Zele Highschool and Junior College*
- ⑤ Rumour control during social movement in Hong Kong  
Stephanie Szeto, *University of Salford*

#### Paper Session 3-1-5

##### Activities Center Room B

- **Happy together? Interpersonal Relationship Maintenance and Adjustment**
  - **Chair: Deming Wang**
- ① The causal relationship between attachment anxiety and indirect violence toward a partner in romantic relationships  
Yuji Kanemasa, *Otemon Gakuin University*
- ② Sweetheart, you are just my tool: Introducing an exchange mode to intimate relationship results in objectification  
Hao Chen, *Nan Kai University*
- ③ Making Sense of Grief and the Loss of an Intimate Partner  
Ruth Edisel Rylle B. Sadian-Cercado, *University of the Philippines Diliman*
- ④ Crank it up! Loudness Perceptions Influence Feelings of Interpersonal Closeness  
Deming Wang, *James Cook University*

#### Paper Session 3-1-6

##### Activities Center Room C

- **Investigating the Self Processes**
- **Chair: Timothy Takemoto**

- ① Self-clarity Enhances the Effect of Confidence on Honor  
Chongzeng Bi, *Southwest University*
- ② Understanding Self-Discrepancies: An Integrative Approach  
Marcella Sintos, *De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde*
- ③ The Social Nature of Self-coherence  
Hui Xian Acacia Lee, *Nanyang Technological University*
- ④ Is your Mirror Image Reversed? Is the (Japanese) man in the mirror me?  
Timothy Takemoto, *Yamaguchi University*

#### Paper Session 3-1-7

##### Activities Center Room D

- **Resilience and Mental Health**
  - **Chair: Norman Mendoza**
- ① LEVEL OF DEPRESSION AND WORK ENGAGEMENT OF TEACHERS IN METRO MANILA  
Ronaly Ramo Paderanga, *National University Manila*
- ② Resilience enhances the positive effects of social support on youth mental health.  
Norman Mendoza, *De La Salle University*
- ③ Walking the Journey of Recovery from Trauma: Culture and Resilience in Cambodia  
Zoe Wyatt, *Deakin University*
- ④ Religiosity as Predictor of Catholic Youth's Moral Beliefs  
Khael Quinain, *University of San Carlos/ University of the Philippines*

#### Symposium 3-2-1

##### HSSB International Conference Hall

- **Cultural, Social, and Individual Impacts on Well-being**
  - **Chair: Chee-Seng Tan**
- ① Cultural and individual level correlates of the interdependent happiness  
Hidefumi Hitokoto

- ② On (Not) Keeping It Real: Machiavellianism Moderates the Relationship between Subjective Authenticity and Well-Being  
Jonathan E. Ramsay
- ③ Social Support and Well-being of Adolescents in Malaysia  
Chong Shue Ling
- ④ Mindfulness Promotes Meaning in Life: The Mediating Role of Openness to Experience and Curiosity  
Chee-Seng Tan

### Paper Session 3-2-2

#### HSSB 1st Conference Room

- **Factors in Promoting Pro-environmental Behaviors**
- **Chair: Bryant Pui Hung Hui**

- ① The effectiveness of the watching eyes effect in improving cooperation in waste segregation: a field study  
Clyde Sanmig Domin Corpuz, *Colegio de San Juan de Letran*
- ② Being popular of the music reinforces the pro-social effect of interpersonal synchronization: emotion arousal as mediator variable  
Xuan Mu, *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences*
- ③ Understanding the Relationship between Common Human Identity and Pro-Environmental Behavior  
Vivien Pong, *The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*
- ④ Having Less but Giving More: Work Experience and Prosocial Behavior of Chinese Working-Class Youth  
Bryant Pui Hung Hui, *University of Hong Kong*

### Paper Session 3-2-3

#### HSSB 2nd Conference Room

- **The Effects of Others: Relationships, Social Norms, Related Emotions**
- **Chair: Ching Wai Fanny Leung**

- ① The Pain in Servicing Others: Compassion

Fatigue (CF) in the Hospitality Industry  
Joanthan de la Cerna, *University of the Philippines Cebu*

- ② Social-emotional Development in late adolescence: Effectiveness of a Mentorship for the smooth transition from Secondary to Vocational School in Hong Kong  
Ching Wai Fanny Leung, *Vocational Training Council*
- ③ Are the effects of social norm appeals decreasing?: A meta-analytic approach  
Kai Qin Chan, *James Cook University*
- ④ Ecocentrism vs. Anthropocentrism: Role of human-nature value orientations on pro-environmental outcomes  
Algae K. Y. AU, *The Hong Kong Polytechnic University*

### Paper Session 3-2-4

#### HSSB Computer Room

- **Goals, Motivations, and Attitudes in Behaviors**
- **Chair: Yang Li**

- ① The Effect of Socio-Cultural Factors on Eco Psychological Behaviour on Indian Middle-Class People  
Sanjay Thigale, *Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Sangli*
- ② The lack of cognitive resources and the and the separation of implicit and explicit attitudes: evidences from the dual attitude model  
dingzhou fei, *Wuhan university*
- ③ Predicting Intentions to Not Use Contraceptives: The Role of Attitudes, Perceived Behavioral Control, and Referent-Specific Subjective Norm  
Joanna Paola Pacifico, *University of San Carlos*
- ④ Common knowledge and long-term goal setting promote sustainable behavior in an complex social-ecological environment  
Yang Li, *The University of Melbourne*

**Paper Session 3-2-5****Activities Center Room B****● Toward Better Mental & Physical Health (II)****● Chair: Cai Lian Tam**

- ① Health Practitioners' View on Diabetes Issues among Multi-ethnic Groups in Malaysia  
Cai Lian Tam, *Monash University Malaysia*
- ② Neurodevelopmental Profiles of Individuals suspected of having Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder with Sentinel Facial Features in Angeles City  
Manio, Christian Jemverick, *Angeles University Foundation*
- ③ Psychotic-like experiences in adolescents from urban and rural settings in Indonesia  
Dionisius Agnuza Jagadhita, *Universitas Indonesia*

**Paper Session 3-2-6****Activities Center Room C****● To Learn Better: Achievement and Educational Implication****● Chair: Tong-Rong Yang**

- ① Academic Self Concept and Educational Performance in the Crisis of English and Regional Language Schools in India.  
Nivrutti Mangore, *Shripatrao Chougule Arts & Science College*
- ② Dealing with Instructionally Disadvantaged Teachers: Human-side Dilemma and Strategies in Chinese Relational Culture  
Yuanher Robin Hwang, *MingDao University*
- ③ Teacher effectiveness as a product of individual, job and organizational factors: a study among engineering college teachers in India  
Ganesh Mangadu Paramasivam, *Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad*
- ④ To befriend or not to be? The double dilemma of adolescents' intention to interact with low- or high-achieving peers in a Confucian cultural context  
Tong-Rong Yang, *National Taiwan University*

- ⑤ Gratitude and Academic Achievement among Filipino High School Students: The Mediating Influence of Psychological Flourishing  
Jana Patricia Valdez, *The University of Hong Kong*

**Paper Session 3-2-7****Activities Center Room D****● Self and Interpersonal Relationship****● Chair: Soon Aun Tan**

- ① Interdependent self construal and expressed humility: The mediating role of theory of mind  
Hongchuan Zhang, *Central University of Finance and Economics*
- ② The relationship between pornography craving and stress among young adults: Exploring the effects of sex and self-control  
Soon Aun Tan, *Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman*
- ③ Relationships between Work-Family Conflicts, Self-Monitoring, and differences between Real and Ideal Working Hours: Does High Self-Monitoring Cause Conflicts?  
Tomoko Adachi, *Osaka Kyoiku University*
- ④ When Seminarians Fall in Love: a phenomenological approach  
Sedyawati Hutami, *Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Symposium 3-3-1****HSSB International Conference Hall****● Social Culture and Immoral Behavior in China****● Chair: Yu Kou**

- ① The Dark Side of Multicultural Experiences in China: Multicultural Differential Experiences Increase Immoral Behavior  
Jin Wang, Suquan Chen, Xiaoxin Wang, Wen Liu
- ② Adolescents' Prosocial Behavior and Unethical Behavior under the Influence of Economic Inequality: Evidence from China  
Wenqi Li, Yu Kou
- ③ The Moderate Effect of Belief in A Justice World on the Process of Descriptive Norms influencing Tolerance of Transgression  
Han Liu, Jin Wang, Yushu Yang, Wen Liu

- ④ Self-Compassion Relates to Reduced Unethical Behavior Through Low Moral Disengagement  
Ying Yang , Yu Kou

### Paper Session 3-3-2

#### HSSB 1st Conference Room

- **We Are Family: Pressure and Communication**
- **Chair: Shin Ling Wu**

- ① Family Relationship Dynamics in Flourishing Families  
Tina Afatin, Universitas Gadjah Mada
- ② Parental pressure and suicidal ideation among youth in Malaysia: Academic stress as the mediator  
Shin Ling Wu, *Sunway University*
- ③ Risky sexual behavior and its association with Family Communication Pattern among high school students in DKI Jakarta  
Fakhrizal Farhan, *University of Indonesia*
- ④ We are more than just what's happened, we have all this behind us: Attending to Mori notions of spirituality in approaches to sexual violence  
Wern Tje Lim, *University of Auckland*
- ⑤ "Because we were all doing it there together and we were there for each other": Whanaungatanga (extended family practices) and rangatahi (youth) wellbeing  
Sierra Tane, *University of Auckland*

### Paper Session 3-3-3

#### HSSB 2nd Conference Room

- **Self Control and Self Construals**
- **Chair: Yijie Zhu**

- ① Growth Mindset of Socioeconomic status and its moderating role in objective socioeconomic status and self-esteem.  
Shan Zhao, *University of Macau*
- ② Oneself is more important: The role of narcissism in the relationship between social class and dishonesty  
Song Wu, *Shenzhen University*

- ③ The effect of personal norm and descriptive norm on pedestrian's intention to violation  
Yongjuan LI, *Chinese Academy of Sciences*

- ④ Accusatory Attribution to group and Prosociality to the Sufferers Facing with a Natural Disaster: Effect of Related News, Group Identity and Independent Self-Construal  
Yijie Zhu, *Hong Kong Polytechnic University*

### Paper Session 3-3-4

#### HSSB Computer Room

- **Social Cognitions and Consumer Behaviors**
- **Chair: Quan Ren Yeo**

- ① Effects of Social Distance and Desirability-Feasibility Factors on Consumer Behaviour  
Quan Ren Yeo, *James Cook University*
- ② Social representations of tax: Psychological reconstruction of the Indonesian history of tax  
IKA RAHMA SUSILAWATI, *Brawijaya University*
- ③ The conceptual structure and measurement of sense of gain in China  
Xuyun Tan, *Chinese Academy of Social Sciences*

### Paper Session 3-3-5

#### Activities Center Room B

- **The Invincible Force in Maintaining Group Hierarchy and the Consequences**
- **Chair: Vikas Minchekar**

- ① DOES 'EDUCATION' THWART SEXISM AND GENDER DISCRIMINATION? PROMPTS FROM THE LEVEL OF GENDERISM AND TRANSPHOBIA IN AN ACADEMIC COMMUNITY  
Argel B. Masanda, *Central Luzon State University*
- ② Burning India in the Flame of Caste Violence  
Vikas Minchekar, *Smt. Kasturbai Walchand College*
- ③ The Psychology of exploited social Factors as portrayed in the plays of Arun Mirajkar  
Shashikant Khilare, *Smt. Champaben Balchand Shah Mahila Mahavidyalaya*



### Paper Session 3-3-6

#### Activities Center Room C

- **Conflicts, Violence, and Political Psychology**
- **Chair: Leandro Adison N. David**

- ① Mental health symptoms predict self-reported aggression in the Philippine National Police: The moderating role of alcohol consumption and social support  
Leandro Adison N. David, *Angeles University Foundation*
- ② Explaining Non-Normative Collective Action: Understanding the Role of Group-Based Contempt and Perception of Threat on Religious-Political Action  
Muhammad Abdan Shadiqi, *Universitas Indonesia*
- ③ Student Organizations and Community Service: Nature of Activities and Alignment with Organizational Objectives  
Jickerson P. Lado, *University of the Philippines Los Baños*
- ④ Political extremism: Religious conservatism and obsessive passion of adherents to cultural Islamism in Indonesia  
Mirra Noor Milla, *Universitas Indonesia*

### Paper Session 3-3-7

#### Activities Center Room D

- **Measurement and Scale Development**
- **Chair: Shao-Chun Chuang**

- ① Evaluating Measure on the Valuation of Coastal Area Loss among Coastal Residents of Miagao, Iloilo, Philippines.  
Jonathan Chris C. Bañas, *University of the Philippines Visayas*
- ② Development of an assertion scale for consumer protection in Japan.  
Yasuhiro Daiku, *Osaka University*
- ③ The Concept of Vanity in Chinese Culture: Theoretical analysis and construct validation.  
Shao-Chun Chuang, *National Chung Cheng University*
- ④ Factor Analysis of Sufficiency Living Wage in Thailand.  
Piyada Sombatwattana, *Srinakharinwirot University*

# Poster Sessions DAY 1 — JUL 11 (Thursday)

## 12:00 ~ 13:00 HSSB 4F

ID	Title	Presenter
1	The Association between Filial Beliefs, Psychological Maladaptation and Attachment in Young Adults	Chia-Chi Chow
2	Stigma Toward Burnout Compared with that Toward Depression	Junichi Igawa
3	Actual Condition of Disaster Countermeasures and Responding to Patients Receiving Home Oxygen Therapy in Case of a Disaster: Examining Practices at Home-visit Nurse Stations in West Japan	Kaori Hatanaka
4	An Exploratory Study on the Relationship Between Anxiety, Personality, and Social Norm Evaluation	Wei-Ling Su
5	Vulnerability and Resilience to Suicide in Guam: A Cultural Perspective	Andrew Linhardt
6	Association of Resilience, Perceived Stress, Anxiety and Quality of Life among College Students with Low Socioeconomic Status	Jia Wu
7	Subjective Socioeconomic Status and Depressive Symptoms among Migrant Workers in Macau: The Mediating Roles of Self-esteem and Perceived Discrimination	Qianfeng Li
8	Patient Education for Medical Safety Using Simulated Medical Examination	Emiko Yamamoto
9	Validating the Chinese Translation of the Protean and Boundaryless Career Attitudes Scales	Allan Bernardo
10	A Life History Approach to Understanding Hedonic Versus Eudaimonic Pursuit of Happiness	Peter Jinseok Kim
11	The Relationship of Basic Psychological Needs Satisfaction and Self-regulated Learning	David Neil M. Baul
12	The Effects of a Director's Leadership and the Length of a Staff Member's Work Experience on Job Performance	Zentaro Uemura
13	The Moderation Effects of Big-5 Personality Scale Towards the Relationship Between Study Abroad Difficulties and Online Usage	Gregory Ching
14	The History of Indigenous Psychology in Japan : Focusing on the Journal "Hentai Shinri" in Taisho Period	Xinzhe Huang
15	Altruism as an Emotion-Regulating Tool for Extraverts	Minyoung Choi
16	Latent Class Analysis for Identifying Subtypes of Self-compassion in Chinese Colleague Students	Qinglu Wu
17	Attractiveness and Satisfaction in Men and Women Relationships	Yoshihiro Kawana
18	The Effects of Psychological Games on Critical Thinking of the Youth	Koshi Makino

ID	Title	Presenter
19	Intimate Partner Violence in the Pacific Island of Guam	Seahara T. Cruz
20	Openness to Interracial Relationships: Perspectives of East and South Asian Canadians	Jessica Padgett
21	Birds of a Feather Flock Together, Except for My Brother: Cultural Variation in the Effect of Sibling Differentiation on Well-being and Sibling Relationship Quality.	Ronda Lo
22	Investigating the Moderation Effect of School Life on the Relationships Inter Peer Group Status and Psychological School Adjustment Among Japanese Middle School Student	Kumpei Mizuno
23	Social Skills Scores Change Along Social Skill Training Sessions	Ikuo Daibo
24	The Role of Conversational Recursion in Theory of Mind Development	Arkadiusz Bialek
25	Expressing Emotions Through Gestures Across Cultures	Jessie Bee Kim Koh
26	Can't Stop Looking at Her: Automatic Theorization to Infer Other's Mental States in Ambiguous Situation	Miho Hayakawa
27	Analyzing Language Features of Taiwanese Presidency	Yun-Jhen Jhang
28	Facial Emotion Expressions in Twitter and Their Correlates: A Cross-national Study	June Chun Yeung
29	The Intervention of Affective and Cognitive Theory of Mind on Impacting Social Norm Violation Judgements	Nai-Ching Hsiao
30	Relationship Between Schadenfreude and Social Comparison	Masatomo Aiba
31	The Factor Analysis of the Analysis-Holism Scale	Zhong-Han Liu
32	Empirical Research for Relationship Between Critical Attitudes Toward TV and People's Response and Behavior	Nobuko Masaki
33	A Cross-National Comparison of Implicit Attitudes towards Autism Spectrum Disorder between China and Ireland	Hung-Chu Lin
34	Analysis of Personal Attitude Construct on Chinese Discomforts in Japanese Language of Social Hierarchy	Tetsuo Naito
35	Self-Categorization and Its Influence On the Judgement of Intergroup Relationship: Based on Chinese Social Survey 2006	Manqi Chen
36	Effect of Imagination on Prosociality: The Role of Anticipated Positive Emotion	Ryuji Oguni
37	Necessity for Developing New Psychological Scales in Japanese Psychological Journals: Classification of the Necessity	Shin Nakamine
38	Experimental Study of Confrontational Discussions in Collectivistic Cultures: Comparison Between Japanese and Chinese People	Masanori Kimura
39	Differences in Attitudes Toward Male Roles in Japan According to Age	Yutaka Watanabe

ID	Title	Presenter
40	Women's Negative Attitudes Toward Female Subgroups: Gender Role Attitudes and Female Subgroup Identity as Predictors	Qin Baoni
41	Gender Equality, Self-Perception and Life Satisfaction among CLSU Community	Rochelle Ann Pararuan
42	Can Norms of Reproduction Ever Justify Homophobia Under Egalitarian Conditions?	Nahoko Adachi
43	Examining the Impact of the Arbitrariness of Death on Explorative Activities in Japan	Hui Fa
44	An Investigation on the Moral Mechanism of Culture Mixing in the Counterfeit Context	Dongmei Li
45	Liberal-Conservative Dimension of Moral Concerns Underlying Political Faction Formation in Taiwan	Han-Yu Hsu
46	The Kinder I Am, the Happier I Feel: The Relationship between Kindness and Well-Being in Three Cultures	Claudia Gherghel
47	The Study of Redistributive Preferences for Different Social Classes	Yongyu Guo
48	Memory of Counterintuitive Content with Enhanced Credibility	Hiroshi Sato
49	Effects of Regulatory Focus and Mutuality of Harm on Enemyship	Hye-Kyu Han
50	Better Sooner Than Later: Implicit Preferences for Short-Term Orientation in the Chinese Context	Linna Fu
51	Changes of Personal Motivation and Academic Help-seeking Behavior in the Motivation Type: Focused on Pre-test and Normal Time	Masayuki Fujino
52	All That Is Gold Does Not Glitter : An Experiment for Investigating Effects of Cognitive Resource Disparity on Acceptance of Outgroup Members	Jiayu Chen
53	Creativity and Innovation Implementation: Understanding the Underlying Mechanisms of an Organizational Climate	Asami Oue
54	The Influences of Perceptions of Relational Mobility in Opposite-sex Relationships and the Negative Attitude Toward Romantic Love on Mental Health	Junichi Taniguchi
55	Effects of Social and Individual Mobility on Reputation Estimation	Shuma Iwatani
56	Basic Psychological Needs Satisfaction and Academic Performance of Filipino Senior High School Students	Hadjiemar B. Lapidez
57	Predictive Effects of Effort Beliefs on Academic Emotions and Learning Engagement of Undergraduates in Confucian Cultural Context	Shun-Wen Chen
58	The Importance of HR Practices on Ethical Behavior in Service Organizations: A Review and Theoretical Model	Yoshinori Shibata
59	Components of Inclusion in Workplace: Uniqueness or Authenticity?	Kiriko Sakata
60	Necessity for Developing New Psychological Scales in Japanese Psychological Journals: Comparison Between Short Report and Original Paper	Namiko Kamijo

# Poster Sessions DAY 2 JUL 12 (Friday)

## 12:10 ~ 13:10 HSSB 4F

ID	Title	Presenter
1	Social Anxiety Related to Father Involvement	Eliza Tania
2	Relationship of Self-Regulated Learning Strategies and Academic Performance among Senior High School Students	Arthur Samuel B. Ramos
3	Assessment Medication Use for Insomnia Patients	Chingyu Chang
4	Bridging the Perception Gap Between Teacher and Student to Improve Intercultural Competence	Sachie Banks
5	Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Young Adults with Substance Use Disorder	Casiana L.C. Reyes
6	Person-Organization Value Congruence as a Predictor of Work Outcome and a Moderator of the Personality-Performance Relationships among Japanese Saleswomen	Takashi Kakuyama
7	Japanese Women's Well-being in Relation to the Economic Gender Gap: A Beneficial Function of System Justification and Benevolent Sexism	Yasuko Morinaga
8	Why are the Endogenous Powers for Poverty Alleviation so Important?—An Integral Internal Motivation Depletion Model for the Intergenerational Poverty of the Li Nationality	Anguo Fu
9	The Process of Immigrants' Psychological Adjustment in Rural-oriented-migration	Naoka Maemura
10	What Factors Affect Quality of Life After a Huge Disaster?	Motohiko Nagata
11	Discourse Analysis to Cope with Conflicting Information about Fukushima Nuke Disaster :Lives Under Severe Disparities of Power and Uncertainty Concerning 'the Objective Science'	Yasuhiro Igarashi
12	The Mediating Role of Social Networking Sites Usage on the Relationship Between Online Friends and Well-being: A Comparison Between China and Germany	Jin-Liang Wang
13	Factors Influencing Parental Attitudes Regarding Sports: The Sports Experience and Psychological Attributes of Their Child (using SDQ)	Etsuko Togo
14	A Company-based Experiment to Promote the Number of Walking Steps	Masayuki Kurokawa
15	The Effects of Perceived Family Support on the Association between Acculturation and Negative Mental Health Outcomes: A Moderation Study	Jean Margarete Santos
16	Perceived Social Impact, Perceived Social Worth, and Employee Behaviors Among Care Workers in Facilities Covered by Public Aid Providing Long-Term Care to the Elderly	Yasuhiko Haraguchi
17	Do Working Adults in Graduate School Transfer Their Learnings to Their Organization?	Sachiko Nishino
18	“When you feel inadequate, write about self-kind messages” : Testing Writing Methodologies of Enhancing Self-compassion Among Japanese.	Yuki Miyagawa

ID	Title	Presenter
19	The Effects of Process Recoding Revised to Enhance Self-compassion on Self-compassion and Self-focus—A Preliminary Randomized Control Trial	Yusuke Kurebayashi
20	Why Does Differentiation in Leader-member Exchanges Occur?	Toshihiko Souma
21	Psychological Effects of Human Resource System Facilitating Freedom of Work Style: Mediating Effect of Psychological Safety.	Ikutaro Masaki
22	Use of Objects to Acquire a Feeling of Security in Adolescence	Toshiki Murase
23	Differentiating Self-other Overlap From Closeness: Revisiting the Measurement of Inclusion of Other in the Self (IOS)	Qi-Wen Ding
24	Is Beauty in the Language of the Beholder? Aesthetic Pleasure as a Function of One's Language.	Lynn Zhang
25	Body Idiomaticization by Massages	Yasuhiro Suzuki
26	University Students' Situational Communication Apprehension and Regulatory Focus: Cross-culture Comparison among Japan, China, and United States	Lina Wang
27	Comparing the Social Judgements Between American and Taiwanese Cultures	Yun Chuang
28	Consideration on Appropriate Communication at the Workplace: What Leads to an Experienced Workplace Incivility?	Hiroko Fujii
29	Individual Variations in Neonatal Cries Do Not Reflect Cross-Lingual Differences	Hung-Chu Lin
30	The Effect of a Message on the Intention to Buy Environmental Products: A Comparison of Germany, China, and Japan	Kaori Ando
31	Psychological Distance and Media Coverage about Foreign Nations in Japan	Akashi Yamamoto
32	Luck Resource Belief in the Southeast Asia	Koshi Murakami
33	Task Choice Strategies of Entity and Incremental Theorists in Daily Lives: Investigation Through Situation Sampling Method	Keita Suzuki
34	Investigating the Social Value Orientation in Taiwan	He-Ming Liao
35	Koreans' Victim Beliefs about the Japanese Colonization: A Thematic Analysis of Newspaper Articles	Hu Young Jeong
36	Implicit and Explicit Attitudes Toward Passive Smoking in Subtypes of Non-smokers	Masanori Kobayashi
37	The Effect of Group-based Guilt and Shame Toward In-group Members' Annoyance Behavior on the Organizational Evaluation by Ingroup Members	Chikae Isobe
38	Can Imagined Contact Improve Intergroup Relations and Intercultural Receptive Attitude in the Long Run?	Anqi Hu
39	'I Can Understand You, but You Should Be One of Us': Perspective Taking Moderates the Relationship Between Common Ingroup Identity and Empathy Toward Subgroup Members	Hayeon Lee

ID	Title	Presenter
40	Evaluations of Female Subordinates by Male Superiors Who Experience Gender and Status Threats.	Yuki Kiyosue
41	Quantifying the Psychological Value of Private Information in an Online Survey Experiment	Jui-Chung Allen Li
42	Understanding the Construction of Gender Norms and Behaviors in South Korean Marriage: A Socio-cultural Perspective	Poppy Kemp
43	Relations among Narcissism, Gender, Age and Harassment Perception in the Workplace	Ryoichi Senba
44	Development of a Scale to Assess Children' s Experience of Sports-harassment by Their Coaches	Megumi M. Ohashi
45	“Take one for the team!” The Positive and Negative Effects of Justice Sensitivity in a Volunteer' s Dilemma in Workplace Scenarios	Yukari Jessica Tham
46	How do People Evaluate Altruistic Lies, Truth, and Restraint on Negative Feedback?	Keiya Taguchi
47	Preliminary Psychometric Properties of the Authority-Sensitization Scale in a Confucian Cultural Context	Po-Jui Chu
48	The Replication of Moral Foundations Questionnaire in Japan	Mei Yamagata
49	Are Moral Foundations Used for Decision-making in Moral Conflict? An Examination Using Free Description	Ryoma Ibaraki
50	Positive Illusion of Japanese University Students in 2017-2018	Chihiro Kobayashi
51	The Role of Perspective-Taking Foci in the Perceptions of Social Injustice	Jeewon Hyun
52	A Study on Factors Promoting Information Seeking Behavior on Fund-raising Organization	Makoto Nakajima
53	Polychronicity and Attention Allocation in Multitasking Situations	Qingxuan Wang
54	I Feel Nervous When I Behave Differently From You	Yoriko Sano
55	East-West Cultural Differences in the Level of Politeness as a Function of Hierarchical Relations: Comparing Communicators From South Korea and the United Kingdom	Chanki Moon
56	Collectivistic Independence Promotes Mental Health in Korea	Chan Park
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Published in conjunction with the Asian Association of Social Psychology and Beijing Normal University with John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd.

ISSN 1367-2223

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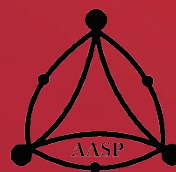
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# Call for Papers

## Special Issue in the Asian Journal of Social Psychology

**Title: The Social Psychology of Climate Change in the Asian Context**

### Guest Editors:

Kim-Pong Tam, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (kevintam@ust.hk)

Angela K.-y. Leung, Singapore Management University (angelaleung@smu.edu.sg)

Susan Clayton, The College of Wooster (SCLAYTON@wooster.edu)

### Introduction:

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges Asian countries now face. Asia as a whole is a primary contributor to carbon emissions. According to the *BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2018*, the Asia Pacific region alone accounts for almost half of the world's total emissions. In addition, many Asian countries are highly vulnerable to climate risks. According to the *Global Climate Risk Index 2019*, among the 10 countries most affected by extreme weather events in the past two decades, five were Asian.

Reduction of carbon emissions and adaptation to climate risks necessitate behavioral change by actors at all levels (e.g., individual citizens, communities, businesses, governments), social psychology, the scientific study of human behavior in their social and cultural settings, has much to contribute in these areas. For example, social psychological knowledge can offer insights as to how people understand the happening of climate change and evaluate its risks, why they are willing vs. unwilling to change their lifestyle to help reduce carbon emissions, to what extent they support vs. reject climate adaptation policies, and how social interactions might be affected by climate change.

In view of the impending threat of climate change in Asia, the role of Asian social psychology cannot be understated. Accordingly, this special issue in the *Asian Journal of Social Psychology* is designed with the following goals: (1) to stimulate interest by social psychologists and other social scientists in climate change-related phenomena, particularly in the Asian context; (2) to enrich the understanding of climate change by illustrating the relevance of concepts and theories in social psychology and also cultural psychology; and (3) to introduce to the global audience the contributions by Asian social psychologists in the understanding of climate change.

### Submission procedures and requirements:

Studies focusing on Asian societies and Asian populations are preferred. For cross-cultural or cross-national works, comparisons involving Asian societies and populations are preferred. Studies using actual behaviors or impact measures as outcome variables are encouraged. Meta-analyses, replications (ideally pre-registered), and multi-disciplinary works are welcome.

To submit a paper for consideration in this special issue, please first submit a 2-page, single-spaced abstract to the Guest Editors via email by 30 September 2019. The abstract must present completed empirical work and illustrate the relevance of social psychology concepts and theories to climate change-

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related phenomena. It must state the theoretical background and purpose of the investigation, the methods and principal results, and the major conclusions. Citations are allowed, and references should be listed on a separate page.

The Guest Editors will review all abstracts and invite submission of full manuscripts for selected papers. The deadline for submission of the full manuscript is 29 February 2020. The full manuscript must be original and not under consideration by any other journals. Regular articles (8,000 words), which report multiple studies, or a complex analysis of a single study, are preferred, but short notes (4,000 words), which report multiple studies or a single study in a brief manner, will also be considered. The word restrictions apply to the entire manuscript, including the title page, abstract, main text, reference list, tables and figures, appendices, and acknowledgments. Manuscripts are expected to be prepared in accordance with the journal's author guidelines. Each manuscript will undergo the normal review process, with the final decision to be made by the Guest Editors in consultation with the journal's Editor-in-Chief.

The Guest Editors are happy to discuss with interested authors. Please contact them directly via email.

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# 2019 AASP Conference Papers and Symposia Sessions with abstract

## DAY1 11/07/2019 (Thursday)

Symposium 1-1-1

HSSB International Conference Hall

### Toward a Neuro-scientific Understanding of Social and Cultural Influence

Chair: Pin-Hao Andy Chen

1. Age and individual differences in personal values modulate neural processing during value-based decisions.

**Joshua Goh**, *National Taiwan University*

The accurate assessment of the utility of actions is critical when interacting with the environment. Nevertheless, real human behaviors often deviate from optimal behavioral models based on extant economic principles. In this talk, I will briefly present a series of studies conducted by my laboratory that has examined the neural correlates underlying two factors that might account for sub-optimal value-based decisions — age and personal motivational values. Our findings show that older adults engage more frontal and medial temporal processing and show greater risk-taking compared to younger adults, who engage more striatal processing, during basic economic lottery decisions. In addition, individuals who place stronger emphasis on security evince more widespread brain connectivity and risk-averse behaviors. By contrast, individuals with stronger emphasis on hedonism evince greater neural sensitivity to lotteries with likely losses, and show risk-taking behaviors. As a discussion, I consider how these neurobehavioral decision patterns reflect age and individual motivational differences to rely on an internal model of environmental stimuli in contrast to greater sensitivity to environmental sensations.

2. The influence of social identities upon decision making in dyadic and triadic game playing contexts.

**Chien-Te Wu**, *National Taiwan University*

Social identities can typically be divided into ascribed and acquired identities. Ascribed identity is defined by inborn traits without involving voluntary choice, while acquired identity is determined by adopting common values, beliefs, or concerns with voluntary choice. Not surprisingly, social identities seem to easily bias one's expectation or decision in addition to other given information. For example, the social identity theory proposes that individuals strive to maintain a positive perception of their in-groups while show negative orientations toward their out-groups. In three fMRI studies, we would like to discuss how ascribed and acquired social identities render its 'social' influence upon dyadic or triadic interpersonal interaction that involves with decision making in the context of uncertain reciprocation from others. Our overall results revealed that brain regions responsible for mentalizing others' intention were highly

activated during unexpected outcome that conflicted with social expectation based on identity signals. Furthermore, in-group favoritism is not enough to explain interpersonal interaction between people of different social identities.

3. Pattern similarity in neural representations for the inversion effect of face and Chinese character recognition.

**Bo-Cheng Kuo**, *National Taiwan University*

The ability of humans to recognise faces and words is important for social interaction and communication. However, whether the inversion effect in word recognition demonstrates a pattern of neural activity similar to that observed for face inversion remains unclear. In this study, we investigate the underlying mechanisms for the inversion effect of face and Chinese character using magnetoencephalography (MEG) and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). More specifically, we test the spatiotemporal pattern similarity in neural representations for the inversion effect between face and Chinese character recognition. Participants performed a one-back identity-matching task for faces, simple Chinese characters and compound Chinese characters, respectively. We manipulated stimulus orientation to be upright and inverted. We exploited the inversion effect of face, simple and compound Chinese character recognition to explore the neural mechanisms underlying configural processing. Our MEG data showed the M170 inversion effect for all stimulus types. The novel finding was that the spatiotemporal pattern in electromagnetic responses for face inversion was similar to that for both types of Chinese character. We also showed the neural responses for the inversions of face in fusiform face areas and Chinese characters in visual word form areas using fMRI. Finally, the multivariate pattern analysis in fMRI showed that the activity patterns for the inversion effects of Chinese characters were similar to that for face inversion. In sum, our results provide novel evidence for spatiotemporal pattern similarity in neural representations for the inversion effect of face and Chinese character recognition across MEG and fMRI measurements.

4. Towards a neurometric-based construct validity of trust.

**Pin-Hao Andy Chen**, *Dartmouth College*

Trust is a nebulous construct central to successful cooperative exchanges and interpersonal relationships. In this study, we introduce a new approach to establishing construct validity of trust using "neurometrics". In study 1, we combine data from two studies (n=40) to develop a whole-brain multivariate pattern that can classify whether new participants will trust a relationship partner using a linear support vector machine combined with leave-one-subject-out cross-validation. Our trust signature was able to successfully discriminate decisions to invest compared to keep money with 74% accuracy ( $p < 0.001$ ). In study 2, we find that the pattern can accurately discriminate trust decisions with an accuracy of 68% ( $p < 0.001$ ) in participants collected in a separate country (n=17) demonstrating generalizability of the pattern. In study 3, we establish construct validity by testing the pattern on ten separate datasets measuring distinct psychological processes. We find that our trust sig-

nature can successfully discriminate safe compared to risky decisions (accuracy = 93%,  $p < 0.001$ ) and viewing neutral images from those depicting negative arousing scenes (accuracy = 65%,  $p < 0.001$ ). This is consistent with the notion that trust involves an expectation of reciprocation by a relationship partner to avoid negative betrayal experiences. Moreover, we find that the signature does not generalize to reward, social closeness, facial familiarity, cognitive control, self-referential processing, and language processing indicating that the pattern is highly specific. These results provide strong support for the use of “neurometrics” in identifying the psychological processes associated with a brain-based multivariate representation. This approach can be used to test any cross-cultural differences in thinking about trust based on neurometrics in the brain.

### Symposium 1-1-2

HSSB 1st Conference Room

## Mobility and Interpersonal/Intergroup Relationship

Chair: Liman Man Wai Li

1. Does Your Trust in Strangers or Close Acquaintances Promote Better Health? Societal Residential Mobility Matters

**Yiheng Wang**, *Sun Yat-sen University*

**Liman Man Wai Li**, *The Education University of Hong Kong*

Some studies indicated that different types of trust are qualitatively different psychological experiences, which may lead to different health outcomes. The present study examined the effect of two types of trust, i.e., generalized trust and interpersonal trust, on promoting physical health and subjective well-being in regions varying in societal residential mobility. The data from a national representative sample, including 10,968 participants from 28 provinces/municipalities in China, were analyzed. The results showed that the negative relationship between generalized trust and depressed mood was stronger in the regions with higher societal residential mobility whereas the positive relationship between interpersonal trust and physical health and the negative relationship between interpersonal trust and depressed mood were stronger in the regions with lower societal residential mobility. These results highlight the importance of socio-ecological characteristics in understanding the adaptive functions of different types of social capital on health outcomes.

2. The Effect of Offspring's Migration on Psychological Well-being among Chinese Elderly

**Ming Li**, *Jishou University*

**Liman Man Wai Li**, *The Education University of Hong Kong*

Adult children move to different places, which can cause a disruption in the family relationship between adult children and elderly parents. The current research investigated the negative effect of the offspring's migration on the elderly's well-being. The data from 295 Chinese elderly showed that: 1) offspring's migration had a negative relation with the elderly' well-being; 2) the communication frequency, especially the frequency of routine communication, moderated the negative relation between offspring' migration and the elderly' well-being, in which

a higher communication frequency weakened the negative impact of offspring' migration; and 3) social willingness mediated the moderating effect, in which a higher communication frequency, especially to a higher frequency of routine communication, weakened the negative relation between offspring's migration and social willingness of the elderly parents, which, in turn, weakened the relation between offspring's migration and the elderly's well-being.

3. Spatial Distance Moderates the Influence of Residential Mobility on Donations for Natural Disasters

**Wen-Qiao Li**, *Hokkaido University*

**Liman Man Wai Li**, *The Education University of Hong Kong*

The current research investigated whether spatial distance would moderate the influence of residential mobility on donations for natural disasters. In Study 1, we obtained data from a large-scale survey, which recorded household donations for Wenchuan Earthquake from different provinces in China. Results revealed an interaction effect between societal residential mobility and spatial distance to Sichuan (where the earthquake occurred) in predicting households' donations for Wenchuan Earthquake, in which residential mobility predicted more donations for Wenchuan Earthquake in provinces spatially distant to Sichuan. In Study 2, we manipulated residential mobility and spatial distance using an experimental method. We replicated the interaction effect between residential mobility and spatial distance on people's donations for a natural disaster, in which residential mobility led to fewer donations for the natural disaster among participants who perceived low spatial distance to the affected area.

4. Relational Mobility and Social Network Complexity

**Liman Man Wai Li**, *The Education University of Hong Kong*

**Ying Lin**, *Sun Yat-sen University*

This research examined how relational mobility would affect people's social network complexity, which is defined as the extent to which people connect different social networks. Hong Kong Chinese, representing people from low relational mobility societies, and European North-Americans, representing people from high relational mobility societies, participated in two cross-cultural studies. In Study 1, using a scenario questionnaire, we found that people from high relational mobility societies were more likely to create opportunities to connect their multiple social networks as compared with people from low relational mobility societies. In Study 2, we measured people's real-life social networks and provided further evidence supporting that high relational mobility environments promoted higher social network complexity, especially in close social networks. Taking together, this research demonstrates the power of socio-ecological factors in shaping people's strategies for dealing with their multiple social networks.

## Addiction in the New Age: Reasons of Using It and Its Consequences

**Chair: Ruiping Zhang**

1. Parenting Style and Internet Addiction in Chinese Adolescents: Conscientiousness as a Mediator and Teacher Support as a Moderator

**Ruiping Zhang, Zhengzhou University**

This study examined how conscientiousness and teacher support influenced the relationship between parenting style and Internet addiction in Chinese adolescents. Data were drawn from a cross-sectional study involving 1783 middle-school students from Henan, China. Hierarchical regression analyses indicated that parental refusal was negatively related to conscientiousness but positively related to Internet addiction, and parental warmth and overprotection was negatively correlated with Internet addiction. However, parental warmth was positively related to conscientiousness while parental overprotection was not significantly correlated with Internet addiction. Furthermore, Process analyses indicated that conscientiousness accounted for an indirect effect of parental refusal and warmth on adolescents' Internet addiction. Teacher support moderated the relationship between parental refusal and Internet addiction. These findings are very important and beneficial in investigating children's Internet use and can also be helpful to provide educational suggestions for preventing and intervening in excessive Internet use.

2. Drug Dependency: An Exploration of Its Causes

**Niclie Tiratira, University of Rizal System**

The research aimed to determine whether attachment styles could predict drug dependency and other factor that may contribute to its development. Participants comprised of 77 participants 56 of which are males while 21 are females whose age are 18 and above and admitted to Quezon City Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Center (QCDTRC). The researchers utilized purposive sampling technique in the selection of needed representatives. Drug Abuse Screening Test and Adult Attachment Scale were the instruments used. Participants were briefly interviewed afterwards. Using hierarchical regression analysis, it was found that attachment styles do not predict drug dependency but three common reasons for drug dependency are peer pressure, family problems, and/or lack of leisure activities.

3. Social Identity Dynamics in the Context of Technological Addictions: Evidence from University Students in China

**Xingruo Zhang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen**  
**Zhuo Li, University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences**  
**Giovanni A. Travaglino, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen and University of Kent**

Technological addictions (TA), including problematic internet

behavior and addiction to gaming, refer to behavioral addictions that involve excessive human-machine interaction. TA are novel global issues that are attracting more and more attention in the academic, governmental and health communities. For instance, the World Health Organization is currently debating whether adding these addictions to the list of recognized mental health diseases. Moreover, governments worldwide are trying to implement policies to address the productivity problems related to the inappropriate use of technology. Research on TA has mainly focused on the role of individual-level variables, such as personality or demographics. Relatively little research has been conducted to address the social aspects of the phenomenon, including the role individuals' social identities and group memberships. In two studies using a non-clinical population, we extend previous research by examining the interplay of different social identities in individuals' tendencies to inappropriate gaming and internet use. In Study 1 (N = 300), structural equation modelling of survey data revealed that individuals' identification as 'gamers' and 'internet users' predicts stronger perceived support from other gamers and people met on the internet, respectively. Perceived support from those group members, in turn, predicted stronger tendencies to use the internet and video-games inappropriately. Study 2 (N = 160) draws on the Social Cure Approach to investigate the idea that a valued social identity (i.e., university students) may provide individuals with the socio-psychological resources to overcome inappropriate use of technologies. Structural equation modelling of survey data replicated results from the previous study. In addition, it showed that individuals' identification with other university students was associated to stronger perceived support from other students. In turn, perceived support from students was negatively associated to the tendencies to use the internet and video-games inappropriately. Theoretical and practical implications for our understanding of TA are discussed.

4. Smartphone Use Addiction led Social Isolation and Anxiety Disorders among Youths in India

**Anand Pandharinath Margam, Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Chhatrapati Shivaji College**

The excessive use of a smartphone for gaming, social networking, watching movies and songs, by youths in India has been significantly increased from the last decades. A new generation could not live without WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn, Kwai and any other social accounts. It has been noticing that such kind of excessive use of smartphones reversely affecting the family and social relations in many families. The valley in close relations is becoming wider and wider. People are being socially isolated from each other. Keeping this observation in mind an attempt to investigate the extent of smartphone use impact social isolation and anxiety among the Indian youth. The mobile phone addiction scale developed by Dr A. Velayudhan and DR S. Srividya, Perceived Loneliness Scale developed by Dr Praveen Kumar Jha and Beck Anxiety Inventory were administered on 150 youths ranged in age between 16 to 25 years. The random sampling procedure was used to select the sample for this study. Data were analysed by using the Student t-test and Pearson correlation coefficient method. It was

revealed that no sex difference was found on smartphone addiction, social isolation and anxiety. It was also revealed that smartphone addiction positively and strongly related to social isolation and anxiety. Moreover, stepwise multiple analysis showed that the possibility of predicting the social isolation on the basis of the amount of the use of smartphone was significant.

### Paper Session 1-1-4

HSSB Computer Room

## The Effects of Political Ideology and Identity in Politics

**Chair: Christine Kong-Yan Tong**

1. Malleability of Identity During the U.S. Presidential Election – An Experimental Approach

**Christine Kong-Yan Tong**, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*  
**Eva. E. Chen**, *The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*

**Kristin Lane**, *Bard College*

The social groups to which we belong are crucial to how we identify as a person. Specific context may shift the salience of our social identities, thus influencing our behavior (e.g., Ambady, Shih, Kim, & Pittinsky, 2001). Past work has found that regional identity (relative to national identity) was inhibited during a national holiday, compared to a non-holiday (Lane, 2002), and that taking a difficult general intelligence test (relative to an easy one) led female students to identify more strongly as academic rather than as social (Chen, Lane, Curry, & Banaji, 2011). Here, we examine whether people's national identification could be shifted by the 2016 United States presidential elections.

We recruited 213 U.S. participants online (112 female; mean age = 39.3 years, SD = 12.74) via Mechanical Turk. Participants completed the study three times: 1) right before the election; 2) immediately after the election; and approximately 6 months thereafter. Participants completed an implicit association test measuring the national identity (association of self/other with the U.S./Europe) and explicit attitude measures at each time point. They also answered questions related to the election (e.g., vote intention at Time 1, vote behavior at Time 2, vote satisfaction at Time 3) and provided demographic information. Overall, participants showed robust American identity. They showed significantly weaker implicit national identification immediately after the election, as compared to the level before the election (but not differ from that 6 months after the election). By contrast, explicit national identification was stable across the three time points. We also found that Trump supporters showed stronger and more stable explicit national identification than Clinton supporters. Our results revealed that implicit identity, unlike explicit identity, may be more malleable in response to major life events, and that participants' national identification, both explicit and implicit, was associated with voting intention.

2. Collectivism as a Moderator of the Link between Political Ideology and Social Attitudes

**Roxie Chuang**, *University of California, Santa Barbara*  
**Heejung Kim**, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Much conflict in our society derives from the divide in people's political beliefs, as it often predicts social attitudes and behaviors. However, the strength of this relationship differs between people of different cultural orientations. Research has shown that stronger cultural value of collectivism diminishes the relative importance of internal attributes, such as personally held ideologies and preferences, in driving behaviors and judgments. Drawing from prior research, we hypothesized that the relationship between political ideology and social attitudes would be weaker among high collectivists than low collectivists.

A set of studies examined the interaction between political ideology and collectivism on social attitudes. We measured the phenomenon across different types of polarized issues, such as rejection of out-group members and pro-environmental support.

Study 1 examined people's xenophobic reactions to Ebola threat. Overall, more conservative people were more xenophobic. Consistent with hypothesis, political ideology predicted xenophobia less strongly among high than low collectivists. Study 2 examined support for pro-environmental policies. The same pattern was found such that political ideology predicted pro-environmental support less strongly among high than low collectivists. Study 3 manipulated people's collectivistic and individualistic tendencies and examined their xenophobic responses to Zika threat. Exploratory analysis suggested that individualism increased xenophobia among highly conservative participants, whereas collectivism did not. It hinted at the role of individualism accentuating ideological polarization whereas collectivism attenuating it. Studies 4 and 5 examined the underlying mechanisms of the attenuating effect of collectivism. Study 4 found support for protection efficacy as a mediator of the interactive relationship between political ideology and collectivism predicting xenophobia. Study 5 tested the importance of political ideology to self-identity as a mediator of the link between political ideology and collectivism interaction and pro-environmental support. Future research could examine how this knowledge could be used to resolve conflicts between people with varying political beliefs.

3. Re-conceptualizing Political Ideology: The Construction of Three Dimensions Scale of Ideology in the Indonesian Context

**Hamdi Muluk**, *Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Indonesia*

**Mirra Noor Milla**

**Whinda Yustisia**

**Haykal Hafizul Arifin**

**Joevarian**

**Muhammad Abdan Shadiqi**

Political ideology is defined as a set of individual attitudes about how the state should be governed. The purpose of this study is to develop a scale of political ideology that can reach a wide range of political beliefs held by every individual in society. The construction of items is done through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with expert and folk, question sort (q-sort) measurement, content validation, and intensive literature study. We used exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis

(CFA) to testing scale and carried out on 5077 respondent-national representative sample. We obtained a three-dimensional fit model that shows the degree of series of individual attitudes towards the role of the government; (1) Social dimension (conservative vs. liberal)- the extent to which the state needs to be involved in regulating the norms and morals of society; (2) Religious dimensions (fundamentalist vs. secular) the extent of individual beliefs about the separation or integration of religion in political practice; (3) Economic dimension (socialism vs capitalism)- the scope of the role of the government in regulating wage standards, social classes, subsidies, salaries, and economic competition. The instruments were also validated and observed to have strong inter-correlations with other constructs (RWA, SDO, free market fairness, need for cognitive closure, dogmatism, secular-belief, single-item liberal vs. conservatism). The political ideology scale with this context-specific was expected to explain political orientation more precisely based on individual socio-religious diversity in Indonesian social-political activities.

#### 4. Is There Liberal Reflective or Conservative Intuitive?

**Naufal Zilal Kamal**, *Faculty of Psychology Universitas Indonesia*  
**Mirra Noor Milla**, *Faculty of Psychology Universitas Indonesia*

This study is trying to explain the dynamics of thinking style and political ideology. The participant of this research is 60 college students from Universitas Indonesia. We assumed that the reflective treatment group will be more likely to have a liberal ideology. We divided the participant into two groups with random assignment, reflective treatment group and control group. We used Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT; Frederick, 2005) for manipulation of reflective thinking style, while political ideology was measured with the political ideology instrument from Muluk et al. (2017) that more relevance for Indonesian context. In this study, we find that conservative and liberal ideology was not related to the thinking style, either on a reflective treatment group or control group. However, the difference in thinking style was observed in the reflective treatment group, with higher CRT scores followed by more liberal scores in religion ideology (religious liberal), while in control group CRT scores are not related to reflective thinking style. We are not found a mean difference between CRT scores between reflective treatment group and control group. For all participants was showed tend to be more intuitive and liberal. This can explain that the manipulation used in this study may not influence switching individual thinking style to be more reflective. Future studies need to consider the type of manipulation will use for reflective thinking style on ideology.

### Paper Session 1-1-5

Activities Center Room B

## Work Relationship: From Stranger to Organization

Chair: Weijie Liang

1. Examining Employee's Turnover in the Context of a Chinese Hospital: The Roles of Identity and Intergroup Relationships

**Zhuo Li**, *University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences*  
**Giovanni A. Travaglino**, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*,

## Shenzhen

Employees' retention has become increasingly difficult in the modern world. Research using Social Identity Theory suggests that organizational identification may serve as an anchor for employees. In addition, some leadership styles have been found to decrease turnover intentions. However, the role of identification with more proximal group memberships (e.g., vocational or departmental) and the nature of intergroup relationships in organizations have yet to receive enough attention. Here, we extend previous research by examining the association between individuals' identification with their professional (study 1) and departmental (study 2) groups and turnover intentions in the context of a large hospital in China. Moreover, we examine how this relationship is moderated by leaders' ability to promote a relational (i.e., distinctions among subgroups are maintained), as opposed to collective (i.e., distinctions are obscured), identity between different subgroups within the same organization. Results from study 1 (N = 170) show that higher professional identification with being a nurse or a doctor predicts lower turnover intentions, especially when the leader is perceived as promoting a stronger intergroup relational identity. In study 2 (N = 163), we also consider the unequal nature of intergroup relations by investigating the role of perceived outgroup status. A significant three-way interaction demonstrates that the strongest negative relationship between departmental identification and turnover intention is observed when perceived outgroup status is lower and intergroup relational identity is higher. Further implications for theory and practice are discussed.

## 2. How Humility and Competence Affect Work Relationships

**Ai Ni Teoh**, *James Cook University Singapore*  
**Jiong Jiet Chan**, *Heriot-Watt University Malaysia*  
**Kah Lok Chan**, *Heriot-Watt University Malaysia*  
**Lysha Lee**, *Heriot-Watt University Malaysia*

When working with others, we form various work relationships depending on collaborators' personal attributes and ability. Casciaro and Lobo (2005) suggested that there are four types of work partners, depending on their likability and competence levels, and hypothesized that people prefer likable but incompetent partners to unlikable but competent partners. In two studies, we tested how work relationships would be affected by collaborators' humility (instead of likability) and competence. The first study (using a student sample) examined the work relationships between collaborators who are strangers to each other. It was a 2 (competence: high vs low) by 2 (humility: high vs low) between-subjects experimental study, with trust, cooperation, and personal and professional likability measured as the dependent variables (DVs). The second study (using a working adult sample) was a correlational study that examined work relationships between collaborators who knew each other prior to collaboration. It measured the same DVs.

The data collection for both studies is still ongoing. Based on the data we have collected for the experimental study (N = 92, target N = 120), the predicted interaction effects between humility and competence were not significant. As compared to



less humble collaborators, our participants expected more cooperation from humble collaborators and perceived the collaborators to be more trustworthy and likable personally and professionally,  $F_s > 7.30$ ,  $p_s < .01$ . The participants found competent collaborators to be more likable professionally and more trustworthy than less competent collaborators,  $F_s > 5.78$ ,  $p_s < .05$ . But they expected no more cooperation from competent collaborators nor did they find competent collaborators to be more likable personally,  $F_s < 2.80$ ,  $p_s > .10$ .

The results of this project may add empirical support to the model proposed by Casciaro and Lobo (2005) and shed light on work relationships between strangers and between acquaintances.

### 3. Empowering Organizational Culture and Work Engagement **Abhishek Sharma**, *Sardar Patel University of Police, Security and Criminal Justice*

Exploring the specific contribution of culture is acquiring support in organizational studies as a predictive and explanatory construct. Since the aspects and ingredients of organizational culture are shared by all the employees, it significantly influences individual outcomes and cumulatively influences organizational outcomes as well. The definition of empowerment is rooted in management theory of authority delegation that gives an employee the right to control and use organizational resources to bring about desired organizational and individual outcomes. The present study was conducted with the aim of discovering the role of aspects related to empowering organizational culture (EOC) and its influence on work engagement. The study data was collected using standard questionnaires from 75 mid level managers working in various organizations. The results supported study hypothesis, demonstrating that EOC had a positive effect on work engagement, and all four selected dimensions of EOC (resources & procedure, autonomy, meaningfulness and trust) positively predicted a significant amount of work engagement.

By exploring the relationship between employee engagement and dimensions of EOC (conditions that organizations can influence), this study contributes and particularly emphasize to the practical application of initiatives to increase employee engagement. The findings from present research are of functional value for HR executives as most of the organizations are seeking ways to develop and foster engagement, given the reported financial and behavioral gains of engaged employees.

### 4. Looking Deeper into Leadership Style: Exploring the Role of Leadership and Task Attractiveness on Performance and Perception of Leader

**Weijie Liang**, *James Cook University Singapore*  
**Smita Singh**, *James Cook University Singapore*

Leadership is vital for functioning of organisations and societies. Extensive research over the years has shown that leadership style plays a role in organisational productivity and the relationship between the leader and member. Research has shown that transformational leadership was more effective than transactional leadership in attaining outcomes such as high satisfaction

with the leader and positive judgement of leader. Robust evidence has also shown that transformational leadership is able to improve members' productivity and performance. However, there are currently little or no leadership studies that investigated how the nature of task, such as its attractiveness, would affect the effectiveness of leadership style in delivering leadership outcomes. Contingency approaches to leadership have suggested situation and contextual factor would affect leader effectiveness. Furthermore, studies have shown that task attractiveness affects the performance of the individual doing the task. Hence, the present study aimed to investigate the effects of leadership style and task attractiveness on the members' performance and perception of leader in hopes to close the gap in literature. 92 participants (37 male, 55 female) were recruited through snowball sampling. Results found that transformational leadership and a high attractive task did improve performance. Though results suggest that leadership style affects perception of leader, there were no significant effect on individual measures of perception. Task attractiveness was not found to be significant as well. Interaction effects between leadership style and task attractiveness also did not show significance. Despite the non-significant findings, the results were still promising in showing the relationship between leadership style and task attractiveness on performance and perception of leader. The implications of the findings and directions for future research were discussed.

## Paper Session 1-1-6

Activities Center Room C

### Relationship and Family

Chair: **Elijah Furtres**

1. The Actor-Partner Effects of Attachment Avoidance, and Interactions with Gender and Spouse's self-blame for Chinese Infertile Couples

**Liyuan Ye**, *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences*

**Mingjie Zhou**, *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences*

Background: Infertility is a shared family matter and infertile couple's interaction is a crucial factor for their marriage. There is a need to evaluate whether attachment style is related to both his or her marital satisfaction and his or her spouse's satisfaction for infertile couples. In addition, spouse's emotion regulation played an important role in adaption to stressful life events. This research is aimed to examine the actor-partner effect of attachment avoidance to marital satisfaction as well as the moderation of gender and spouse's self-blame.

Method: 180 dyads of infertile couples from a hospital in China were asked to participate in the study. A questionnaire including the Experiences in Close Relationship Scale Short Form, Cognitive Emotion Regulations Questionnaire short version and Dyadic Adjustment Scale was used.

Results: Result showed that gender and/or spouse's self-blame moderated the actor effect and partner effects of attachment avoidance to marital satisfaction. For actor effect, male's avoidance was negatively associated with their marital satisfaction. While highly avoidant female got higher satisfaction in the circumstance that their husband tended to an attributional style

of self-blaming. For partner effect, we found a negative relationship between women's marital satisfaction and their husbands' avoidance in couples whose husbands rarely blamed themselves.

Discussion: For infertile couples, the effect of attachment avoidance on marital satisfaction differs from husband to wife. Males' avoidance is not only detrimental to their own marital satisfaction, but also to their wife's satisfaction. On the contrary, for highly-avoidant women, husband's self-blame for stressful events may break their internal model that others are unavailable and unresponsive and improve their marital satisfaction.

2. Lived Experiences of Couples Engaging in Swinging: Reasons for Engagement, Challenges and Its Implication

**Elijah Fuertes**, *Far Eastern University*

Swinging is a type of Consensual Non-Monogamy which violates the conservative traditional notion of relationships in the Philippines. Swinging in this study is defined as giving consent of couples to each other to have sexual activity with other person outside their relationship. A qualitative research method was used to explore the lived experiences of Filipino swinger couples (3 heterosexual couples), their reason for engagement, the challenges they encounter and its implication to their lives. Focus Group Discussion was used in gathering data from the respondents and through rigorous thematic analysis, the themes that were derived for reasons for engagement are sexual fantasy and experiences. The category of challenges revealed three themes: emotional concerns, maintaining discreetness of the community and its members, and criteria in selecting sexual partners. Lastly, satisfaction of couples, feelings of compersion, strengthening relationship, limitations set by the swinging community, separation of love and sex, harmony among the members of swinging community, distinction and uniqueness of swingers and common factors of swingers within community are the themes formed under the implication. This study is a maiden research exploring swinging lifestyle in the Philippines.

3. Emerging Parental Instinct: Stories of Single House Parents of Individual With Special Needs

**Jericho Medel**, *Elsie Gaches Village*

The study of the narratives of single house parents of a residential care facility for abandoned, neglected and surrendered individual with special needs, explains the development of the parental instinct. Using the adapted Life Story Narratives (McAdams, 2001) the five purposive samples of single house parent were able to express their stories in various context such as (1)parenting experience, (2) life before being a house parent, (3)employment of parenting experience, (4) experiences as house parent and their (5) vision as house parent. Data were analyzed and coded developing various themes to better understand the life experiences of the participants. Results shows that participants did not expect the work of a house parent but managed sustain the profession. Also, the parenting experience where employed to the residents served with such limitation due to some conditions. The sharing of experiences as house-parents are also presented, lastly the concept of generativity is

evident on the narratives. Lastly, findings will provide guidance for future researchers to explore more on pro-social behaviors in connection in parenting.

## Paper Session 1-1-7

Activities Center Room D

### Gender and Prosocial Behaviors

Chair: Qian Ma

1. Indian Women in the Midst of Change: Psychosocial Views in Marathi Literature

**Suresh Shinde**, *Babasaheb Chitale College*

The status of Indian women differed in the different era. In the ancient period, the status of women was dominant. She was holding all power in her family. She was supposed to be Goddess in the matriarchy social system. But in the changing Scenario, her status was declined due to several social-cultural factors. She was restricted in all aspects of life. The 'Suttee' (a custom in which she give-up her life shortly after her husband's death) and, 'Keshavapan' are the worst traditions for women in which the status of women became totally miserable.

19th century brings a warm environment to the India women. The various social reformers have started social movements to strengthen the condition of women. The Rajaram Mohan Roy has initiated the 'Suteepratha Bandi' movement which helps to stop these customs. The Mahatma Jyotiba Phule has started the education movement to the girls and women which also help to create a good environment for the women. How so far, the condition of women started to change rapidly. The literature in various languages was also equally responsible to foster the status of India women.

Kamal Desai a well-known lady writer in the Marathi language wrote various stories and novels on the miserable condition of Indian women. In 1970 decade she has started to write. The perception of feminism is clearly indicating in her literature. The influence of western feminism was also seen in her life. Women, depicted in her literature was fully educated, employed and modern. Due to employment, she came out of her social and family frame. A woman in the literature of Kamal Desai was very curious about her social and vocational environment. She observing very carefully the events outside her and started to find her own status in the society. She openly and strongly teases the outdated customs.

The influence of psychosocial perspectives is clearly seen in her literature. Kamal Desai has used the psychoanalysis, dissociative identity disorder, sublimation and fantasy to portrait the modern lady in India. These perspectives are discussed in detail in the main body of the paper.

2. Objectification of Women: New Types and New Measures

**Qian Ma**, *University of Edinburgh*

**Steve Loughnan**, *University of Edinburgh*

**Alexander Weiss**, *University of Edinburgh*

**Sarah Stanton**, *University of Edinburgh*

Most research on the objectification of women has focused on sexual objectification. In our research, we want to investigate

whether there are types of objectification beyond sexual objectification, and if so, how are they manifested? We introduced two new types of objectification of women: spousal and maternal. Spousal objectification treats women as tools for the purpose of improving men's (husbands') domestic and/or emotional lives; maternal objectification treats women as tools for the purpose of child bearing and/or rearing. These two types of objectification include features from Nussbaum's model of objectification: instrumentality, denial of autonomy, inertness, fungibility, violability, ownership, and denial of subjectivity. We developed a questionnaire with three sub-scales to measure spousal and maternal objectification as well as sexual objectification, and each sub-scale was structured on Nussbaum's model of objectification. Responses were made using a 7-point Likert scale. An exploratory factor analysis (N = 468, all of whom were British, heterosexual, and native English speakers) was conducted to uncover the structure of the questionnaire. This preliminary investigation showed a three-factor model which was the best representation of the data. In later research, we plan to conduct a second exploratory factor analysis and a confirmatory factor analysis, and a Chinese sample will be included as a comparison to the British sample.

### 3. Behind the Scenes: The Lived Experiences of Fashion Models

**Nicole Jane Macalino**, *Angeles University Foundation*

Fashion models have long been the objects of people's fantasy and envy. Veiled by the glamorous life they present, these models may get distracted from the humanity behind the illusion. In contrast, their pathological image may be brushed aside by the issues being tackled by news and studies. These different views paint a blurry picture, and so this study aims to provide a glimpse into the lived experiences of fashion models. Through Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis, accounts from five participants, three female and two male fashion models, reveal five superordinate themes: (1) Appearance and Body Image, (2) Work Context, (3) Stereotypes and Misconceptions, (4) Social Relations and (5) Personal Development.

### 4. The Bright Side of Entity Belief: Fixed Mindset Promotes Prosocial Behaviors

**Zhixuan Lin**, *Beijing Normal University*

Implicit theories refer to individuals' view about whether people's traits are changeable and improvable over time or through persistent effort. Individual with incremental mindsets believe that people have the capacity to decide or change their life freely, and they also believe in a right-based morality. Individual with fixed mindsets (entity beliefs) think that people's situations can not be change very much, and they believe in a duty-based morality in which moral duty is fundamental. Holding an incremental, rather than fixed, mindset has been proved to have wide-range of benefits. But there is also value of entity beliefs. This study took a sample of 5949 junior and senior high school students in China, proved that individuals with a fixed mindset had more prosocial behaviors than individuals with an incremental mindset. And individuals with a fixed mindset also

had higher scores on both cognitive empathy and affective empathy than individuals with an incremental mindset. Moreover, only cognitive empathy worked as a mediator between implicit theories and prosocial behaviors, and affective empathy didn't significantly predict prosocial behaviors when cognitive empathy was taken into account.

### 5. Holism and Pro-Environmental Commitment: An Examination on the Mediating Roles of Affective and Cognitive Determinants

**Kenichi Ito**, *Nanyang Technological University*

Understanding the psychological determinants of pro-environmental behaviors (PEBs) is fundamental to curb the devastating impacts of human behaviors on the environment. Past research in environmental psychology demonstrated dual explanatory pathways through cognitive and affective factors that explain PEBs. In particular, cognitive factors include environmental knowledge or awareness of environmental problems, while affective factors include the feeling of connectedness or affinity to nature. We conducted three studies to advance this line of research by showing the effect of domain-general beliefs, holism, on PEBs. In Study 1, we recruited 100 MTurk participants to complete four questionnaires: Analytic and Holistic Scale, Emotional Affinity to Nature, Awareness of Risk to Nature, and Commitment to PEBs. The results showed that stronger endorsement of holism predicted greater willingness for pro-environmental commitment, and this relation was explained by enhanced emotional affinity toward nature and greater awareness of risk to nature. Study 2 was a large-scale study with 959 Singaporeans aged from 13 to 65 years old (M = 35.50, SD = 11.73), and we replicated the pattern of Study 1 results. Study 3 recruited 142 Mturk participants and used the manipulation of analytic or holistic thinking styles. We found some supportive evidence for that people with a stronger holistic (vs. analytic) thinking style have a stronger awareness of risk to nature, which results in greater willingness for pro-environmental commitment. This research highlights the importance of domain-general individual characteristics in environmental research.

## Paper Session 1-1-8

Activities Center Room A

### To Learn Better: Pressure, Goal, and Performance

**Chair: Kanae Ogasawara**

#### 1. The Mediating Role of Coping Self-Efficacy to Mental Health and Academic Stress of Senior High School STEM Students

**Michelle Ann Abundo**, *Dr. Jose Fabella Memorial Hospital*  
**Vinaflor Santos**, *Marian College of Baliuag*

The study investigated whether coping self-efficacy mediated the link between academic stress and mental health among 70 senior high school students. Pearson's product moment correlation, Standard and Hierarchical regression analyses, Mediation analyses and Sobel test were used to analyze data. Results show that all variables are not correlated to each other. Furthermore, results yield that at one hand, coping self-efficacy does not mediate the link between academic stress and mental

health, demonstrating that students are not more likely to be self-efficacious. Consequently, findings congruently advocate that students' perceived ability to cope effectively with life challenges has nothing to do in the environment in which they live and contribute to their educational anxiety and with their emotional, psychological and social well-being. On the other hand, it also implies that the way how students think, feel and act on handling their educational pressure does not relate with their confidence in performing coping behaviors when faced with life challenges. Results suggest that the study can be improved by considering multiple determinants of implicit theories rather than one to one correspondence. Accordingly, future study may design how academic stress works in concert to produce more optimal educational outcome. However, this study can be generalized for senior high school students only: thereby, limiting its generalizability for earlier age groups.

## 2. The Effect of Preparation Time on "Choking Under Pressure"

**Kanae Ogasawara**, *Nagoya University*

**Atsuko Nakagawa**

We investigated how the extent of preparation for a speech affects public speakers before, during, and after the speech. In this study, we defined "choking under pressure" as "the phenomenon that speakers become aware of their performance falling during speech", and psychological tension and physical tension was defined as concurrently occurring concepts of choking.

A lab experiment was conducted on 30 participants, assigned into two groups: preparation group or no preparation group, with 15 participants each. They delivered a two-minute speech, before/during/after which they responded to the high arousal (HA) scale included in the General Arousal Check List, measuring their psychological tension. Their physical tension during the experiment was assessed measuring heart rate (HR) level and blood pressure (BP) level before/during/after the speech. After the speech task, their performance was measured by self-evaluation and other-evaluation of the Speech Estimation Scale (SES), a measure of speech anxiety of university students. If they reported feeling that they performed poorly, it was considered that they choked under pressure. The results indicated that speakers in the no preparation group were more likely to choke under pressure, and were rated lower on performance for both self-evaluation and other-evaluation. On the other hand, the preparation group showed no indication of decreased performance when speech, although psychological tension was same across groups. However, speakers in the preparation group had increased HR when feeling choked under pressure. The implications of preparation on speech performance was discussed.

## 3. Factors Affecting Student's Academic Dismissal in University of the Philippines Los Baños

**Janett Dolor**, *University of the Philippines Los Baños*

**Analyn V. Rapas**

**Jisselle C. Villamin**

**Marcelina C. Miranda**

**Katrina Joy M. Abriol-Santos**

**Nina M. Cadiz**

The University of the Philippines, as a national university, is a public and secular institution of higher learning with scholars dedicated to search the truth, knowledge, and development of future leaders. However, UP students like other students, sometimes fail their subjects and it leads to academic dismissal. Dismissed students will need to apply for readmission should they still wish to continue studying in UP.

The Counseling and Testing Division (CTD), Office of Student Affairs UPLB has been created to respond to the psychological, social, emotional, educational, and occupational needs of students by providing different services including readmission. CTD plays an important role in the readmission process as it gives an appropriate recommendation to the OSA Director and the Dean of the UPLB colleges on whether to readmit scholastically-delinquent students. The recommendation is based on the assessment of student's aptitude, capabilities, interest, and past records (UPLB Student Handbook, 2017).

The study aims to classify and assess the factors affecting dismissal of students for three academic years; consolidate the Sex-Disaggregated Data (SDD) of students and identify intervention programs. A complete enumeration of 2214 students' undergone readmission was consolidated and analyzed. Additional insights on scholastic delinquency and intervention programs were obtained through interview.

Findings revealed more male students processed readmission compared to female. A higher number of students with permanently dismissed status was observed followed by double probationary and dismissal. Main factors affecting dismissal are on academics such as poor time management, lack of focus and teacher-student consultation; family issues on finances; and personal-socio-psychological concerns. Findings revealed intervention includes: Counselling, Information dissemination of readmission procedures; Tutorials; Improvement of teacher-student relationships; Seminar on Mental health, time management/study habits. The research will help design programs and additional services to improve students' academic performance and baseline for revision of readmissions' existing guidelines and crafting new policies.

## 4. Goal Orientation and Academic Achievement Among Low and High Ability Groups: The Moderated Mediation Effect of Self-Efficacy for Self-Regulated Learning

**Shayne Polias**, *De La Salle University*

**Melissa Lopez Reyes**

Using arguments based on student-context interactions, the present study investigated the mediating role of self-efficacy for self-regulated learning on the effect of student goal orientation on academic achievement as moderated by the goal orientation classroom-student fit (first-stage moderator) and ability-group membership (second-stage moderator). Moderated mediation analysis was conducted using survey data from 251 junior high school students in an underachieving public school in a poor community in Manila, Philippines. Results indicate that self-efficacy mediates the effect of both mastery and performance goal orientation on achievement and this mediation is moderated by ability grouping but not my goal orientation classroom-student fit. Conditional process analysis showed that

having high self-efficacy for self-regulated learning leads to higher academic achievement for low-achieving but not for high-achieving students. This moderation redounds to a positive indirect effect on achievement of both mastery and performance goal orientation; there are no indirect effects, however, for high-achieving students. Moreover, for low-achieving students, the indirect effect increases the positive direct effect of mastery goal orientation and mitigates the negative direct effect of performance goal orientation. These results are discussed in terms of how low-achieving students can still achieve if given the chance to exercise self-efficacy in their own learning process despite being in the context of underachievement and poverty.

### Symposium 1-2-1

HSSB International Conference Hall

## The Features of the Asian Culture in Communication and Well-being

**Chair: Yen-Ping Chang**

*University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

1. Cultural Variation in Gratitude Demonstrations and Perceptions Between the United States and Taiwan

**Yen-Ping Chang; Sara B. Algoe**

“A smile is worth a thousand words.” People see friendliness in a smile; they are capable of doing so. Humans are equipped with the ability to decode non-verbal demonstrations of emotions and to communicate feelings without formal language. Contributing to this line of research, we look at how individuals with different cultural backgrounds communicate their feelings of gratitude—the emotion functions to facilitate interpersonal bonding. Based on the theory, we predicted that people in Confucius cultures would use self-improvement (cultivating personal skills and living up to social roles) to communicate gratitude, whereas people in individualist cultures would use bodily contact instead. Indeed, although both Taiwanese (Confucius) and American (individualist) participants communicated gratitude by verbal acknowledgement and reciprocating kindness (Stud 1 & 2), they spontaneously demonstrated their respective cultural behaviors when being asked to thank someone they chose (Study 1), deliberately listed down such behaviors as their everyday gratitude demonstration strategies more than did the other group (Study 1), and reported applying their cultural behaviors but not those of the other culture similarly to applying non-cultural demonstrations of gratitude (acknowledgement and reciprocity; Study 2). Extending to the perception side of dyadic communication, we then presented participants with manipulated gratitude demonstrations that conveyed the intent of either reciprocity, bodily contact, or self-improvement. We found that Americans perceived gratitude in bodily contact (v. self-improvement) as in reciprocity, whereas the Taiwanese sensed gratitude in self-improvement (v. bodily contact) as in reciprocity (Study 3). Together, the current research deconfounds gratitude’s underlying relational function from its ostensible manifestations, bolstering its function over specific behavioral manifestations. For the broader literature, the results therefore speak to the utility of considering culture

in functionalist research on emotion communication.

2. Anxious? Just Google It: Social Ecological Factors of Internet Search Records on Anxiety

**Takeshi Hamamura; Christian S. Chan**

Records of Internet search are increasingly used in social science research. Three studies were conducted to test (a) whether population-level anxiety is reflected in Internet search data and (b) the socio-ecological and cultural factors of anxiety. Using data from Japan, we found that the Google search rates of anxiety are associated with self-report anxiety (Study 1), and that the search rates increased following a major disaster (Study 2). These findings suggest that anxiety is searched more often on the Internet when and where people are feeling anxious. Study 3 used search data to examine an anxiety-related cultural phenomenon. Consistent with a lay belief that is rarely empirically examined, we found that anxiety among Japanese increases in spring when millions in the country make school and career transitions. Together, these findings demonstrate the potential of Internet search data in advancing psychological research, particularly in examining mental processes’ socio-ecological, cultural, and temporal factors.

3. Relationship Quality and Self-concept Change: A Longitudinal Study of Taiwanese Newlyweds

**Szu-Chia Chang; Chih-Wen Wu; Yuh-Huey Jou; Chris Low**

The early years of marriage are typically a time in which spouses discover new sides of themselves and of their partners, and these discoveries can sometimes conflict with prior expectations. When dealing with varied challenges in marriage, a person’s different aspects of self would be activated or triggered to direct the person’s behavior in different situations. The success or failure in dealing with various challenges during the newlywed period may result in changes of a person’s self-concept. This study examines changes in two components of the self-concept (i.e., relational oriented self and familial oriented self) of Taiwanese newly married couples over a three-year period. One hundred and ten ( $n = 110$ ) newlyweds filled out a questionnaire in which marital adjustment and self-concept data were collected within six months after their wedding and two years later. Actor–partner interdependence model (with cross-lagged panel design) indicated that the higher the husbands’ and wives’ relational and familial oriented selves, the less they encountered adjustment difficulties and the higher their marital satisfaction. Marital satisfaction of wives in the first year of marriage forecasted increases in their own relational self and husbands’ adjustment difficulty in the first year predicted decrease in their familial self over time. We also observed that husbands’ relational and familial selves linked to adjustment difficulties experienced by wives. However, the reverse could not be applied as wives’ lower level of relational and familial selves did not associated with husbands’ higher level of adjustment difficulties.

4. The Effects of ‘Qing Yi’ on Relationship Quality among Married Couples

**Yuh-Huey Jou**

This study investigated the meanings and characteristics of 'Yi' and 'Qing Yi' in marriage life. Three hundred and forty four Taiwanese married couples filled out a questionnaire which included scales of 'should,' 'actual' and 'perception' assessment of responsibility for various roles, the marital justice scale, the marital intimacy, and the marital quality. The main results showed that, the role of husband or father is more important in financial and protective aspects, the role of the wife or mother is mainly concerned with accompanying care, meant that traditional gender roles still being valued by husbands and wife. The difference between 'should' and 'actual' showed that the degree of 'should' is higher than 'actual', except as a daughter or as a wife. It means that the couples think that their actual role responsibilities are mostly not up to their own standards. Those couples reported higher intimacy, or more interactive or distributive justice, the better the marital quality. The higher the degree of responsibility of the husband and wife is actually achieved, or the higher the degree of responsibility of the role is, the better the quality of marriage; but the higher the degree of responsibility of the parental role is actually achieved, the worse the quality of marriage is. These results highlighted the unique role and mechanism of 'Qing' 'Yi' in Contemporary Taiwan couples.

### Symposium 1-2-2

HSSB 1st Conference Room

## Not Only Entertainment\_How Short Video Applications Influence Our Happiness, Self and Daily Life

**Chair: Tian Xie**

*Wuhan University*

### 1. Why People Watch and Shoot Short Videos on Short Video Platform: The Development of TikTok Motivation Scale

**Dong Zhiwen**

The aims of the research are to investigate the motivations of using short videos and to explore how the motivations affect people's well-being in the process of using short videos. About four thousand Tictok users were recruited to complete the scale of motivations of using Tictok, life satisfaction, affect balance, loneliness and big five personality. The scale of Tictok motivation was developed. Three to six items were created for each of the identified themes: seeking novelty, habit, relationship maintaining, pressure releasing, time killing, and escape (watching short videos on TikTok sub subscale); and pursuing fame, recording and sharing, and satisfying curiosity (shooting and submitting videos on Tiktok subscale). In addition, it is found that motivations are related significantly to behavioral traces of participants' Tiktok use, and big five personality mediates the motivations of using Tictok and subjective well-being.

### 2. Pathological Use of Short Video and It's Positive (rather than negative) Predictive Effect on Subjective Well-being

**Liang Yanfang**

With the popularity of Internet applications, it seems that people's leisure is no longer just watching TV. In the past two years,

each 15-second time of the video suddenly became part of people's everyday life. Though short video applications on mobile Internet equipment is new, they are picking up very fast and becoming popular among people in all walks of life. Similar to the addiction concern brought by the emergence of the Internet, the popularity of short video has also aroused public controversy. Are these emerging short video applications also pathological to use? We conducted a pair of half-structured interviews with 240 people, and combined the qualitative analysis results of the interviews with the existing TV addiction scale to compile a short video problem using questionnaire. Exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis were carried out to obtain a formal questionnaire. By using the formal questionnaire, we explored the impact of problematic use of Chinese Tiktok (i.e. Douyin) and found that the use of short video application is different from the Internet pathological use and Internet addiction. Paradoxically, the use of short video applications seems improve, rather than harm users' subjective well-being.

### 3. Immersion Without Effort: How People Obtain Their Flow Experience Without Meeting Challenge

**Chen Shuang**

With the improvement of science and technology, watching short videos has become a new form of entertainment. When using short video applications, users experience great concentration, feel time flies, and even think it is too "toxic" to put it down. Researchers regarded immersion as "totally engaged in an activity without noticing the presence of other things". The current study explored whether users could experience immersion during using short video applications. Three studies were conducted. The first study is a qualitative study, in which the interview scripts of one-to-one in-depth are encoded, and the result shows that the experience of using short video applications have three characteristics: firstly, the perception of time is distorted, and the passage of time cannot be perceived. Secondly, the sense of enjoyment and happiness increases. Thirdly, users fail to be self-controlled and feel guilty for wasting time. The second study is quantitative, which conducts exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis on "The Immersion Questionnaire of DouYin". The results indicate that the internal consistency reliability is 0.919, the fitting index has reached the standard of reference, and the convergent validity and discriminative validity are good. The third study examines the relationship between the use frequency, immersion and happiness experience when using DouYin. There are significant positive correlation between immersion and negative emotions, positive emotions, emotional balance (positive minus negative), and life satisfaction. It is further found that immersion plays a fully mediating role in the effect of problem use on the satisfaction of life. The following conclusions can be drawn from the above three studies: First, the experience in short video application could be viewed as immersion. Second, the "The Immersion Questionnaire of DouYin" has good reliability and validity to measure immersion of users of short video applications. Lastly, immersion generated by using the software of DouYincan improves well-being of users. The direction for future studies on immersion experience in new media are also discussed.

#### 4. Presenting a Better Self on Short Video Application and How Could It Influence Your Real Self

**Tian Shuwan**

Nowadays, TikTok is the most representative short video platform, which has developed rapidly. TikTok users show themselves by shooting short videos, thumbing up and commenting on others' videos. So which aspect does users' TikTok selves tend to present and how does it affect users' offline happiness? We conducted two studies. In the first study, we adapted the Twenty Statements Test and asks 32 participants who had short video shooting experience to answer the question about "In TikTok/reality/ideals, who am I?". Content analysis shows that the number of positive statements of TikTok self is significantly more than real self, and less than ideal self; while the number of negative statement of TikTok self is significantly less than real self, and significantly more than ideal self. For the self reported happiness, the score by evaluating ideal self is the highest, closely followed by TikTok self, and real self is the lowest. Then, in the second study, we developed TikTok' self-presence scale and verified its' reliability and validity by questionnaire. The results show that the scale has two dimensions: real self influences TikTok self and TikTok self influences real self. We found that the greater influence of TikTok self on real self, people are happier in their real life. The mediation analysis shows that the TikTok self's influence on real self mediates the behavioral frequency of shooting/submitting short videos and people's happiness.

#### Paper Session 1-2-3

HSSB 2nd Conference Room

#### Social Perceptions towards Specific Targets, Objects, and Abstract Concepts

**Chair: Samuel Chng**

1. What Kinds of Teachers' Aggressive Behaviour are Considered Acceptable by Teachers and Parents?

**RA. Rangga Dewati Seri Beru Sakti Suryaningrat**, *Universitas Indonesia*

**Frieda M. Mangunsong Siahaan**, *Universitas Indonesia*

**Corina D.S. Riantoputra**, *Universitas Indonesia*

The agreement on acceptance and rejection of teachers' aggressive behaviour needs to be urgently examined, as this perception can determine teachers' behavior towards students and how other people who see it respond to those behaviours. Using social cognition paradigm, this study elaborated on teachers' and parents' perception on teachers' aggressive behaviour and its determining factors. Participants were teachers (N=204) and parents (N=297) from 70 cities and districts in Indonesia. The study showed that: (1) teachers' physical aggressive behaviour were more unacceptable than teachers' verbal aggressive behaviour; (2) teachers' physical aggressive behaviours found most unacceptable included slapping, kicking students, and hitting students with things; while teachers' verbal aggressive behaviour considered most unacceptable were us-

ing rude words and scapegoating students; (3) teachers' aggressive behaviour found most acceptable were staring sharply while standing with hands on the waist, giving students the silent treatment when angry, glaring, staring sharply with anger, yelling, and grumbling; (4) glaring and staring sharply while standing with hands on the waist were considered more acceptable by parents; (5) Javanese and those with higher exposure to violence had relatively higher tolerance for teachers' aggressive behaviour. Theoretically, this study contributes to explaining social perceptions on teachers' aggressive behaviour and factors that influence teachers' aggressive behaviour. Practically, the findings provide data and explanations about teachers' aggressive behaviour, which can be used to enhance teacher behaviour in implementing classroom management, as well as becoming the basis for developing teacher training programs or for making policies related to the handling of cases involving teacher violence.

2. The Effects of Menstrual Cycle on Male Facial Feature and Mate Preferences of Selected Adolescents and Young Adults

**Michael De Vera**, *Far Eastern University Manila*

**Kim D. Gutierrez**, *Far Eastern University Manila*

**Niña Kathlyn P. Valmocena**, *Far Eastern University Manila*

This study aims to determine the effect of developmental stage and menstrual cycle on the male facial feature and mate preferences of female. These females were divided into adolescents and young adults, and low birth risk and high birth risk groups through the use of purposive sampling technique. The four experimental groups; low birth risk adolescents, high birth risk adolescents, low birth risk young adults, and high birth risk young adult groups were exposed to photographs of male faces that have been modified using the process of prototyping, to show masculinized and feminized facial features. The subjects were then asked to rate the sets of photographs using a Likert scale. The questions were also categorized into three different factors of mate preferences regarding sexuality, social dominance, and roles. The results showed the females' developmental stage and menstrual cycle have significant effects on the male facial feature and mate preferences of females. Females' preference for certain facial features of males can be attributed to one's developmental stage, and one's biological process referred to as the menstrual cycle.

3. Individuals in Smart Cities: Understanding How Individuals Perceive and React to Technological Introductions

**Samuel Chng**, *Singapore University of Technology and Design*

New technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, and Automation, are being introduced into our work and daily lives as part of our digital transformation towards being Smart Cities. However, in the midst of these technologically-driven developments, we do not understand enough about how individuals are coping with these technological changes, and does it impact them psychologically. In a series of three studies, we studied the perception, beliefs and attitudes towards the impact of new technology as part of digital transformation. First, we surveyed 272 individuals across dif-

ferent job roles, organisations and industries for a broad understanding of the state of perception, beliefs and attitudes towards new technologies introduced in workplaces. Second, we conducted an in-depth study of an organisation in Singapore over a year, with 358 individuals, to understand how their organisation's digital transformation was perceived and how these perceptions, beliefs and attitudes related with their support for the national drive towards being a Smart City. Finally, we conducted a population survey in Singapore with 1,051 individuals to understand the perception, beliefs and attitudes towards digital transformation in the general population. Across these studies, we found that for work, the perception and beliefs that the new technology being introduced fits their work task requirements and contributes to their work goals significantly predicted positive attitudes towards new technological introductions amongst employees. This positive attitude was related to lower fears of change that is brought about by new technology. Interestingly, we found that individuals can simultaneously be optimistic about the changes and impact that new technologies will bring to their lives and yet also fearful of the changes that accompany these technological introductions. These findings highlight the importance of having good fits between new technological introductions and work or life, and the consideration of how individuals might perceive, and potentially react, to digital transformations.

#### 4. Discourse Analysis of Public Image of Psychologists in Hong Kong: Historical, Cultural and Critical Perspective

**Wai Fu**, *Hong Kong Shue Yan University*

Previous studies on perceived public image of psychologists often involve nomothetic methods (e.g. survey, content analysis), for example, Webb and Speer (1985) adopted content analysis methodology in analyzing participant's written description on psychologists. Nonetheless, such approaches often simplified the versatility of public opinion, and such findings often fail to address to the roots of public conception towards psychologists' profession. On the other hand, discourse analysis is often adopted to investigate the formation of cultural myth and public perception towards the profession of psychology (e.g. Dempsey, 2007). The study is based on the initial survey of Yu, Fu and Gareth (2010) concerning perception towards various mental health professions. Results indicated that general public has difficulty in differentiating "counsellors" from "social workers", and often mixed up psychiatrists with clinical psychologists. Current study compares the finding of Yu, Fu and Gareth in 2010 and trace relevant mass media reporting towards the four categories of psychologists in Hong Kong Psychological Society and trace the historical roots of the role confusion between psychologists and social workers in Hong Kong. Finding of this discourse and historical analysis find the link between old public image regarding psychologists as "hypnotists" (Fu, 2003), as well as difficulty in differentiating different kinds of "psychologists" (and psychologists are often regarded as a "clinical" profession by adding the misnomer of "doctors" in layman description of the profession, which does not fade despite Profession's long term effort in clarifying. Implication of the finding to critical psychology will be discussed.

## The Voices of Marginalized Group Members

**Chair: Mechthild Kiegelmann**

### 1. Entrepreneurial Talent and Personality among Socially Deprived Students: Social Discrimination in Newly Launched Start-up Scheme in India

**Gajanan Chougule**, *Adarsh College Vita*

**Sarah Gan**, *Singapore University of Technology and Design*

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has launched the start-up scheme to the Indian youths in 2016. However, the proper implementation of this scheme is not done. The socially deprived peoples are discriminated during the distribution of the scheme. The officials are hesitating to allot this scheme to these people. The ample proposals are rejected by saying that the entrepreneurial talent is not among these people. Hence, the present research investigation aimed to study the relationship between emotional intelligence, entrepreneurial talent and personality among the socially deprived people in India. More than 2000 students belonging in the socially deprived section were selected for this study. They have deeply interviewed and also some psychological scales are administered on them. The obtained data have been analysed by using Pearson product moment correlation and stepwise regression analysis. The correlational analysis between emotional intelligence with its four sub-dimensions-intrapersonal awareness, interpersonal awareness, intrapersonal management and interpersonal management and emotional intelligence has been performed. Results revealed higher order correlation between these constructs. Moreover, the correlation between emotional intelligence and personality as well as a correlation between personality and entrepreneurial talent was also performed. This analysis has also existed with strong correlation index. The results are discussed on the basis of the review of related literature and the statistical analysis.

### 2. Precarious Lives Predict Culturally Deviant Psychologies: Extending the Psychology of Marginalization from Japan to the US

**Vinai Norasakkunkit**, *Gonzaga University / Kyoto University*

**Yukiko Uchida**, *Kyoto University*

**Soraya Liu**, *Kyoto University*

Our previously published work on marginalized youth in Japan suggests that the more one is at risk of being unemployed or working precariously in Japanese society, the less interdependent his psychology is, and consequently, the more of a cultural misfit he is. To test whether this relationship between the risk of marginalization and having a culturally deviant self is robust enough to go beyond the Japanese case, two previous experiments that were originally conducted in Japan were replicated in the United States. In study 1, we recruited 109 American undergraduates and measured their risk of becoming marginalized, according to a previously developed measure. As expected, we found that high risk American undergraduates were less independent in their tendency to be more motivated by success



than by failure relative to low risk American undergraduates. In study 2, we recruited 150 MTurk Americans and measured their risk of being marginalized as well. As expected, we found that high risk American MTurkers were less independent in their tendency to be motivated to maintain the perception of self-consistency in their behaviors relative to the low risk American MTurkers. Furthermore, those American MTurkers classified as "high risk" according to the same measure used in Japan were actually living more precarious lives in the US as well. Across cultures, the patterns of results were completely reversed. Thus, the tendency to be marginalized in society seems to predict the tendency to have culturally deviant psychologies, and this pattern seems to be generalizable across both an interdependent society like Japan and an independent society like the United States.

### 3. Forming Research Relationships in Psychology. Outreach for Hard-to-reach Research Participants

**Mechthild Kiegelmann**, *Karlsruhe University of Education*

**Claudia Friedrich**, *University of Tübingen*

**Ulrike Schild**, *University of Tübingen*

he proposed conference contribution discusses various strategies that are used in a current research project for including low SES parents and their infants in a study on early language acquisition. The project is based on a mixed methods design, combining interviews, brief questionnaires, observation and a short non-obtrusive experiment about language skills.

While many studies on language acquisition rely on volunteers familiar with the university setting and therefore affiliated with middle class milieus, our study aims to include a wider range of SES contexts. In this conference contribution, we present and discuss various approaches that were taken to reach potential participants from different social backgrounds.

Gate keepers from several professions were contacted, including social workers in housing projects, staff in child care facilities, educators running meetings for new parents with infants or staff from child care services in shopping malls. For a control group, social science students were asked to spread the word about the project in their social networks. The aim of the study was to compare low and high SES groups regarding the social environment for early language acquisition.

Careful attention was given to form research relationships with hard to reach parents. Parents who--on their own-- might not have initiated to participate in psychological research. Even though low-threshold outreach was arranged to meet potential participants at community centers and through gatekeepers, challenges remained in the acquisition of participants, e.g. lack of spare time of working parents to donate our research team. Embedded in a discussion of relevant literature conceptualizing SES and social milieus, challenges of participant acquisition for psychological research are discussed at the example of a current project on early language development.

### 4. Migration and Un-organized Sector in India: A Case Study of Kolhapur City

**Jagan Karade**, *Shivaji University*

The informal sector plays a central role in socio-economic development of all the countries in the world, especially in developing countries. The reason being the national income of the respective countries counting one-third of it, is generated from the said informal sector and only 7 per cent engaged in the 'formal sector' is entitled to social security benefits. But the coverage does not extend to the overwhelming majority (93%) of the workforce engaged in the unorganized sector. For a workforce that is so large and highly scattered, Trade unions and membership organizations have a vital role to play in social protection of workers. And out of 43.7 crore workers of the unorganized sector, there are 24.6 crore workers employed in agricultural sector, about 4.4 crore in construction work and remaining in manufacturing and service.

Therefore, the Government of India has made various acts but the coverage does not extend to the workforce of those are engaged in the unorganized sector. Though this section is so large, it is highly scattered. Therefore they are facing so many problems and the first is social security.

Therefore, this research paper focuses on 120 urban poor who are working in the unorganized sector and live under the below poverty line and consequently are living in the slum area. The existing structure of the slums in Kolhapur City indicates that there are forty declared slums and sixteen slums are unauthorized. Out of these, eight slums have been selected on the cluster method and the researcher has found that they do not any social security.

The conditions of the slums area in metropolitan cities have deteriorated to such as exultant due to the high density of populations that the basic comments on the lens are narrow and the houses are nothing but are a single room tenement without the facilities of open courtyard or on enclosure thus depriving the people of natural gifts like sunshine and air. Some of the slum areas do not even have single rooms and are available with thick clusters of small dilapidated mud huts. The roots and ceiling that are made of scraps from wood, gunny sacks, metal or some sort of waste material. Sometimes 10 to 12 people live, eat and sleep in the same room. The streets are narrow and the sewage water stagnates in open surface drains, which stink to the worst. The children residing in slums often amuse themselves in places where the drains are used as open lavatories. Most of the urban areas based people residing in slums are generally directed to the common lavatories and water (supply) taps both. This can be attributed parody to be the slums exceptionally unhealthy environment that may lead to suffering from most serious diseases in cities. And health care is infectious and parasitic diseases thrive and spread, around half the slum population is suffering from one or more of the diseases associated with inadequate provision of water and sanitation. Therefore the researcher has used a term as urban poor. And point out that, the impact of technology in a rural area is more and the result is migration rate from rural to an urban area has increased and these people are working in the unorganized sector.

**We Are Family: Family Value and Identity**

Chair: Emma Buchtel

## 1. Psychometric Properties of the Three-dimensional Filial Piety Scale among Chinese Adults

**Juan Shi**, *Nanjing Normal University***Fengyan Wang**, *Nanjing Normal University*

The rapid development of contemporary China has brought about the re-evaluation of value systems, accordingly, the very concept of filial piety is evolving. The filial piety that embodies harsh generational relationships, requires absolute obedience, and sacrifices children's legitimate interests has been gradually dissolved and replaced by that of emphasizing equal parent-child relationship, affective communication, and the more rational way based on children's abilities and resources. Dual filial piety model (DFPM), the most representative model of filial piety at present, is limited in explaining the current filial piety, especially those concerning the rights and interests of children and other people involved. Therefore, the three-dimensional filial piety model (TFPM) is developed on the basis of DFPM according to the new characteristics of contemporary filial piety. TFPM includes three dimensions: balance of interests (reasonable-unreasonable), affection (true-false), and family role norms (autonomy-heteronomy). This paper first expounds the DFPM in detail, and then describes the development and method of validation of the Three-dimensional Filial Piety Scale (TFPS). Based on the TFPM, our study employed a review of the literature, semi-structure interview, and feedback from experts. An initial 36-item scale for analyzing the issue of Chinese filial piety was developed. Then we explored the dimensions and final items of this scale using item analysis and exploratory factor analysis (EFA) with sample 1 (n = 617). After that, we conducted a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to replicate the factor structure obtained through EFA with a refined, independent, 15-item scale (n = 585). The data indicated that the internal consistency, convergent validity, discriminant validity, test-retest reliability, and predictive properties of the new scale were all adequate. Results confirmed the TFPM on which this scale was based. It can be concluded that the TFPS is a psychometrically sound instrument for the study of Chinese filial piety.

## 2. Transnational Families and Family Identity

**Judit Vegh**, *ELTE Eötvös Loránd University***Andrea Dúll**, *ELTE Eötvös Loránd University***Lan Anh Nguyen Luu**, *ELTE Eötvös Loránd University*

Modern forms of communication and foreign learning opportunities are becoming widely available, multinational and transnational corporations are spreading and the migration is growing. These phenomena generate a large increase in the number of transnational families crossing boundaries of cultures and countries. At the same time, relatively few studies examine the intercultural adaptation of transnational spouses and their children, even though, on a daily basis the spouses are more directly connected to the local environment.

There is a need for additional researches examining their living

conditions, the characteristics of their integration, the peculiarities of their lifestyle and their everyday patterns. This study explores transnational families in Kuala Lumpur focusing on their identity, family identity, family routines and rituals.

## 3. What It Takes to be a Filipino Adult: A Phenomenological Study

**Denise Janelle Soriano**, *Angeles University Foundation***Jennina May Fausto****Angelica Papio**

The purpose of this study is to transpire a close to true definition of adult behaviors in the Philippine context. In this study, phenomenological design was utilized distinctively the transcendental phenomenology to be able to depict the participant's precise experience about the phenomena. Data was gathered through a semi-structured face-to-face interview. The selected 10 participants in this study came from different generations namely the Traditionalist, Baby Boomers, Generation Y, Generation X, and Generation Z through purposive sampling. Using Moustaka's phenomenological data analyzing procedure, core themes emerged in this study. The behaviors and characteristics of Filipino adults are affiliated with familial ties in a sense of considering the family before making any decisions as well as focusing almost all their time and attention into the family, all else is second. Moreover, role transition such as being a provider for the family and entering parenthood prompted transition to adulthood. It was also found that the depiction of the deep-rooted spirituality of Filipinos in all aspects of life influences decision making and extensive life experiences. There is no certain age or age range in which individuals can be considered as adults. Further, no significant gender differences in expected adult behaviors and characteristics had been identified.

## 4. Filial Piety and Particularism vs. Corruption: Moral implications of Confucian Relationalism

**Emma Buchtel**, *Education University of Hong Kong***Xiaoxiao Liu**, *Xiamen University***YanJun Guan**, *Durham University***Hagop Sarkissian**, *City University of New York*

We examine how Chinese virtues, including filial piety, are related to attitudes towards corruption and particularism (breaking rules for a friend / family member). Two studies in Hong Kong and Mainland China develop scales of Particularism Intolerance and Corruption Intolerance. A third study finds that Authoritarian filial piety make participants vulnerable to tolerating both Particularism and Corruption, but Relational filial piety and other virtues are protective. Moreover, virtue imbalance—more family love than principles—makes participants specifically vulnerable to tolerating particularism, but not corruption. We discuss implications for philosophy and virtue education.

## Well-being in Different Contexts (1)

Chair: Erick Vernon

## 1. How Do Cognitive, Emotional and Social Factors Affect the Well-being of Chinese Residents?

**Junxiu Wang**, *Chinese Academy of Social Sciences*

The research of well-being has gradually adopted a multi-dimensional model. The theories of Subjective well-being, psychological well-being and social well-being have been integrated. This study examines well-being from three aspects: 1) Cognitive evaluation, using life satisfaction scale to measure subjective well-being; (2) Emotional experience, using self-reported work (learning) and positive and negative emotions in home situations; 3) Social environmental factors. The variables of this study include: (1) General status of individuals such as gender, age, education, marital status etc.; (2) Basic family status such as family income, family consumption etc.; (3) Personal status satisfaction, job satisfaction, social status identity and family life satisfaction etc.; (4) Social environment assessment, sense of security, environment satisfaction, medical treatment satisfaction, social equity, social trust, social support, as well as past life changes and future expectations. The data of this study come from the fourth Chinese Social Survey 2013, conducted by the Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, covering 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and interviewing 10,206 urban and rural residents. The results show that: (1) Cognitive evaluation of well-being is significantly correlated with emotional experience of well-being; (2) The main factors affecting life satisfaction include age, sex, marriage, personal income, social status, family life satisfaction, job satisfaction, life environment satisfaction, social equity, past change, future expectations, net mood at home and net mood at work (school).

## 2. University Students' Well-Being in the Context of Guidance and Counseling Services

**Erick Vernon**, *University of the Philippines Los Baños***Gonzalo H. Amante Jr.****Ordina S. Carlos****Janett A. Dolor****Maria Victoria C. Jimenez****Analyn V. Rapas**

The study looked into students' well-being and determined the division services availed by the students, reasons for seeking counseling, students' psychosocial concerns, and how the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) should support and assist them. Utilizing a mixed method research design, the study used clientele records (n=2247) from January to May 2017 and conducted a Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The 50 FGD participants, aged 17 to 24 years, were selected to represent the eight (8) UPLB colleges. Results show from the clientele records that the top service availed by the students is counseling (64.17%), while the primary reason for availing counseling

services focused on academic concerns (73.51%). Based from the FGD, students' top psychosocial concerns were: mental health issues (e.g. depression, anxiety) and various pressures (academic, social, peer and family). Forty-eight percent (48%) of the participants said that the university should provide support to the emotional, moral, financial, and academic concerns of the students. With this, the OSA-Counseling and Testing Division seeks to utilize the digital environment of the students and make use of social media platforms to serve as avenues for the expression and management of student concerns.

## 3. The Influence of the Socioeconomic Status and the Subjective Social Status on the Subjective Well-being: An Empirical Analysis Basing on CGSS2010 to CGSS2015

**Xiaoliu Liu**, *The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences***Junxiu Wang**, *The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences*

Basing on the previous studies, this research focused on the influences of the socioeconomic status and the subjective social status on subjective well-being using data of Chinese General Social Survey 2010 (CGSS2010) to Chinese General Social Survey 2015 (CGSS2015) in mainland China. Influences of the socioeconomic status and the subjective social status were compared both cross-sectionally and longitudinally for 6 years. Results revealed that both the socioeconomic status and the subjective social status had significant influence on subjective well-being. After adding the variables of the subjective social status, the effects of the socioeconomic status decreased a little bit. The changes of effects among different years were discovered. Besides the effect of present subjective social status, the perceived subjective social status change and the expected subjective social status change also had significant effects on subjective well-being and physical and mental health. Nevertheless, effects of expected the subjective social status change declined remarkably in 2013 and 2015 comparing to previous years.

## 4. Relational Mobility Promotes Subjective Well-being through Control over Relationship

**Xiaoxiao Zhang**, *Shenzhen University***Xian Zhao**, *University of Kansas*

The relationship between mobility and subjective well-being has not reached a unified conclusion. The present study aimed to provide a framework to understand the incongruences in the literature. We proposed that the effect of mobility on well-being depends on whether the type of mobility affords a sense of control over the environment. We tested this idea by examining the relationship between relational mobility and subjective well-being. We hypothesized that relational mobility promoted subjective well-being, where interpersonal relationship mastery (IRM) mediated this effect. Study 1 demonstrated that relational mobility positively predicted subjective well-being. In Study 2, compared to a low relational mobility condition, high relational mobility led to higher subjective well-being. In Study 3, we confirmed in a correlational study that IRM mediated the relationship between relational mobility and subjective well-being. This result was replicated by an experiment in Study 4 and the effect extended to relational forms of well-being. Together, these findings support our theoretical framework.

## Culture and Psychological Adjustment

Chair: Alexander English

1. Saving Envious from Feeling Lonely: Holistic Versus Analytic Thinking Moderates Envious Loneliness

**Jacky C. K. Ng**, *The Hong Kong Polytechnic University*

**Sylvia Xiaohua Chen**, *The Hong Kong Polytechnic University*

Although extensive psychological research has investigated the poor intrapersonal outcomes among envious, their interpersonal outcomes (e.g., loneliness) receive less attention. Drawing upon trait activation theory, we examined whether envious loneliness was moderated by holistic (analytic) thinking. Three studies (N = 831) using multiple methods were conducted to test this boundary condition. In Study 1, a latent moderation structural equation model was tested to examine the latent moderation effect of holistic versus analytic thinking. Study 2 adopted a longitudinal design with diary sampling data. First, the lagged data in Study 2 supported the moderation effect longitudinally. Second, based on 2,497 daily reports, holistic versus analytic thinking style moderated the envious loneliness trajectory curve over 12 time points. In Study 3, experimentally manipulated envy elevated loneliness, which was further qualified by manipulated holistic (analytic) thinking. Overall, these results converge to show that a holistic versus analytic view of seeing the social world can exacerbate versus attenuate envious loneliness.

2. Association Between Loneliness and Suicide Ideation and Suicide Attempt Among Adolescence in Jakarta, Indonesia: A Follow-Up Study and the Role of Demographic Characteristics

**Fadelia Deby Subandi**, *University of Indonesia*

**Fitri Fausiah**

**Sherly Saragih Turnip**

Background:

Suicide has become a major public issue among adolescents worldwide. In Indonesia, suicide often associated with negative stigma. Many studies have shown the association between loneliness and both suicide ideation and attempts. However, most of available studies on loneliness and suicide are among adult samples in high-income countries. This study aimed to assess the prevalence and also predict the role of loneliness and socio-demographic variables to adolescent's suicide ideation and suicide attempt.

We conducted a school-based study among high school students living in urban Jakarta. This study involved 531 students from 5 schools. Samples were collected by multistage random sampling technique. We measured loneliness and socio-demographic variables to predict both suicide ideation and attempt in the last 12 months. Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the data.

Results:

The prevalence of suicide ideation in our sample is 8.1% (n= 43) and the prevalence of suicide attempt is 5.4% (n= 29).

Being female and lonely would increase the risk of having suicide ideation (1.2 folds and 2.2 folds, respectively). Meanwhile, only loneliness increased the probability of having a suicide attempt by 1.2 folds.

Conclusion & Discussion:

Our results indicate that despite the stigma related to suicide in Indonesia, the prevalence of suicide ideation and attempts among our sample is higher than the previous studies conducted in Indonesia. This study also highlighted the importance of identifying adolescents with loneliness problems to prevent suicide ideation and attempt. Further psychological assistance for the adolescents with loneliness should be provided.

3. Alcohol Consumption in Adolescents Observed by Peer Groups and Pocket Money Possession

**Nurriska Sarah Dewi**, *Universitas Indonesia*

**Fitri Fausiah**, *Universitas Indonesia*

**Sherly Saragih Turnip**, *Universitas Indonesia*

Alcohol consumption among adolescents is classified as deviant behaviour. Peer group plays as a main role in the development of adolescence, as they spend more time with friends than family. However, some of peer groups are classified as deviant peer group which influenced deviant behavior in individual such as underage alcohol consumption. In Indonesia, it is prohibited to buy or consume alcohol under the age of 21.

The aim of this study was to examine alcohol consumption in senior year students in DKI Jakarta, observed by their peer group type and the amount of pocket money they possess. Self-report of amount of pocket money, belongingness to deviant peer group, and alcohol consumption was collected from 721 senior year high school students using components of alcohol consumption from Youth Risk Behavior by U.S. department of health and human services (2013) translated into bahasa Indonesia. The prevalence of alcohol consumption was approximately 20.8%. Results indicated that there were significantly more students (55.6%) who were involved in deviant group that used alcohol, compared to students who were not involved (36.2%) in deviant group ( $\chi^2 = 19.8, p < .01$ ). We also found out the amount of pocket money was significantly predicted the alcohol consumption behaviour. Higher pocket money would increase the probability of alcohol consumption.

In conclusion, parental monitoring is necessary regarding the amount of pocket money children should have, and also for teachers to monitor peer groups in school.

4. Lay Approach of Psychological Flexibility: Concept, Prototype, and Its Application in Multicultural Adaptation

**Yuanyuan Shi**, *Fudan University*

Being psychologically flexible is important, especially, under a globalized cultural milieu. Treating psychological flexibility as a form of multicultural competence, we conducted five studies to construct the lay concept of psychological flexibility (Study 1&2) and test the association between psychological flexibility and multicultural adaptation (Study 3-5). In Study 1, we first identified the components of psychological flexibility by prototype analysis among lay Chinese (N = 165) and American (N = 165).

In Study 2, we examined the convergent validity of the lay concept of psychological flexibility consisted with hypothesized structures via survey among Chinese (N = 172) and American participants (N = 165). Then, we examined the relationship between psychological flexibility and multicultural orientation in American and Chinese contexts (Study 3, N = 6245), and tested the influence of experimentally-manipulated psychological flexibility on foreign cultural accommodation (Study 4 N = 409; Study 5, N = 320). The results showed, higher flexibility was accompanied by higher cognitive flexibility, emotion reappraisal, resilience, and openness to experience, and lower need for cognition closure; besides, people with high psychological flexible turned out to have stronger multicultural orientation and better multicultural adaptations. Our research highlights the importance of psychological flexibility in multicultural situations and extends the understanding of the relationship between multicultural experience and well-being.

#### 5. Longitudinal Evidence of Acculturation: China's Rice and Wheat Movers

**Alexander English**, *Shanghai International Studies University*

**Thomas Talhelm**, *Chicago University*

Research from diverse cultures shows that human social behavior varies immensely across a broad range of domains. Efforts to explain behaviors have increasingly pointed to the importance within-culture variation such as modes of subsistence and unique differences in ecological features in the social environment. This study tested rice and wheat farming and how patterns of enculturation can occur during a recent migration to a new socio-cultural environment (e.g. a rice-to-wheat move or wheat-to-rice move). We longitudinally tested 1,186 newly arrived Han Chinese participants at fifteen sites and found evidence to support the rice theory. Rice-growing southern China was more holistic than the wheat-growing north. More importantly, findings revealed evidence of enculturation as thought style of rice and wheat border crossers became more similar to the host site at time 2. This research investigation supports growing evidence that individuals respond to particular ecological environment and adapt themselves to the receiving culture.

### Symposium 1-3-1

HSSB International Conference Hall

## Social Motives and Perceptions of Societal Change

**Chair: Emiko Kashima**

*La Trobe University*

#### 1. Core Social Motives and the Scale Development

**Emiko Kashima**

A new scale for measuring the core social motives comprising five dimensions was developed. After a pilot study, it was tested in seven countries, together with a host of belief items about past and future society, the future self, and personalities. Multi-group CFA supported the social motive scale's partial scalar invariance, suggesting that four sub-scales (excepting understanding motive) can be used to compare the levels of social

motives across cultural samples. Construct validity was demonstrated by the pattern of correlations found between social motives and personality variables including interdependent self, anxious attachment, need for structure, generalized trust, and self-esteem.

#### 2. Societal Change, Social Motive, and Beliefs about Future Personal Wellbeing

**Hongfei Du**

Can social motives be associated with perceived societal changes? We correlated core social motives with perceived societal volatility, which is the average of several items including increased movement of people from rural areas to big cities and increased human violence in the 20 years to come. Control Motive was associated with this score, consistently across seven countries ( $.15 < r < .35$ ). The more volatile the society is perceived to be the higher is the motive for control. We further found that control motive was positively associated with future personal wellbeing (e.g., more wealth, health, status, life satisfaction, new friends etc. than now). Students who believed their society would be more volatile in future expected better personal wellbeing, mediated by higher control motive, in five countries. The result suggests that control motive, shaped by the perception of societal changes, may in turn shape young adults' expectation of their future wellbeing.

#### 3. Predicting Societal Pessimism

**Danielle P. Ochoa**

Societal pessimism, or the belief that society is in decline, has been linked to populist radical right voting in European countries. Could social motives drive individuals to see the future in particular ways so that they can orient their behaviors towards meeting their social needs? We tested an expectation that social motives direct beliefs about future societal perceptions of warmth, competence, and morality, which in turn influence appraisals of the future. Results generally supported these expectations although the dimensions of motives and the culture of participants do matter. People with stronger control motives were more pessimistic about societal developments, which was mediated by expectations of more competent society, particularly in Macao and Malaysia. In contrast, people with stronger trust motives were more optimistic about future society, mediated by expectations about a warmer, more competent and moral society, depending on the country.

#### 4. Social Motives in Diverse Sociocultural Contexts in Malaysia

**Su Wan Gan**

Malaysia is a multicultural society that advocates social and spiritual values and cohesion. Young Malaysians, especially university students, play a crucial role in the pursuit of these societal goals. We presently used the framework of core social motives to explore the psychological underpinning of perceived societal changes in culturally diverse Malaysia. The data of 175 Malays from Peninsular Malaysia (West Malaysians), 75 Sabahans and Sarawakians from Sabah and Sarawak (East Malaysians), and 85 Chinese-Malaysians from the both regions were

analyzed. ANOVAs found that East and West Malaysians were higher in the levels of belonging, control and esteem motives compared to Chinese Malaysians. The result may reflect the felt vulnerability of Malaysian Chinese and the potential effects of authoritarian parenting by Chinese parents. Compared to the rest of the sample, male students in West Malaysia had lower, whereas female students in West Malaysia had higher, levels of trust motives. Perceived societal change was associated with higher control motives, and further with the expectation of better personal wellbeing in future, but only in the majority, West Malaysian group. Future research may investigate the effects of different sociocultural contexts in the development of core social motives.

### Symposium 1-3-2

HSSB 1st Conference Room

## Cultural Influences on Motivation and Learning: Asian Perspectives

**Chair: Ronnel King**

*The Education University of Hong Kong*

1. To Give Up or To Try Harder? The Trapping Effect of Negative Emotions on Persistence in Academic Failure in a Confucian-heritage Cultural Context

**Bih-Jen Fwu**, *National Taiwan University*

**Chih-Fen Wei**, *University of Taipei*

**Shun-Wen Chen**, *National Tsing Hua University*

**Hsiou-Huai Wang**, *National Taiwan University*

Previous research indicates that East Asian students in Confucian-heritage cultures (CHCs) such as China and Taiwan tend to persist after failure. It is natural for students who failed to experience various emotions, thus affecting their persistence. Zhang & Cross (2011) found that negative emotions were unrelated to subsequent effort-making, whereas mixed feelings (positive and negative) were positively correlated with persistence after failure for Chinese students. However, Fwu et al. (2018) found that negative emotions such as indebtedness to parents and self motivated students to work harder following academic failures for Taiwanese students. It seems that a clear picture of the underlying mechanism is needed. Pekrun and colleagues (2002) identified two types of negative academic emotions: "deactivating emotion" discourages individuals from trying again, whereas "activating emotion" motivates them to work harder. We argue that students in Confucian societies such as Taiwan may suffer from both negative deactivating (hopelessness) and activating (indebtedness) emotions following academic failures; consequently, they are trapped in a dilemma between giving up and trying harder. A sample of 636 Taiwanese 10th graders were assessed for negative affect and persistent behavior. Structural equation modeling was used to analyze the data. The results showed that, on the one hand, failing students suffered from hopelessness thus avoided making further effort. On the other hand, they experienced indebtedness to parents, triggering indebtedness to themselves, which further motivated subsequent effort-making. As such, they are trapped in a dilemma between giving up and trying harder. We hope this study could shed light on the underlying

mechanism for a dilemma that students in CHCs face after academic failure.

2. Predictive Effects of Taiwanese Parent's Effort Beliefs on Their Children's Effort Beliefs and Learning Engagements

**Shun-Wen Chen**, *National Tsing Hua University*

**Kuan-Hua Wang**, *National Tsing Hua University*

Previous studies indicated that East Asian students' beliefs and motivations of academic achievements are influenced by Confucian heritage cultures. East Asian students are usually expected by parents to make effort to achieve academic goals and tend to regard studying hard as their role obligation. In this study, we measured two kinds of effort beliefs emphasized in Confucian cultures: Obligation-oriented belief about effort (OBE, i.e., believing that effort-making is a student's role obligation) and improvement-oriented belief about effort (IBE, i.e., believing that effort can conquer the limitations of one's ability). The purpose of the study is to investigate the predictive effects of parents' effort beliefs on children's learning engagements with children's perceived effort beliefs of their parents and children's own effort beliefs as the mediators. We adopted the parent-child pairing method with questionnaires. Participants were 266 pairs of fifth and sixth grade Taiwanese students (135 males and 131 females) and their parents (66 fathers and 200 mothers). The results of structural equation model showed that (1) children's perceived effort beliefs of their parents' OBE mediate the effects of parents' OBE on children's own OBE; (2) children's perceived effort beliefs of their parents' IBE mediate the effects of parents' IBE on children's own IBE; (3) children's OBE are positively correlated with their learning engagements; (4) children's IBE are not correlated with their learning engagements.

3. The Relationships among Parents' and Children's Enjoyment and Learning Outcomes: Cross-cultural Differences in Emotional Contagion

**Cherry Frondoza, Ma. Jenina Nalipay, Ronnel B. King, and Yuyang Cai**, *The Education University of Hong Kong*

Parents who enjoy reading are more likely to have children who enjoy reading themselves (emotional contagion). However, the cross-cultural effects of this emotional contagion are not well-explored. The aim of the current study is to examine the associations among parental enjoyment, children's enjoyment, and achievement outcomes. The study was based on a secondary analysis of the OECD data on the Program for the International Student Assessment (PISA) for Hong Kong (n=4837) and New Zealand (n=4643). Students' enjoyment of reading significantly predicted reading score for both Hong Kong students and New Zealand students, with stronger effect with the latter group. More interestingly, parents' enjoyment of reading positively predicted students' enjoyment of reading for the New Zealand group. However, this relationship was non-significant for the Hong Kong group. Cross-cultural implications for emotional contagion are discussed.

#### 4. Family-oriented Goals and Achievement Goals as Drivers of Learning and Achievement: A Philippine Study

**Ronnel King**, *The Education University of Hong Kong*

Research on student motivation has mostly focused on the role of competence-linked achievement goals (e.g., mastery and performance goals) in driving engagement and achievement. In collectivist cultural contexts, however, family-oriented goals may be especially salient but it has not received sufficient attention in the literature. In this study, we used an etic-emic approach to examine students' goals paying attention to both achievement goals as well as family-oriented goals which may be of special relevance to the Philippine context where we conducted our study. The aim of this study was to examine how family-oriented goals were associated with student learning. Two inter-related studies were conducted among secondary school students in the Philippines. Study 1 (n=1007) was a qualitative study which aimed to assess the various types of goals that students pursued in school. Content analysis was used and the results indicated that most of the goals that students endorsed spontaneously pertained to the family and only a minority of these referred to the more commonly-researched mastery and performance goals. Study 2 (n=848) was a longitudinal study that aimed to examine the relationships among achievement goals, family-oriented goals, academic engagement, and achievement. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to examine the relationships among the variables. Results showed that family-oriented goals were positively associated with engagement and achievement and were negatively associated with disengagement. The effects associated with family-oriented goals were stronger than those associated with mastery and performance goals. This study highlights the importance of family-oriented goals and suggest the need to take into account culturally-relevant measures of motivation.

### Symposium 1-3-3

HSSB 2nd Conference Room

#### Religion and Collective Action: Its Outcomes and Association with Radicalism

**Chair: Susilo Wibisono**

*The University of Queensland*

1. How Religious Identity, Hope and Self-esteem Influence Participation a Religious Mass Gathering: An Preliminary Study about the Traslación

**Homer Yabut**, *De La Salle University*

**Winnifred R. Louis**, *University of Queensland*

**Whinda Yustisia**, *University of Indonesia*

We investigated the relative importance of religious identity, hope and self-esteem in understanding the participation of people in a religious mass gathering, the Traslación, among Catholic devotees in the Philippines. In line with previous research which highlights the important role of religious identity among devotees of religious mas gatherings, we predicted that religious identity influences participation of devotees in the Traslación—a religious mass gathering in the Philippines in honor of the Black Nazarene. Second, we predicted that, aside

from religious identity (which is considered as a social factor), person factors such as hope and self-esteem can also influence the participation of the devotees in the Traslación. A survey questionnaire was administered among devotees who participated in the Traslación (N = 329). In the initial model, hierarchical regression results indicate that religious identity was a predictor of participation in the gathering. However, in the second model where person factors were included aside from religious identity, hope and self-esteem were found to be better predictors of participation in the gathering. Further analysis highlights the importance of religious identity in predicting participation in the Traslación via the person factors of hope and self-esteem. The findings highlight the importance of religious identity, hope and self-esteem to understand the participation of people in religious mass gatherings. Implications and directions for future research are discussed.

2. A Multi-dimensional Viewpoint of Religious Extremism

**Susilo Wibisono**, *University of Queensland*

**Winnifred Louis**, *University of Queensland*

**Jolanda Jetten**, *University of Queensland*

We argue that the contemporary use of the term 'extreme' fails to capture the many different interpretations, beliefs, and attitudes in religions. To address this issue, we unpack the meaning of the term 'extreme' in religious contexts and answers the call by scholars to provide a more comprehensive framework that incorporates the many different dimensions that constitute religiosity. By focusing on the variety of different Islamic groups in Indonesia, we develop a model encompassing four dimensions of religion that distinguish moderates from radicals in theological, ritual, social, and political domains. Going beyond an analysis that equates Muslim extremism or radicalism with violence, we argue that Muslim identity (or indeed any religious identity) may be radical or extreme in some dimensions but moderate in others. We identify four dimensions along which religious extremism can be categorized: theological, ritual, social and political. We explored the empirical support for these dimensions in a sample of Indonesian Muslims (N=263; 73.9% female, 25.7% male, Mage = 19.3, SDage= 2.47). Confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to examine the dimensions of religious extremism. Moreover, convergent and discriminant analyses were applied to validate the dimensions based on external criteria, examining relationships with extremism, religious fundamentalism, religious identification, identity fusion, shared dysphoric experiences, support for violent collective action, resistance toward diversity, and psychological well-being. Results are discussed in relation to the theoretical and social importance of distinguishing among dimensions of radicalism vs moderation, with a focus on the unique patterns associated with theological, ritual, social, and political radicalism and a critique of single-factor models.

### 3. Social Context, Interpersonal Network, and Identity Dynamics: A social psychological case study of terrorist recidivism

**Muh. Abdul Hakim**, *Massey University*

**Regilia Dhestina Mujahidah**, *Universitas Sebelas Maret*

The existing literature on jihadist terrorism has extensively documented the importance of networks, yet the interpersonal element of the networks and how this is linked to the social identity dynamics of a mujahid have been scarcely explored. It is also still unclear how specific social contexts such as prison, neighbourhood/ community, and home may play a role in the link between interpersonal networks and social identity dynamics. Drawing insights from social identity perspective, our study examined the ideas about the links between social context, interpersonal networks, and identity dynamics of a mujahid based on a single case of terrorist recidivism. Our analyses showed how the transition across social contexts were closely related with the subject's opportunities and constraints for the participation in different interpersonal networks, which eventually influence the process of identity negotiation as a mujahid versus the alternative identities as a member of family and community. These results suggested the importance of grounding the dynamics of a mujahid's identity in local social contexts in order to assess the risks of their recidivism. The potential roles of social psychologists in the reintegration process of the released jihadists will be particularly highlighted in our presentation.

### 4. Evidence that Religious Minority Groups are More Likely to Support Equality in Social Issues But not in Economic Issues

**Joevarian Hudiayana**, *University of Indonesia*

**Mirra Noor Milla**, *University of Indonesia*

**Muhammad Abdan Shadiqi**, *University of Indonesia*

**Whinda Yustisia**, *University of Indonesia*

**Haykal Hafizul Arifin**, *University of Indonesia*

**Hamdi Muluk**, *University of Indonesia*

Previous findings assumed that minority groups are more committed to multiculturalism and thus are more likely to support equality. However, such commitment may not generalize to the context where minorities, rather than majorities justify that free market system is fair. Present research attempt to investigate whether minority individuals are more likely to endorse social but not economic equality and to explore whether free market ideology may act as mediator. We conducted four surveys (N = 564, N = 441, N = 1067, N = 417) with Indonesian samples. We found that minorities are more likely to think that society is unequal (Study 1). We also found that minorities are more likely to support social equality issues (Study 2, 3, and 4) but not economic equality issues (Study 3 and 4). Additionally, we found that free market ideology partially mediated the effect of religious group status toward economic equality support in the direction of our hypothesis (Study 4). Majority-minority distinction may thus serve as meaningful explanation for polarization in political stance.

## Intergroup Relationships: Identity Processes and Individuals' Understanding

**Chair: Kuan-Yi Lee**

### 1. Negotiating Political Goals through Identity (Re)Construction: The Case of the Mamasapano, Philippines (Mis)Encounter

**Marshaley Baquiano**, *University of the Philippines Visayas*

**Mendiola Teng-Calleja**, *Ateneo de Manila University*

**Cristina J. Montiel**, *Ateneo del Manila University*

On January 25, 2015, the Philippine National Police Special Action Force ran into a ferocious firefight with moro rebel troops and private armed groups in Mamasapano, Maguindanao, Philippines, which took the lives of 67 Filipinos. Five bodies of inquiry were created to probe into the incident- Philippine National Police Board of Inquiry, the Philippine Department of Justice Joint National Bureau of Investigation-National Prosecution Service Special Investigation Team, Moro Islamic Liberation Front Special Investigative Commission, International Monitoring Team Verification Mission, and Philippine Senate Mamasapano Truth Commission. This study explored how the social identities of the five investigating teams were constructed and reconstructed in their written discourse using the lens of Critical Discourse Analysis. It also unpacked the political goals that sculpt identity (re)construction and the strategies used to achieve them. The results showed fluidity of identity (re)construction in the Mamasapano reports. From their investigating body identity, the Philippine police and Moro rebels shifted back to their respective group identities; while the Philippine senate moved from being an investigating body to being a critic to being a defender of the police and the country. They employed constructive and destructive strategies and strategies of perpetuation and justification as they (re)construct their identities across their reports in order to strengthen their reputation as pursuer of peace and justice, reinforce the integrity of their respective social groups, discredit opponents, and enhance their credibility as protector of the country. Results showed that (re)constructed group identities vary depending on the context of the social actors and the group's political goals. It found support to claims that within discursive acts, including those done through writing, are underlying strategies that enable social groups to realize their goals. Implications on the Philippine peace process are discussed.

### 2. Effects of Intergroup Contact and Group Identity on Outgroup Prejudice of Undergraduates: Perceived Threats as Mediating Variables

**Kuan-Yi Lee**, *National Tsing Hua University*

**Shun-Wen Chen**, *National Tsing Hua University*

According to the Integrated threat theory, symbolic and realistic threats perceived by the host group members would mediate the effects of their intergroup contact and group identity on outgroup prejudice. Symbolic threat is the perception that the host group's culture (values, beliefs, and norms) could be



changed in undesirable ways by the arrival of outgroup members. Realistic threat is the perception that the host group members could compete for scarce resources with outgroup members. We argued that “opportunity threat” could also influence people’s outgroup prejudice. Opportunity threat is the perception that the chance of the host group members for promotion or getting valuable things could reduce because of the joining of outgroup members. The aim of the present study is to examine the mediating model of the three perceived threats. In 2016, National Tsing Hua University (NTHU) as the host group merged with National Hsinchu University of Education (NHCUE). After the merger, we investigated NTHU students’ intergroup contact, group identity, perceived threats, interaction intention and campus prejudice towards NHCUE students to test the model. The questionnaire research method was adopted and 214 NTHU undergraduates were recruited. Results of structural equation modeling showed that (1) symbolic threat mediated the effects of intergroup contact and group identity on campus prejudice, (2) realistic threat mediated the effect of intergroup contact on campus prejudice, and (3) opportunity threat mediated the effects of group identity on interaction intention.

### 3. The Influence of Fusion Identity and Emotion on the Extremely Pro-group Behavior in Different Threaten Context

**Lyu Hang**, *Yangzhou University*

**Zhong Nian**

**Sun Chien-Ru**

There were ambivalent conclusions in the study of the threat situation and personal behavior. Increasing effect and reducing effect were both found in different researches. It might be that those studies have not taken the comprehensive perspective with the context of threat, personality, emotion and behavior. This dissertation built a model which combined the threat, identity fusion, anger and extremely progroup behavior. And we built a moderation model with a mediated effect in 2 studies. Two studies (94 participants and 86 participants) used the reading priming procedure to indicate that in the intergroup threat situation, people with higher identity fusion didn’t reduce extremely progroup behavior, comparing with the no intergroup threat. But people with lower identity fusion significantly reduced their extremely progroup behavior in the threat situation, comparing with no threat situation. Identity fusion play a moderate role between the intergroup threat and the extremely progroup behavior and this moderation effect was mediated by anger. People with higher identity fusion would be aroused more anger and then they preferred more extremely behavior. Finally we suggested that might be there were some group feeling lead to more extremely progroup behavior in a high emotion arouse situation.

### 4. Monitoring Moral Virtue: When the Moral Transgressions of In-group Members are Judged More Severely

**Karim Bettache**, *Monash University*

**Takeshi Hamamura**

**Jourbyr Amrani-Idrissi**

**Ruben Jonathan George Amenyogbo**

**Chi-yue Chiu**

Literature indicates that people tend to judge the moral transgressions committed by out-group members more severely than those of in-group members. However, these transgressions often conflate a moral transgression with some form of intergroup harm. There is little research examining in-group versus out-group transgressions of harmless offenses, which violate moral standards that bind people together (binding foundations). As these moral standards center around group cohesiveness, a transgression committed by an in-group member may be judged more severely. The current research presented Dutch Muslims (Study 1), American Christians (Study2), and Indian Hindus (Study 3) with a set of fictitious stories depicting harmless and harmful moral transgressions. Consistent with our expectations, participants who strongly identified with their religious community judged harmless moral offenses committed by in-group members, relative to out-group members, more severely. In contrast, this effect was absent when participants judged harmful moral transgressions. We discuss the implications of these results.

## Paper Session 1-3-5

Activities Center Room B

### For Better School Life

**Chair: Yi-Kai Chen**

#### 1. Incremental Beliefs about Teaching Ability Predict Teaching Satisfaction through Positive Teacher Emotion

**Ma. Jenina N. Nalipay**, *Education University of Hong Kong*

**Imelu G. Mordeno**, *Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology*

**J-roel B. Semilla**, *Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology*

**Cherry E. Frondoza**, *Education University of Hong Kong*

**Ronnel B. King**, *Education University of Hong Kong*

Teaching satisfaction, a domain-specific subjective well-being that involves teachers’ integrated judgment of the work they do, play an important role in pre-service teachers’ decision to enter and remain in the teaching profession. Hence, it is important to investigate factors that affect pre-service teachers’ teaching satisfaction. In this study, we examined the indirect effect of implicit beliefs about teaching ability (i.e., incremental and entity beliefs) on teaching satisfaction through teacher emotions (i.e., enjoyment, anger, and anxiety) in a sample of Filipino pre-service teachers (N = 413). Appraisal theories of emotion posit emotions as adaptive responses reflective of one’s appraisal of experiences significant for one’s well-being. Considering that implicit beliefs consist of core assumptions from which an individual views the world, we propose that pre-service teachers’ implicit beliefs about teaching ability would predict their emotions. Moreover, broaden-and-build theory postulates that while negative emotions following one’s assessment of personal meaning narrow an individual’s momentary thought-action repertoire, positive emotions broaden it, which can build an individual’s enduring personal resources. Thus, we also propose that teacher emotions, specifically enjoyment, would, in turn, predict one’s teaching satisfaction. Results of structural

equation modeling provided support for a model of incremental beliefs about teaching ability predicting teaching satisfaction through teacher emotion of enjoyment. The findings of the study underscore the important role of implicit beliefs about the malleability of teaching ability and positive emotions toward the teaching experience in pre-service teachers' teaching satisfaction.

## 2. Conceptual Framework of Integrity: An explorative study on Lecturers of Universitas Brawijaya Malang, Indonesia

**Ika Widyarini**, *Universitas Brawijaya*

Integrity must be continuously taught and lecturers as role models for their students should hold virtues and values that ensure integrity in their conducts. Integrity is a commitment to positive values i.e. honesty, trust, fairness, respect, responsibility and courage. To encourage students to commit to such positive values, higher education educators are expected to be aware of the essential values of integrity. This study is an exploratory qualitative study attempting to build an understanding on the lecturers' concepts of integrity with an indigenous approach. An open ended survey will be conducted to a sample of 125 lecturers in Universitas Brawijaya Malang Indonesia. A group of lecturers from the sample will be recruited to assist the data analysis process, to ensure a data coding in accordance to their conception. The categories will be analyzed by descriptive statistics. The result of this research will reveal the perspective of lecturers on the psychological constructs of integrity, virtue and values involved in integrity, specific cases of academic integrity that concern them, how will they integrate integrity in teaching and research and how they think of integrity as a guidance in academic life. Theoretical and applied implementation of this research results will be discussed as a conceptual framework for further study of integrity.

## 3. Who Quits and Who Persists? Beliefs Count: The Underlying Psychological Mechanisms of Failures in a Confucian Culture Context

**Yi-Kai Chen**, *National Taiwan University*

**Tong-Rong Yang**, *National Taiwan University*

**Bih-Jen Fwu**, *National Taiwan University*

Previous research indicates that East Asian students in Confucian-heritage cultures (CHCs) such as Japan, China, and Taiwan tend to persist after failure. However, there is no denying the fact that some students quit after failure in CHCs. This study intends to investigate who quits and who persists. We argue that beliefs count. Students who believe in entity theory tend to give up whereas those who hold obligation beliefs tend to try harder following failure. A valid sample of 1,279 Taiwanese 8th graders was assessed for attribution, negative affect and persistent behavior after failure. Latent class analysis (LCA) was used to analyze the data. Results showed that, on the one hand, students with entity beliefs tended to attribute their failure to lack of ability, suffered from hopelessness and thus deactivate effort-making. On the other hand, students who hold obligation beliefs tended to attribute their failure to lack of effort, experienced indebtedness to parents and self, thus activating persistent behavior to achieve success. We hope this study could

shed light on the underlying mechanisms to differentiate those who quit and those who persist after failures. Theoretical and practical implications were further discussed.

## 4. Acculturative Stress and Psychological Distress among International Students in Singapore

**Divjyot Kaur**, *James Cook University*

**Chua Ru Yuan**, *James Cook University*

The impact of language proficiency, cultural distance, and perceived discrimination on acculturative stress and psychological distress was examined among 201 undergraduates in Singapore. Multiple regression was used to examine the relationships between the variables. English language proficiency and perceived discrimination were found to predict acculturative stress while perceived discrimination was a predictor for psychological distress. Cultural distance did not predict either acculturative stress or psychological distress. Different acculturation strategies were found to moderate the relationship between all predictors and acculturative stress while social support moderated the relationship between perceived discrimination and psychological distress. This study thus provides insight into factors that play an important role in creating high quality of learning environments for international students, and highlights the need for acceptance and understanding of different cultures as being beneficial for both host culture students as well as visiting international students.

### Paper Session 1-3-6

Activities Center Room C

## Personality, Values and Beliefs

**Chair: Hoi-Wing Chan**

### 1. The Relationships between Personality Traits of Chinese Undergraduate Entrepreneurs and Entrepreneurial Performance: Linear and Nonlinear

**Weiqi Mu**, *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences*

**Mingjie Zhou**, *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences*

Due to Chinese special geographical location and cultural background, the personality traits of Chinese people is different from that of other cultural groups. Meanwhile, in some researches the nonlinear relationships between personality traits and job performance have been found. To explore the linear and non-linear relationships between personality traits of Chinese undergraduate entrepreneurs, especially indigenous personality and subjective entrepreneurial performance, we investigated 214 undergraduate entrepreneurs from Sichuan, Hunan and Henan by using BFI-44 and interpersonal relatedness subscales of CPAI-2.

Inconsistent with previous researches, the results of hierarchical polynomial regression analysis showed that, agreeableness had a positive linear relationship with performance. It is also worth noting that many sub-facets of interpersonal relatedness such as renqing, face, harmony had a positive linear relationship with performance, which indicate that entrepreneurs need to pay more attention to building and maintaining good

interpersonal interaction in the relationship-oriented social environment of China.

Conscientiousness and face had a letter U curve relationship with performance. Entrepreneurs with high conscientiousness have higher motivation for entrepreneurship and can insist on entrepreneurship while those with low conscientiousness are more impulsive and can make decisions quickly. Focusing on face means entrepreneurs focus maintaining their image, which helps to leave a good impression on investors, while less attention to face means entrepreneurs don't give up because they care about face, which helps the enterprise survive. We conclude by discussing the implications of these findings for the success of Chinese college students' entrepreneurship.

## 2. Differences in Entrepreneurial Intention and Entrepreneurial Performance among Individuals with Different Personality Types—Person-centered Approach

**Fu-Gui Li**, *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences*

**Mingjie Zhou**, *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences*

Previous studies have explored the relationship between Big five personality and entrepreneurship in Western countries. However, due to China's unique collectivist culture, it is questionable whether Western results can be applied to China. In Chinese culture, interpersonal relationship (IR) contains many indigenous personality constructs, reflecting the behavior pattern and cultural connotation of how Chinese people "express themselves" in society. Besides, prior findings are mostly based on the method of variable-centered approach, which ignore the value of personality as a whole profile. Hence, the present study aimed at exploring the relationship between "Big Six" personality (Big Five plus IR) and entrepreneurship by applying person-centered methods in 26262 residents from 44 prefectural cities in China.

Person-oriented analyses revealed that the 26262 residents could be divided into three types (AIC=170100.58, BIC=170313.15, aBIC=170230.52, LMRLRT(p)<0.001, BLRT(p)<0.001): high-neuroticism group (36.6%), low-neuroticism group (12.3%) and moderate-level group (51.1%). Chi-square test showed that the number of entrepreneurs in the moderate-level group was the highest (p<0.001). This indicates that individuals with a medium degree of neuroticism, extroversion, openness, agreeableness, conscientiousness and IR have higher entrepreneurial intentions. In addition, Latent profile analysis revealed that the 1775 entrepreneurs could also be classified into three categories (AIC=11703.47, BIC=11845.99, aBIC=11763.39, LMRLRT(p)<0.001, BLRT(p)<0.001). The monthly income of the low-neuroticism group was significantly higher than that of the other two groups (p<0.001). In other words, entrepreneurs with lower values in neuroticism and higher in extroversion, openness, agreeableness, conscientiousness and IR have higher entrepreneurial performance.

In conclusion, our study is one of the first to apply person-centered methods to "Big Six" personality. Moreover, we found a positive correlation between agreeableness/IR and entrepreneurship, which means cultural specificity has a unique value in explaining the relationship between personality and entrepreneurship.

## 3. Interpretation of Schwartz Theory of Ten Basic Human Values in the Japanese Context

**Fumiko Kano Glückstad**, *Copenhagen Business School*

**Yusuke Takahashi**, *Kyoto University*

The Schwartz Theory of Ten Basic Human Values (Schwartz, 1992; 2012) is frequently applied to the typological analysis to investigate the heterogeneity of populations (Magun et al., 2016; Glückstad et al., 2017). This study investigated how patterns of Schwartz value priorities are related with Japanese people's awareness to global consumerism and with their ethnic identity. The study analysed data from 1,000 Japanese participants responded to an online questionnaire consisting of 21 Portrait Value Question (PVQ) items (6-point scale) and four and three items (7-point scale) respectively addressing the Japanese Ethnic Identity (JEID) and the Global Consumer Culture (GCC) (Cleveland et al, 2015), and their frequency of international travel was measured on a 7-point scale. The dataset was analysed by an innovative method combining a Stochastic Block Model (SBM) widely used in the Social Network Analysis (Wasserman & Anderson 1987; White et al., 1976) with the fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fsQCA) (Thiem & Dusa 2013; Ragin, 2006). The SBM exposed complex structures of the dataset by partitioning respondents into several segments that best explain patterns of their value priorities shared among members of the respective segments. These segments were used as cases in the fsQCA to exploratively analyse relations between JEID/GCC and frequency of international travel as well as relations between Schwartz value priorities and JEID/GCC/international travel frequencies, respectively. The results showed that members of segments with higher Self-Expansion value and with higher GCC tend to travel frequently. The noteworthy finding is that the employed method enabled to identify specific segments whose members were severely affected by the response bias. By isolating these segments, the reversed correlation between JEID and travel frequency was observed. Power, Achievement and Stimulation values are the key factors for higher travel frequency and GCC, while ethnic identity was highly linked to Self-Transcendence values and Conservaton values.

## 4. Chinese Adolescents with Higher Class Identify are More General Just World Belief and Less Unethical Behavior

**Jing Lin**, *Beijing Normal University*

This study aims to investigate the relationship between class identity and unethical decision making among Chinese adolescents (N = 1243), and to examine the mediating role of just world belief (BJW) in this relationship. The structural equation model's results showed that class identity was negatively associated with personal belief in a just world, while class identify was positively associated with general belief in a just world, and also that just world belief mediated the negative relationship between class identify and unethical decision making. This study sheds light on how class identity is associated with positive outcomes among Chinese adolescents and highlights the mediating role of BJW as an underlying mechanism between class identity and unethical decision making. Future studies are

needed to further discover the role of culture values in the association between class identity and unethical decision making.

5. Do My Assumptions about the World Matter? The Effects of Social Axioms on Environmental Beliefs, Efficacy, and Engagement

**Hoi-Wing Chan**, *The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*

**Kim-Pong Tam**, *The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*

Some people believe that nature is fragile, while others believe that nature is resilient and can restore by itself. Some people believe in the happening of climate change, while others regard climate change as a “hoax.” Why do people respond to environmental issues differently? In this research, we propose that such individual differences are attributable to social axioms—a set of generalized, context-free, and pancultural beliefs that embody people’s assumptions and expectations about how the social world functions. There are five social axioms: Social cynicism, reward for application, social complexity, fate control, and religiosity. We contend that these axioms serve as a lens for people to interpret environmental issues and guide them to expect whether they can tackle environmental problems through personal and collective effort or not. We hypothesize that social axioms are related to people’s environmental beliefs (preservation versus utilization, climate change beliefs), perceived self-efficacy, and perceived collective efficacy, which in turn influence their intention to engage in pro-environmental behaviors. We found supportive evidence to this hypothesis in two studies: Participants with a stronger belief in social cynicism and fate control reported a less pro-environmental orientation (e.g., stronger support for utilization, weaker perceived self-efficacy and collective efficacy), whereas participants with a stronger belief in social complexity and reward for application reported a more pro-environmental orientation (e.g., stronger support for preservation, stronger perceived self-efficacy and collective efficacy). These findings support the use of the concept of social axioms as a novel framework for understanding how people process environment-related information and events. Further, as social axioms can be seen as antecedents of people’s environment-related beliefs, they may represent a unifying framework to organize past findings regarding individual differences in environmentalism.

### Paper Session 1-3-7

Activities Center Room D

## Eastern Mindfulness, Meditation, and Well-being

Chair: Sandeep Kumar

1. Happiness in India: a Review of the Literature

**Narsingh Kumar**, *Central University of South Bihar*

**Smriti Kumari**, *Central University of South Bihar*

The objective of this study was twofold: First, to summarise and review the happiness studies (scientific and empirical) in India, and second, to conclude the findings from these studies to explore happiness interventions.

Substantial published articles on happiness in Indian context were systematically identified and evaluated. These studies were reviewed and analysed on the variables, constructs, methodology, sample, and their findings. Both national and international scientific published works on happiness in Indian context were selected for review.

It was surprising to note that despite a fast growing economy and increasing per capita income, India ranked a low 133rd among 156 countries in happiness ranking in the World Happiness Report 2018 (UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2018).

India is a unique culture in case of happiness studies because of its rapid economic growth, large population and its ethnic, religious and linguistic diversity (Diener, Tay, Diner; 2012). The results indicated that studies on happiness in India may be largely classified into different categories. Some attempted to identify and compare the economic and social factors of happiness; others investigated cultural and contextual differences in happiness and few others studied happiness and wellbeing from the perspective of Indian tradition such as ‘an Indian conception of well-being’ by Kiran Kumar (2002). Recently some state governments in India (Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh) have recognized the importance of happiness and wellbeing and placed it in their policy making. It is concluded that people in India may be happier in future as Government policies are intended to increase infrastructure and jobs (Diener, Tay, Diner; 2012). By summarizing the outcomes of the happiness studies in India, interventions to promote happiness are discussed.

2. Daily Experience and Psychological Well-Being of Older People in Vietnam

**Hong An Nguyen**, *Hoa Sen University*

**Veronica Hopner**, *Massey University*

**Paul Merrick**, *Massey University*

Very few studies have explored the well-being of Vietnam’s ageing population despite its rapid increase. The primary objectives of the study were to explore how Vietnamese older people define psychological well-being and to identify factors related to their well-being through their daily experience. Data were derived from semi-structured interviews with 10 older people living in urban areas and of good health. Thematic analysis with a phenomenological framework was used to achieve a comprehensive perspective of older people’s lived experience. The results revealed three main themes: a mindful state of being, the value of self, and interdependence. Participants saw well-being as understanding and accepting of their current condition, having a sense of autonomy and purpose in life, and being connected with family and other social relationships. The study suggested an integrated view of well-being in Vietnamese older people. Furthermore, it is argued that the definition of well-being is influenced by the country’s collectivistic tradition as well as the individualistic perspectives introduced to the country throughout history. More studies in this area will help to guide ways of effectively dealing with the issues emerging with the rise of the country’s ageing population.

### 3. The Effect of Mindfulness and Tactile Exposure to Food on Tastiness

Li-Yu Chen, *National Taiwan University*

Jen-Ho Chang, *Academia Sinica*

Previous studies have demonstrated that touching the food increase the intention to consume that food more, however, the underlying mechanism has not been clearly examined. Therefore, the current study recruited one hundred and forty participants and then randomly assigned them into three groups: (1) touch the food, (2) purely watch the food, and (3) taste the food directly without manipulations. The results showed that after controlling for each participant's hunger state, participants in the touch condition report more tastiness than the other two groups. In addition, this "touch effect" can be moderated by trait mindfulness, in which people with higher mindfulness report more tastiness than the other two groups. Further analysis revealed that the positive emotion mediated the relationship between trait mindfulness and tastiness in touching food condition. In sum, our study extends the past findings of touch effect of food consumption by revealing the roles of trait mindfulness and positive emotion.

### 4. Occupational Stress and Mental Health: Role of Mindfulness

Sandeep Kumar, *Banaras Hindu University*

Saumya Chandra, *Banaras Hindu University*

India is a fast growing economy and the burden of this is felt by the people working in the financial sector, especially banking employees. The significant changes witnessed by the banking industry recently have led to upheavals in the existing system of banking. There is the additional challenge of dealing with a bad loan crisis. Consequently, the people engaged in the banking sector are facing heavy demands placed upon them leading to an increased level of occupational stress. This in turn has caused adverse effects on their mental health. Since banking industry is the very backbone of a flourishing economy, this issue has captured the attention of many researchers. In the present study, the goal was to explore the role of mindfulness in the relationship between occupational stress and mental health of bank employees working in the Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh, India. Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS) (Brown & Ryan, 2003), Occupational Stress Index (Srivastava & Singh, 1986) and Goldberg's General Health Questionnaire (GHQ 28) (1978) were used to collect the data from 70 employees working in different banks operating in the Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh, India. The correlation design was used in the present study and mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient and regression analyses were used to analyze the data. Mindfulness was found to be positively and significantly associated with mental health of bank employees while it was found to be negatively and significantly correlated with occupational stress. Mindfulness appeared to be a mitigating factor, helping bank employees better deal with challenges of the job and the resulting stress. A self-aware and mindful frame of mind helped the employees more effectively manage stress and caused a positive impact on their mental health. The implications of the findings of this study for bank employees are explained.

## Societal Psychology in Action, from the Local to the Regional and Global

Chair: James Liu

*Massey University*

### 1. Understanding Pro-environmental Intentions by Integrating Insights from Social Mobility, Cosmopolitanism, and Social Dominance

Angela K.Y. Leung and Brandon Koh, *Singapore Management University*

Extant research has contributed knowledge to the directional relationship between an individual factor or a set of related individual factors (e.g., the Big Five personality traits) and pro-environmental behaviors (PEB). To offer an integrative account bridging individuals' socio-cultural orientations with pro-environmentalism, the current research tested the mediating and moderating relationships among pro-environmental intentions and three person-level factors, namely (i) perceived social mobility, (ii) cosmopolitan orientation, and (iii) social dominance orientation (SDO). This theoretical integration bridges the study of PEB with different facets of individuals' socio-cultural orientations pertaining to the societal structure (social mobility), cultural openness and respect (cosmopolitan orientation), and group-based hierarchy and inequality (SDO). With a Singaporean college student sample (N = 220), we found support for the hypothesized second-stage moderation model that perceived social mobility positively predicts cosmopolitan orientation, and in turn cosmopolitan orientation is moderated by SDO to positively predict pro-environmental intentions. Specifically, lower levels of SDO strengthen the pro-environmental advantages of endorsing higher levels of cosmopolitan orientation. These findings add novel knowledge to the environmental psychology literature by advancing an integrative approach that demonstrates how the interplay of people's perceptions about the social, cultural, and group standing impacts their likelihood to engage in pro-environmental actions. I will discuss the implications that an egalitarian worldview toward other cultures, social groups, and human-nature relations might be key to addressing the global challenge of climate change.

### 2. Why Does the Structure of Trust Vary Across Cultures? Influences of Institutional Power and Culture on the Factor Structure of the Global Trust Inventory (GTI) in Western Democracies and in East Asia

James H. Liu and Robert Jiqi Zhang, *Massey University*

The Global Trust Inventory (GTI), assessing trust in others ranging from close interpersonal relationships to relationships with government and financial institutions as a whole, was administered to representative online samples in 11 democratic states (N=11,917 from Europe, the Americas, and New Zealand). A 7-factor solution emerged, where representative government (i.e. elected officials) appeared in a separate factor from governmental implementing bodies (e.g. the judiciary) and security

(e.g. military and police). The 7 factor structure was not replicated in East Asia (China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan). Instead, two unique structures of trust were identified. China had a top-down structure of trust (the China model), in which trust was hierarchically separated between a comprehensive central government factor and lower-level implementing bodies (e.g. local government). The other 3 democratic East Asian societies shared a hybrid structure of trust (the Democratic East Asian model) somewhere in between the China model and the Western model. A cross-cultural comparison was made on the proportions of trust profiles generated by latent profile analysis. In East Asia, China had the largest proportion of people with a high propensity to trust (slightly higher than those in wealthy & developed Western societies), followed by Japan and South Korea. Taiwan was the least trusting society in East Asia, slightly lower in high trusters than in Latin America. The implications of the structure of trust and this alternative approach to conducting cross-cultural comparisons are discussed.

3. Institutions that Bridge Narrative Divides: The 1987 Philippine Constitution and the Philippine Peace Processes  
**Dennis Quilala**, *University of the Philippines- Diliman / University of Canterbury*

Muslim Filipino liberation fronts have articulated the ongoing colonization of their people since the 15th Century. This narrative has been used in order to justify the violent conflict waged by the Moro National Liberation Front and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front against the Philippine government. However, this narrative should be re-imagined in its proper context. The liberation fronts were founded during the authoritarian regime of Ferdinand Marcos. It is interesting to note that their narrative has not changed, despite the post-authoritarian period marked by the 1987 Philippine Constitution. I argue that the 1987 Philippine Constitution is more inclusive and it may be beneficial to peace processes for Filipinos to be able to articulate this. It is unfortunate, however, that studies show that 75% of Filipinos know little or nothing about their constitution. Institutions shape human behaviour. The laws crafted after the signing of the peace agreements between the government and the two Muslim liberation fronts were seen as solutions to the conflict in Mindanao. There is a sense that ordinary people see these laws are “breakthroughs”, a product of peace processes done outside of the constitutional framework. In fact, actors in the peace processes and the laws they made were limited by the constitution. In the end, the parties accepted the laws that were products of the peace processes done within the limits of the constitution. The constitution of 1987 from the beginning has been inclusive, has recognized cultural differences, and respected minorities in the Philippines. It should be better articulated as a bridge between group narratives in Mindanao.

4. Measuring the Feeling of Distant Intimacy with Politicians Across Countries: Development, Construct Validity, and Replicability of the Parasocial Relationship with a Political Figure (PSR-P) Scale  
**Moh. Abdul Hakim**

Parasocial theory views ordinary people’s emotional bonding

with political figures as a form of parasocial relationship. As existing measures of parasocial relationship have been criticised conceptually and psychometrically, we developed a new scale of parasocial relationship with a political figure (PSR-P). Construct validity, factor replicability and measurement invariance were assessed, based on samples from diverse countries (Indonesia, New Zealand, and the USA) with different political systems. In three studies using a panel of experts (N = 20; Study 1), a convenience sample of adults (N = 212; Study 2), and representative and cross-country samples (N = 897; Study 3), we found that the four-item PSR-R scale provided satisfactory construct validity (i.e. convergent, discriminant, and predictive validity), replicable factor structure with measurement invariance, and predictable results based on socio-political context. The PSR-P scale can be used to advance measurement and applications of parasocial theory in the field of social and political psychology.

**Symposium 1-4-2**  
**HSSB 1st Conference Room**  
**International Association of Language and Social Psychology Symposium**

**Chair: Liz Jones**  
*Griffith University*

1. The Doctor’s Dilemma: Patient Preferences for How Their Doctor Communicates  
**Liz Jones**

Effective communication between doctors and patients is important for patient satisfaction and patient outcomes. We need to understand from the perspective of patients what they regard as effective communication. Using communication accommodation theory (CAT), we examined patient preferences for 3 different CAT strategies (emotional expression, discourse management and interpersonal control). 431 participants completed an online survey, where they were randomly assigned to either a vignette where the participant had a stigmatised or a non-stigmatised illness. Each participant rated, both quantitatively and qualitatively, 3 vignettes of a hypothetical interaction they had with the doctor, which varied which communication strategy the doctor was using. No one strategy was preferred, with qualitative responses revealing both interpersonal and intergroup reasons why participants rated different strategies more favourably. The findings demonstrate the communicative challenge for doctors of meeting different patient expectations.

2. Addressing Patient Aggression and Violence in a Hospital Setting: Developing Competent Accommodation among Health Professionals  
**Rachyl Pines**

Violence and aggression against staff in hospitals has long been a global and largely underreported, yet common concern, for those who work there (Lavoie, Carter, Danzl, & Berg, 1988). Despite previous research focusing on strategies of violence management, very little research – and none in the intergroup communication literature- has gone beyond describing the nature

of the problem. Strategies for violence prevention previously identified in the literature that are apparent in communication focus (e.g., not including seclusion, restraints, or antipsychotic drug administration) have been interpersonal skills-focused and, by themselves, appear inadequate. Previous research has lacked a theoretical basis (Johnson & Hauser, 2001). This study (under IRB review, data to be collected in May) will address these limitations by delivering a communication competence training, framed by Communication Accommodation Theory: CAT, on strategies for interactions between aggressive patients and healthcare staff. Participants will be invited to volunteer and take the training. Data will be collected post-training at a small private hospital in California, USA. The training will last approximately one hour, and will include a role-play with an aggressive patient in their normal job function. This will be followed by a 20-minute mini-lecture about CAT strategies and how to use them in this context, followed by a second role-play to assess the development of their new skills. Adopting CAT will help to frame previously known de-escalation skill strategies to make them more accessible across hospitals and research studies. Of special importance will be a focus on testing how training can prevent violence and change attitudes and organizational norms favorably in ways associated with higher accommodation. If staff can better prevent violence, they should benefit in that their job can be a safer and more satisfying place (Petit, 2005). If this is achieved, then patients will likewise benefit from better care.

### 3. Lung Cancer Stigma and Moralisation of Smoking Stefano Occhipinti

Recent work by Occhipinti and colleagues (2017) suggests that a novel factor associated with stigmatisation of lung cancer patients is the moralisation of smoking. This was examined in 2 further studies. The results of Study 1 (N = 343) showed that when asked to rate a prototypical lung cancer patient, for both smoking and non-smoking participants moralisation of smoking was associated with increased negative moral emotions (e.g., disgust, contempt, anger) and denial of positive cancer stereotype attributes (i.e., 'grit'). These effects were not observed when rating a prototypical bowel cancer patient. However, many participants were uncomfortable with the task of rating prototypical cancer patients. In Study 2 (N = 258), vignettes described a person with cancer and lung and bowel versions were created by adding sentences consistent with each cancer, respectively. Higher levels of moralisation of smoking were again associated with higher levels of negative moral emotions towards the lung cancer patient (no gender effect), but only for participants who were never smokers. These results underline a contradictory aspect of lung cancer stigma whereby patients report strongly stigmatising communication received based on smoking perceptions, while perceivers report discomfort with overt stigmatisation even as covert measures suggest subtle stigmatisation.

#### Symposium 1-4-3

HSSB 2nd Conference Room

### Identity, Cultural Identity and "Ibasho" in Multicultural Environments

#### Chair: Kazuyo Suzuki

Saitma Gakuen University

#### 1. Cultural Identity Formation and "Ibasho" of second-generation Japanese-Indonesian in Indonesia

##### Kazuyo Suzuki

This study aims to clarify the relationship between "Ibasho" (one's place where one feels secure, comfortable and accepted) and identity as well as how "Ibasho" influences (cultural) identity. It is part of a longitudinal study started in 1991. The participants are about 20 second-generation Japanese-Indonesian young people (one of their parents being Japanese, another being Indonesian) living in Indonesia (Bali). The Cultural Anthropological-Clinical Psychological Approach [CACPA] (Suzuki & Fujiwara, 1992; Suzuki, 2002, 2008) is employed between 1991 and 2018. The characteristics of CACPA are longitudinal fieldwork, respect for rapport & support, long-term/frequently repeated interviews & participant observations, and macro & micro viewpoint. We carry out repeated interviews mainly and use the qualitative analysis. The results show that the second-generation of Japanese-Indonesian with dual heritage acquired more or less both Japanese and host (Indonesian) cultures, forming bicultural identity ("identity as intercultural children with Japanese ancestry") and "Ibasho" plays an important role for cultural identity formation. Furthermore, it is suggested that the relationship among identity, cultural identity, "Ibasho," and mental health.

#### 2. Creating "Ibasho" for Multicultural Youth and Young Adults in Japan: An Attempt of Psycho-Educational Workshops

##### Yurika Tsuda

Japan is becoming more and more diverse in terms of cultural and racial backgrounds. According to a government survey, 10% of young adults in 20s living in Tokyo are non-Japanese. However, there is a lack of psycho-educational workshops on identity and life/career building. Stigma, discrimination and social barrier still exist and are expressed through media (e.g. Naomi Sakamoto, a Tahitian-Japanese tennis player and the champion of women's tennis). An advocacy group for multicultural youth and young adults in Tokyo was first built in 2016 by community leaders and researchers. The group aimed for an open gathering/network. Meetings and group activities were held face-to-face once in a 2 month, and the information was simultaneously shared in social networking service (SNS). Today, around 450 members belong to the group. They are different in age, gender, nationality, and social status, but have some kind of similar experiences. The group has had workshops 3 times in Tokyo in order to bring the members closer to each other and connect them with the organizations and professionals that provide psycho-educational support. The workshops were attempts of building "Ibasho" for the young with multicultural background. The purpose of this presentation is to analyze psychological changes of the members through the workshops and to clarify how they create their psychological spaces or "Ibasho." The participants are a part of group members. Participant observa-

tions, group discussions and interviews are employed. The results suggest that the workshops were useful to create “Ibasha,” especially for those who feel difficult to make use of their multicultural background.

### 3. Meanings of “Ibasha” and “Identity” for International Students of Graduate Programs of Japan

**Michiko Ishibashi**

The Japanese term, “Ibasha” (existential place) with its various meanings, renders positive impacts on individuals in psychological functions. “Ibasha” also serves as a space for individuals to connect themselves with others. Having “Ibasha” can be considered as an element of identity development (Sugimoto & Shoji, 2006). “Ibasha” can also play an important role for international students in Japan. They often meet emotional and physical challenges during the acculturation to a host country. Those difficulties give them the feelings of “isolations” and “loneliness”. This study introduces “Ibasha” for international students in the rural area of Japan. The participants are enrolled in the graduate programs and interviewed in connection with their cultural identities, “Ibasha,” coping methods to overcome “isolations” and “loneliness” and so on. The results have revealed that the meanings of “Ibasha” and (cultural) identity for international students differ depending on their cultural backgrounds.

### 4. How Do Ethnic and Ego Identities Change in a Cross-Cultural Situation? A Longitudinal Study of Japanese Adolescents and Adults

**Akiko Uematsu**

According to the theory of identity, “ego identity” and “group identity” are complementary constructs. In relation to group identity, previous studies on minority adolescents revealed that ethnic identity could be one of the important aspect of “group identity” in specific multicultural situations. A pre- and post-survey about Japanese students residing overseas showed that their ethnic identity, as group identity, was more salient in another country than it was in Japan. This result would suggest that they develop new aspects of identity in their minds, in other words, their “Ibasha.” The present study compared ethnic and ego identity in Japanese adolescents and adults in a cross-cultural situation, using adolescents living in Japan as the control group. Participants: (a) 30 Japanese students studying in USA (11 male, 19 female), (b) 43 Japanese adults working in USA (20 male, 23 female; mean age=33.9 years), and (c) 109 students living in Japan (61 male, 48 female; they had never stayed abroad for more than 3 months.) Measures: (a) The Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure, comprising 2 subscales (“exploration to clarify one’s ethnicity” and “affirmation and belonging to one’s ethnic group”) was used. (b) The Multidimensional Ego Identity Scale comprising 4 subscales was used. However, only the total score was used in the analysis. (c) Scale of mental and physical health and academic achievement. Results: No significant longitudinal changes were observed in the ethnic identity of adolescents. However, a change was observed in their ego identity. In adults, no significant changes were observed in both identities. Results of a correlation analysis were

also reported.

## Paper Session 1-4-4

HSSB Computer Room

### To Learn Better: Individual Difference and Environmental Factors

**Chair: Jesus Alfonso Datu**

#### 1. Why Learning Environment Matters? An Analysis on How the Learning Environment Influences the Academic Motivation, Learning Strategies and Engagement of College Students **Ryan Francis Cayubit, University of Santo Tomas**

The current work focused on how the learning environment of college students influenced their academic motivation, choice of learning strategies and level of engagement inside the classroom. The study is an important undertaking in educational psychology because these variables are known to contribute to student achievement and success. Using a cross-sectional predictive design, a total of 1002 college students participated in the research by answering four standardized scales (college and university classroom environment inventory, academic motivation scale, motivated strategies for learning questionnaire and student course engagement questionnaire). Result shows their learning environment positively influencing academic motivation [ $F(7,1061) = 15.046, \Delta R^2 = .084, p < .05$ ], [ $F(7,1061) = 19.408, \Delta R^2 = .108, p < .05$ ]; the choice of learning strategies [ $F(7,1061) = 10.761, \Delta R^2 = .060, p < .05$ ], [ $F(7,1061) = 19.710, \Delta R^2 = .109, p < .05$ ] and the level of student engagement [ $F(7,1061) = 27.324, \Delta R^2 = .147, p < .05$ ] of college students.

#### 2. The Successful Life of Kind Students: Kindness Predicts Subsequent Academic Engagement and Achievement Among Filipino High School Students

**Jesus Alfonso Datu, The Education University of Hong Kong**

Existing studies have shown that kindness is linked to a wide range of well-being and positive psychological outcomes. Yet, limited research has been conducted that examined the relationship of kindness to academic outcomes. The present research contributes to the extant kindness literature through exploring the association of kindness with academic engagement and achievement among Filipino secondary school students via a longitudinal design. Data were collected using self-reported measure of kindness, teacher-reported engagement scale, and objective records of academic achievement in Science, Math, and English. Results showed that Time1 kindness positively predicted Time2 achievement in English, Math, and Science even after controlling for the participants’ age and gender. Furthermore, multiple mediation analyses demonstrated that Time2 teacher-reported academic engagement mediated the link of Time1 kindness to Time2 achievement scores. Findings indicate that students’ overall academic engagement can serve as a psychological mechanism underpinning the association of dispositional kindness with subsequent academic performance.



### 3. The Moderating Effect of Team Cohesion in the Relationship between Grit and Athlete Performance

**Debora Purba**, *Universitas Indonesia*  
**Kelly Adelina**

Previous findings showed inconsistent results regarding the relationship between grit and athlete performance. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the relationship, and to examine the role of team cohesion as a moderator in the relationship between grit and athlete performance. We draw on Cognitive-Affective System of Personality Theory as the framework theory (Mischel & Soda, 1995). Data were collected among 265 student athletes (futsal, basketball, and soccer) undergoing competition events in Jakarta and Bandung, Indonesia, across 34 teams and 34 coaches. We used paper and pencil survey consisted of The Grit Scale and Group Environment Questionnaire directed at athletes, and athlete performance evaluation by their coach. We analyzed the data using template 1 for moderating analysis on Hayes' PROCESS macro on SPSS program. Findings showed that there was no significant relationship between grit and athlete performance. Contrary to our expectation, results showed that there was a negative moderating effect of team cohesion on grit-athlete performance relationship, in which the relationship between grit and athlete performance was positive when team cohesion was weaker than when the team cohesion was stronger. Theoretical and practical implications were further discussed.

### 4. Educational Applications of Cross-cultural Psychology on the Grounds of the Global MINDS European Master in Psychology of Global Mobility, Inclusion and Diversity in Society

**Karolina Mazurowska**, *SWPS University*  
**Christin-Melanie Vauclair**, *University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL)*

In recent years, internationalization has become one of the main goals of many higher education institutions. An important part of such an internationalization strategy is the recruitment of international students. As such, culturally diverse classrooms are becoming increasingly more common and a key question is how social and cultural psychology can inform these educational endeavours. By drawing on the respective literature, and our own experience as coordinators of the Global-MINDS – international master program focusing on insights from Social and Cultural Psychology, we discuss strategies to make the most of culturally diverse classrooms as well as possible solutions to deal adequately with its inherent challenges. We look at different implications when dealing with students from different cultures including new teaching opportunities that arise from intercultural contact, culture-specific teaching and learning styles and in-class group dynamics. The first part of the presentation by Vauclair presents a relatively new master program in which experiential intercultural learning is an integral part of it. Next, Mazurowska raises the question whether there are adequate teaching methods that suit international students with varying learning styles. The last part reports on the outcomes of intercultural adaptation trainings in regard to students' personal development and cultural integration.

## Paper Session 1-4-5

Activities Center Room B

### Goal and Emotion Regulation in Interpersonal Context

**Chair: Yu Niiya**

#### 1. Materialistic Values, Self-image Goals, and Loneliness in Adolescents: Cross-lagged Panel and Growth Curve Analyses **Boby Ho-Hong Ching**, *University of Macau*

This longitudinal study examined whether and how materialistic values contributed to adolescents' social well-being. Two hundred and thirty four Chinese adolescents from two high schools in Hong Kong (113 boys; mean age = 15.57 years) completed self-reported questionnaires including materialism, life goal types (self-image and compassionate goals) and perceived loneliness. The relative distribution of the socioeconomic status of the participants were similar to that of the overall Hong Kong population according to the most recent census. All measures were confirmed to demonstrate internal consistency with Cronbach's alphas and structural validity with confirmatory factor analyses. We used cross-lagged panel and growth curve analyses with a three-wave longitudinal design (across 2 years) that provide stronger evidence for temporal relations of variables, which was rarely employed in previous studies. Growth curve analyses showed that (a) the intercepts for materialism, self-image goals, and loneliness were positively correlated, suggesting that adolescents with high levels of materialism also tended to have high levels of self-image goals and loneliness; (b) the slopes for materialism, self-image goals, and loneliness were also positively correlated, suggesting that an increased level of materialism was associated with increased levels in both self-image goals and loneliness. Our cross-lagged panel model indicated that (a) earlier levels of materialism positively predicted loneliness through its association with self-image goals over time; (b) earlier levels of loneliness also positively predicted materialism over time. The panel analyses suggest that self-image goals mediated the connection between materialism and loneliness, whereas the relation between materialism and loneliness is bidirectional.

#### 2. A Compassionate Nail Sticks Out Despite the Fear of Getting Hammered Down

**Yu Niiya**, *Hosei University*  
**Tao Jiang**, *Ohio State University*  
**Syamil Yakin**, *Ohio State University*

Expressing dissent can be beneficial to one's group, as it prevents extreme and premature decisions (e.g., Smith, Tindale, & Dugoni, 1996), encourages a more thorough sampling of information (e.g., Postmes, Spears, & Cihangir, 2001), and increases creative and divergent thinking (e.g., De Dreu, 2002). However, expression of dissent can be difficult because it may invite criticism, embarrassment, or rejection. Two studies tested whether compassionate goals (i.e., focusing and attending to other people's needs to support their well-being) predict

greater dissent by orienting people to see collective over personal merits. We expected that self-image goals (i.e., the goals to appear likable or competent to satisfy one's own needs for acceptance or recognition) would not predict dissent because they would orient people to see personal merits but not collective merits. In Study 1, 240 American undergraduates rated their compassionate and self-image goals, and following the procedure of Packer and Chasteen (2010; Study 3), expressed their opinion about plagiarism in an online chat room ostensibly with three other undergraduates who indicated that plagiarism was permissible. Compassionate goals predicted greater and clearer expression of dissent through increased collectively oriented motives. In contrast, competent and likable self-image goals predicted a greater intention to express dissent through increased personally oriented motives, but the latter did not predict actual expression of dissent. In Study 2, 378 American and 354 Japanese adults reported their interpersonal goals and the frequency of expressed dissent toward their ingroup in an online survey. For both Americans and Japanese, only compassionate goals predicted more frequent and clearer expression of dissent through collectively oriented motives. These results suggest that boosting compassionate goals could help people see how dissent can benefit the group and encourage them to confront others, not only in an individualistic culture but also in a collectivistic culture.

### 3. Psychological Stress of Alienation from Others' Task Performances

**Norihiro Kroishi**, *International Christian University*  
**Yoriko Sano**

Experimental questionnaire survey was conducted to examine the psychological stress reactions to the relative task performance. One-hundred and fourteen university students (61 females and 52 males, aged 20.5) in Japan cooperated on this study. Imaginary scenarios were designed experimentally to represent higher, middle, and lower performances compared with the surrounding companions. Each participant read one of the three scenarios, and then estimate and rate his/her psychological stress on the Stress Response Scale-18 (SRS-18) (Suzuki et al., 1997) which consisted of three subscales; "depression-anxiety", "irritability-anger", and "helplessness".

Preliminary analyses by comparison with the mid-anchor point "neutral" (3) of the ratings indicated that the scenarios were comprehensible to the participants ( $M=3.8$ ,  $SD=1.04$ ;  $t(113)=8.08$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and that yielding higher task performance was considered to be desirable in the situation ( $M=3.8$ ,  $SD=0.99$ ;  $t(113)=9.03$ ,  $p<.001$ ). ANOVAs showed manifest impacts of the task performance on the psychological stress. The main effects of the relative performances were significant for all of the subscales ( $F(2,111)=25.24$ ,  $p<.001$ ;  $F(2,111)=21.51$ ,  $p<.001$ ;  $F(2,111)=11.23$ ,  $p<.001$ , respectively). Multiple comparisons revealed the harmful impact of the lower performance. People who performed inferiorly to the surrounding others would feel more anxious, irritated, and helpless than who performed above average. Further investigations would reveal the factors such as individual variations in stress tolerance which might moderate the relations between the relative performance and its stress reactions.

### 4. A Dual Process Model of Emotion Regulation in Interpersonal Context

**Wen-Tso Ho**, *National Taiwan University*  
**Kuang-Hui Yeh**, *National Taiwan University/ Academia Sinica*

Researches on emotion regulation (ER) prosper in last 20 years. Its' potential of application is enormous, considering the dysfunction of ER became a disease of modernity. However, past studies of ER mostly focused on the intrapersonal process and context. By our own experiences, interpersonal interactions consist in the most part of our emotional life. Lacking a theory of ER integrating the intrapersonal and interpersonal contexts certainly limits its application and ecological validity. A few scholars have recognized the importance of interpersonal ER (IER) and some scholars even proposed a theory of IER (Zaki & Williams, 2013). These studies have two major flaws. One is ignoring the interaction of intra- and interpersonal process of ER. Second is inability to portrait the interaction process between two agentic individual, only simplifying IER into a one-way influence. Therefore, we proposed a dual process model of ER in interpersonal context. We argued there are two ER process in every individual's mind, one concerning individual's own emotion (self-focus), the other concerning other's emotion (other focus). As he/she is aware of the change of his/her own emotion, self-focus ER would be activated, raising ER motivations and corresponding strategies. Vice versa, when he/she is aware of the change of other's emotion, other-focus ER would be activated. Some strategies serve to regulate individual's own emotion and other's emotion simultaneously. Some strategies don't. When an individual activates both ER process, resources to carrying out ER strategies may be insufficient and sacrifices are needed to make, which definitely influence their further interaction, emotions, and their subsequent ER processes. We argued a romantic relationship would tend to develop a few ER script to regulate their emotions. Some scripts are virtuous circle, smoothing their negative emotions and strengthen their bonding. Some scripts are vicious cycle, amplifying their negative emotions and undermine their mutual trust. In this study, we interviewed 24 pairs of college student couples on their interaction experiences when one became negative emotion stimuli to his/her partner. The qualitative result verified our theory assumptions and increased our understanding of the relationship of IER motivation and strategies. Based on the interviews, we summarized 8 distinct and common IER scripts used in romantic relationships, which has huge potential applying to measurement of IER and couple counseling.

**Existential Psychology, Religious Beliefs, and Well-being****Chair: Gary Ting Tat Ng****1. The Effect of Supernatural Belief on Cheating Behaviour****Patrick K F Lin**, *James Cook University***Lidia Suarez**

Research in religious priming have shown that activation of supernatural agent concepts (e.g., God) are capable of altering one's moral behaviours. Based on the theoretical frameworks of supernatural punishment (e.g., Johnson & Krüger, 2004) and supernatural monitoring (Gervais & Norenzayan, 2012), two studies were conducted to investigate the impact of religious priming on cheating behaviour. Results from Study 1 showed that activation of God and Ghost concepts via a supraliminal priming method using a poster reduced participants' cheating in a riddle game. In Study 2, God and Ghost concepts were activated via a scramble task method decreased participants' cheating in a mathematical task; however, the cheating behaviours were not observed in the neutral primed conditions in both studies. Further, mediating potential of self-awareness and moderating impact of religion affiliations (e.g., Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, & Theism) were also explored and discussed in the present research.

**2. Effect of Priming Reward-related and Punishment-related Karma on Prosocial Behavior****Chendong Ding**, *Nagoya University***Jiro Takai**, *Nagoya University*

It was hypothesized that religion promotes prosociality and facilitates cooperation in large societies (Shariff and Norenzayan, 2007; Harrell, 2011; Clobert, 2015). However, Recent studies (Benjamin et al, 2010 in America; Gomes et al, 2015 and 2018 in America; Miyatake, 2016 in Japan) failed to reproduce the prosocial significant effect of religious priming. Studies have produced inconsistent effects of religious priming on prosociality.

A possible explanation for mixed results is that related, but distinct, religious primes can have markedly different effects on prosocial behaviors. Western, Abrahamic world religion (Christianity, Judaism, or Islam) are monotheistic in that only a single, all-powerful God is worshipped. Big God (i.e., religions that put emphasis on monitoring moralizing gods that punish wrongdoing and reward good deeds) has been proposed as key mechanism of Religious Prosociality in Western, Abrahamic religions (Norenzayan, 2013). Whereas, Eastern Karmic religions (Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism) are based on karma, unconscious, non-theistic supernatural force that ensures moral congruency between actions and experiences, both within one's current lifetime and across lifetimes (Stark 2001). Thus, Cultural evolutionary theories hypothesize Karma is a supernatural belief that motivates prosociality, which would then help explain how karmic religious traditions expanded and stabilized in increasingly large communities (Norenzayan et al, 2016).

We argue that these studies have not involved Karma-centric populations and karmic priming may influence prosocial behaviors among Karma-centric population (primarily Asians). Karma also have two aspects: Good Karma and bad Karma. Good Karma will be rewarded and Bad Karma will be punished. In particular, we will examine the effect of good and bad karmic explicit primes (versus the neutral prime) on prosocial behavior via 3(reward-related karma prime, punishment-reward karma, neutral prime)\*2(believer versus nonbeliever) design.

Using Qualtrics's Online Panels, We find that participants are more likely to cooperate after reading karmic story than a neutral one. Bad Karmic story have a greater effect on prosocial behavior than good karmic story. The findings suggest a mechanism that Karma is another religious belief that motivates prosociality.

**3. To be Dishonest to Against the Death Anxiety****Wei Cai**, *Guangdong Medical University***Song Wu**

The goal of the present study was to investigate how death anxiety (i.e., individuals' anxiety about own death and dying) influences individuals' tendency to be dishonest. Two studies (N = 560) were conducted and supported our hypothesis that death anxiety was positively associated with self-benefited dishonesty, but not the others-benefited dishonesty. These findings informs theory on death anxiety by revealing its evolutionary functions of individuals in resource seeking behaviors, such as self-benefited dishonesty.

**4. Development of Meaning as Effort and Meaning as Outcome Orientation Scale in Goal Pursuit****Gary Ting Tat Ng**, *Lingnan University***Rachel Hoi Yan Au**, *Hong Kong Baptist University*

In pursuing a goal, some people find it meaningful as long as they have tried their best, regardless of the final outcome. On the other hand, some people find it does not count anything at all if the end product is not good. Despite the popularity of the concept, no measurement has been developed to measure the individual difference in whether people derive meaning from the effort they paid or the outcome they received in goal pursuit. In the present research, we developed the meaning as effort and meaning as outcome orientation scale and examined its predictive validity and incremental validity of the scale. In Study 1 (N = 149), we generated a 10-item meaning as effort scale and meaning as outcome orientation scale and found that it was related to motivation of goal pursuit. In Study 2 (N = 245), we found that it was related to grit and tenacious goal pursuit, over and above the learning goal and performance goal scales. Implications of the scale were also discussed.

**Well-being in Different Contexts (2)****Chair: Sarvarubini Nainee****1. Residential Mobility Fosters Sensitivity to the Disappearance**

of Happiness

**Keiko Ishii**, *Nagoya University*

**Asuka Komiya**, *Hiroshima University*

**Shigehiro Oishi**, *Columbia University*

We conducted two studies to examine the hypothesis that residential mobility would evoke anxiety and foster sensitivity to signs of disapproval such as the disappearance of happiness. American and Japanese participants were asked to watch happy to neutral movies and sad to neutral movies and judge the point at which they thought that the initial emotion had disappeared. We found that regardless of cultures, participants who had experienced frequent moving (Study 1) and those asked to imagine and describe a mobile lifestyle of frequent moving (Study 2) judged the disappearance of happy faces faster than those who did not experience or imagine frequent moving. Our results were also in line with the previous finding in which Japanese were more vigilant than Americans to the disappearance of happy faces. Moreover, we found that imagining a mobile lifestyle made participants feel more concerned compared to those imagining a stable lifestyle.

## 2. The Effect of Filial Piety and Death Anxiety on the Wellbeing of Malaysian Old Adults

**Sarvarubini Nainee**, *Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman*

**Tan Soon Aun**, *Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman*

Generally, one is accompanied by many physical, emotional and environmental changes which may impact their wellbeing as they age. Given that there is a lot of emphasis on the wellbeing, this study explores the effect of death anxiety and filial piety (including expected filial piety (EFP) and received filial piety (RFP)) on the wellbeing of Malaysian old adults. A total of 160 old adults with the mean age of 68.4 years who completed interviewer administered paper-and pencil questionnaire including the Death Anxiety Questionnaire (Conte, Weiner, & Plutchik, 1982), Expectation and Perceived receipt of Filial Piety Scale (Dong et al., 2014; Chang et al., 2014) and World Health Organisation Well-Being Index (WHO-5). Analyses were conducted on the data for male (50.6%) and female (49.4%) respondents. Results indicated that there were no gender difference in wellbeing among old adults. However, males were found to report a slightly higher wellbeing, compared to their female counterparts. Pearson correlation analyses were conducted and the findings highlight that all three variables (EFP, RFP, death anxiety) have significant correlations with old adults' wellbeing with RFP. Precisely, old adults who perceived and report received filial piety tend to endorse positive wellbeing, while those old adults with high level of death anxiety will lead to lower level of wellbeing. The result of regression analysis to test filial piety (both EFP and RFP) and death anxiety indicates all three predictors were significantly explained 18.7% of the variance on participants' ratings of well-being ( $R^2 = .38$ ,  $F(3,156) = 24.203$ ,  $p < .001$ ). In short, death anxiety appeared to have strongest explanatory effect on old adults' wellbeing. Findings suggest that filial piety and death anxiety plays role in shaping Malaysian old adults' wellbeing. Researchers and practitioners should incorporate these aspects in future research and intervention effort to increase wellbeing of old adults.

## 3. Exposure to Nature in Virtual Reality Enhances Mood and Reduces Stress: Evidence from an Undergraduate Sample and an Elderly Sample

**Sarah Chan**, *Nanyang Technological University*

**Bindiya Lakshmi Raghunath**, *Nanyang Technological University*

**Gianluca Esposito**, *Nanyang Technological University*

**Qiu Lin**, *Nanyang Technological University*

Research has documented positive effects of nature exposure on emotion and well-being. However, studies often suffer from a lack of experimental control, because their nature condition (e.g., walking in a park) and control condition (e.g., walking in a city) differ in many ways (e.g., weather, number of people, sounds). This research employs the use of virtual reality (VR) and a within-subject design to control for these confounding variables.

We conducted two studies, Study 1 with 30 undergraduate students (age mean = 20.5, SD = 1.5) and Study 2 with 20 senior citizens (age mean = 72.7, SD = 8.8). In each study, participants experienced city or forest walking in VR with one week in-between, in random order. We measured their levels of nature connectedness and mood before and after the VR activity, and cardiovascular responses continuously throughout the VR via a portable electrocardiogram (ECG). Consistent results from both studies showed significantly more positive emotion following the forest walk compared to the city walk. Moreover, the relationship between nature exposure and enhanced mood was significantly mediated by an increased sense of nature connectedness. In the undergraduate sample, heart rate and heart rate variability reflected a calmer state of arousal following the forest walk compared to the city walk. While the same pattern was not found among the elderly, they reported a marginally significant reduction of stress following the forest walk while there were no differences following the city walk.

This study is the first to utilize VR with the elderly to investigate the effect of nature exposure. It reveals the role of nature connectedness in promoting positive mood, and demonstrates that even virtual nature can enhance individuals' subjective sense of feeling connected to nature. It highlights the potential of VR as an intervention for enhancing well-being among senior citizens who may have difficulty visiting nature settings.

## 4. Meaning in Life, Career Goal-setting, and Academic Self-concept: A Moderating Effect Analysis

**Lan Yang**, *The Education University of Hong Kong*

**Kuenfung Sin**, *The Education University of Hong Kong*

**Cherry Eron Frondoza**, *The Education University of Hong Kong*

**Fengzhan Gao**, *The Education University of Hong Kong*

Since the 2014/2015 school year, the Government of the Hong Kong has provided about \$ 500,000 to secondary schools to facilitate school-based implementation of career planning education. It is anticipated that career planning education would produce positive effects on students' career planning and lifelong learning. However, in a recent survey study conducted by Hong Kong Clerical and Professional Employees General Union (HKCPEG, 2017) the results showed that nearly 40% of students

(n= 1006) reported their lack of career goals and feelings of uncertain of meaning in life. The present study extended the HKCPEG's (2017) study to students with special educational needs (SEN) who are usually the vulnerable group as compared to their counterparts without SEN. The focus was on testing the relationships between meaning in life, academic self-concept across school subjects and career goal-setting. Based on previous literature, meaning in life was tested as a moderator of the relationship between academic self-concept and career goal-setting. 207 SEN students from ten secondary schools participated in this study. The results showed meaning in life is a stronger predictor ( $\beta=.47$ ) of SEN students' career goal-setting controlling for academic self-concept ( $\beta=.28$ ). In addition, over 30% variance of career goal-setting can be explained by meaning in life and academic self-concept in SEN students. A partial mediating role of meaning in life was also found between academic self-concept and career goal-setting. Taking account of the recent study by HKCPEG (2017), findings of this study call for much more attention to students' perceived presence of meaning in life. Aside from enhancing SEN students' academic self-concept in schooling, researchers and practitioners need to know more about what makes SEN students' life meaningful to help effective designs of interventions targeting at helping this vulnerable group of students set career goals and generate rich meanings of life.

## DAY2 12/07/2019 (Friday)

Symposium 2-1-1

HSSB International Conference Hall

### The Social Psychology of Climate Change in the Asian Context

**Chair: Kim-Pong Tam**

*The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*

1. What psychological variables affect support for climate policies and does framing work? Evidence from Taiwan and international studies

**San-Pui Lam**, *National Sun Yat-sen University*

In the past decade, an increasing number of studies have looked at factors affecting people's support for climate policies. This paper reviews these studies' findings regarding the influence of psychological variables on such support. This paper also summarizes the findings about the effect of framing, which is now a popular attempt to induce favorable perceptions of climate policies. The usefulness of three psychological theories in understanding support for climate policies are also discussed. The theories are theory of planned behavior, value-belief-norm theory, and protection motivation theory.

2. Socio-cultural diversity in precursors of pro-environmental support

**Kimin Eom**, *Singapore Management University*

Environmental issues such as climate change are rooted in human activities. Significant behavioral change towards environmental sustainability is required to address the issues. Thus, what drives people's pro-environmental support and action is a significant question for an understanding of the psychology of pro-environmental behavior and the implementation of effective environmental interventions and policies. In this presentation, I present research on how sociocultural factors such as national culture and socioeconomic status shape primary precursors of pro-environmental support. Through a series of research, I demonstrate that personal environmental beliefs lead to pro-environmental support more strongly in sociocultural contexts that emphasize personal motives such as expressing internal self-attributes. In contrast, social information better predicts pro-environmental support in sociocultural contexts that highlight social motives such as fitting in with social expectations and norms. This research provides a framework to understand sociocultural divergence in the psychological bases of environmental behavior. Successful change towards sustainability requires an understanding of cultural minds.

3. Uncovering the role of the political context: The psychology X politics perspective on engagement in environmental activism

**Kim-Pong Tam**, *The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*

When explaining engagement in environmental activism, previous psychological studies have mostly focused on identifying

the motivational factors behind. In this investigation, considering that environmental activism is political in essence, I argue that the effect of motivations is moderated by the political context people face. Drawing upon political science theories, I hypothesize that psychological motivations (e.g., environmental concern, postmaterialist values) are more strongly associated with environmental activism engagement among individuals who trust the government less and in societies with more facilitative political opportunity structures (e.g., higher density of environmental non-governmental organizations, higher level of democracy). With a series of multilevel analyses of data from 31 countries, I found robust support to these hypotheses. The hypothesized effects were observed even when the influences of generalized trust and the psychological culture of individualism-collectivism were controlled for. Also, these effects were not observed for non-political, private-sphere pro-environmental behavior. This psychology X politics perspective highlights the importance for endeavors to understand environmental activism to take into account the role of the political context.

4. Climate change mitigation as a collective action problem in complex social-ecological systems

**Yoshihisa Kashima**, *The University of Melbourne*

**Yang Li**, *The University of Melbourne*

**David Sewell**, *The University of Queensland*

**Elle Pattenden**, *The University of Melbourne*

Extreme weather events like the devastation of the Typhoon Mangkhut should be proof enough for the changing climate due to human activities. Yet, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions continue unabated. Although there are many reasons why GHG emissions are hard to reduce, central among them is a collective action problem within a complex social-ecological system (SES). A complex SES consists of human social groups embedded in ecological systems with multiple causal links and delayed feedback loops, and the human-climate system is an obvious example. When multiple actors are interacting with the embedding ecological system, their activities need to be coordinated to pursue a collective benefit (i.e., stopping global warming) despite an individual cost (e.g., slowing the economic growth). In our research program, we attempt to identify critical mechanisms that help resolve the collective action problem within a simplified SES analogue. Each actor has a partial control over its economic growth, but its GHG emissions are aggregated across all actors and their collective impact on the climate (global temperature) and the delayed effect on the global economy is fed back to their economic system. In the experiment we report here, we manipulated the extent to which the climate goal (keeping the global warming) was shared among the actors and the information about the human-climate system is in their common knowledge (everyone knows that everyone has the information). As expected, experimental participants better achieved both economic growth and global temperature goals when the climate goal was shared than when it was pursued individually; however, the system information was in their common knowledge, this effect was amplified. The sharing of the climate goal improved their performance, whereas the individual pursuit of the climate goal worsened the global warming. We discuss the paradoxical effect of common knowledge in the

management of a complex SES.

## 5. Susan Clayton

### Symposium 2-1-2

HSSB 1st Conference Room

## Family Relations and Social Structure in Chinese Society

**Chair: Zu Xia**

*Chengdu University of Information and Technology*

### 1. Discussion on the Social Structure Mechanism in Family Relationship

**Cao Li**

Family conflicts is a major theme in current family education. This theme often needs to be addressed in practice by teachers, social workers, and psychological counselors. In the process of intervention, the method commonly used by practitioners is to improve parents' efficacy training, so as to resolve family conflicts through parents' nurturing ability training. However, in reality, when practitioners are faced with family conflicts in different family forms, they find that the adoption of currently popular parenting skills training, such as improving communication skills with children and learning a series of parenting courses, cannot change the relationship in this family. After learning through the action-oriented research that reflects the practice orientation, the author finds that when the differences between different family forms are eliminated, family members were engraved with "emotional temper", Simplified labels such as "do not know how to communicate with children." Therefore, as a practical worker, it is necessary to assist family members to understand how the social structure behind the family constructs family relationships.

### 2. China's School Education "Parents Irrational Participation: Goals, Difficulties, and Breakthrough

**Zhang Jian**

As an important stakeholder, parents to participate in school education not only is the important content of school education, is also the effective school governance should be, however, the current Chinese parents "irrational Participation", result in abnormal school education: "ignorance" of education evaluation, leads to the uncertain of school education; "Groundless" human nature question, which leads to the school education of moderation; "Unreasonable" excessive "protect the calves," let themselves go in school education. The breakthrough of the school education, need from Parents as to the identity of the shift as a starting point: cognitive and follow the characteristics and laws of school education, make school education "layman expert"; Return to the tradition of "Respect teachers, love students", do a good relationship between teachers and students of the trainers; Based on the facts and truth, do a good helper of school education.

### 3. The Study On How To Awaken Children's Consciousness Of Sexual Self-Protection By Social Work

**Liang Xin**

Children's Consciousness of Sexual Self-Protection is weakened on Mainland China, especially in the minority area. Cases of child molestation emerged in these areas are frequently. When they occurred, it was too late to mend. So how to awake children's self-protecting consciousness and improve the ability to distinguish inappropriate behavior is the most important one of the Child Social Work focuses. Based on the consequences of the pretest, social workers designed a series of a program in order to help children change their opinions. Comparing the datum between pretest and posttest, it was clearly showed that children's consciousness of sexual self-prevention and protection had been improved, and the judgment of the inappropriate behavior was also more accurate.

### 4. Discussion on the Implication of Grandparenting in Urban China

**Zu Xia**

This study investigates the influence of grandparenting provision on children's health in China. We surveyed 1916 children which age is 0-6 years old in Chengdu with the Ages & Stages Questionnaires(ASQ), and made semistructured interview study with 9 grandparents involved in the caregiving of their grandchildren in Chengdu. Our findings revealed Children who are raised by grandparents alone or by both parents are more likely to develop physically and mentally than children who are raised by parents alone. It shows in modern China's city, Although the grandparenting has received a lot of criticism, Chinese grandparents continued the tradition of providing care to grandchildren. Based on the above survey results, our discussion focuses on contemporary Chinese cities. Based on the existing economic and political conditions, the family mode of Western shouldn't saw as the only correct one, the western family model, but should be interpreted according to China's own social tradition. The point is not to discuss whether the Chinese parenting style is correct by western standards, but how to deal with and balance the triadic grandparent-adult child-grandchild relationships in 'family practices'. Modernization does not necessarily equate to the nuclear family model, and in the process of modernization, is it possible that the torn family relationship in Chinese society can be repaired by living with three generations of the family?

### Symposium 2-1-3

HSSB 2nd Conference Room

## Social Psychological Consequences of Confucianism in China Mainland Today

**Chair: Tian Xie**

*Wuhan University*

### 1. Theories of Personality and Motivation Based on Chinese Culture: Personality Model from China and Theory of Key Need

**Li Tsingan**

In the past 2,500 years, there are a huge number of papers and

books in connection with the Analects of Confucius. However, most of them belong to the speculative styles of research, and it is difficult to see empirical findings of research. All debates on the Analects of Confucius, therefore, are often based on subjective likes or dislikes, rather than the objective data. On the basis of these understandings, along with his students, the author of this paper developed and published the Coding Manual for Management Competence Based on the Analects of Confucius from 2008 to 2011, which has provided an effective coding instrument for empirical researches on the Analects of Confucius. From September 2011 to June 2015, under the leadership of the author of this paper, Yang Zhe and other 14 M.A. students conducted a series of empirical researches into the structure and development of Confucian psychological assets and liabilities in eminent figures from China and abroad. In terms of the series of empirical researches, such 29 eminent figures as Deng Xiaoping were adopted as the research subjects, 32 biographies or autobiographies of these figures were selected as the coding materials, the Coding Manual for Management Competence Based on the Analects of Confucius were used as the coding instrument.

The series of researches are characterized by the four features as follows: (1) the innovated coding instrument. The Coding Manual for Management Competence Based on the Analects of Confucius developed by the author of the paper is not only an innovation in research methodology for the Analects of Confucius, but also an innovation in the coding instrument for qualitative researches; (2) the innovated concepts of psychology. The author of this paper coined the concepts of the Confucian psychological assets and the Confucian psychological liabilities, which are two new concepts in psychology characterized by Chinese culture. The Confucian psychological assets refer to the equipment (traits) valued by the Confucian culture, while the Confucian psychological liabilities refer to the equipment abandoned by the Confucian culture (Watson, 1919, p.397).

(3) the innovated methodology of research on biographies. Two main methods are adopted in previous researches on biographies. The first one is the historical method, which is designed to conduct textual criticism and sort out historical facts. The second one is the literature method, which is intended to investigate the image of the subject of biographies and biographer's techniques in describing the image of the subjects. In order to extract the psychological equipment in individuals from their biographies, the deep structure coding method is adopted in the series of empirical research. It is not only an innovation of the previous two methods of research on biographies, but also an innovation of the research methods in psychology. (4) The enormous time-consumption. The empirical studies on Confucian psychological assets and liabilities of eminent figures from China and abroad involved 29 research subjects as follows: Deng Xiaoping, Zhou Enlai, Ye Jianying, Nie Rongzhen, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Nikita Khrushchev, Song Qingling, Song Meiling, Cai Yuanpei, John Dewey, Qian Xuesen, Albert Einstein, Jiang Jieshi, Jiang Jinguo, Jack Welch, Thomas Weston Jr, Lee Iacocca, Carly Fiorina, Park Geun-hye, Margaret Thatcher, Liu Chuanzhi, Zhang Ruimin, Li Jiacheng, Lee Kun-hee, Konosuke Matsushita, Akio Morita, Inamori Kazuo and Soichiro Honda. The coding material of this series of research involves a total number of 32 biographies, or 14,074 pages. It is extremely

easy to imagine that enormous time and energy were required for the series of empirical researches.

The first important finding of these series of empirical researches is that there are 261 equipment of Confucian psychological assets in eminent figures from China and abroad, and the cumulative frequencies of the equipment range between 1 and 7957. Ranked by the order of frequencies, the top-seven equipment are as follows: insight, speaking, achievement, friendship, hardworking, governing and change. Accordingly, the seven equipment were established as the key equipment for the structure of Confucian psychological assets.

The second important finding of these series of empirical researches is that the structure of Confucian psychological liabilities of eminent figures from China and abroad includes 127 equipment, the cumulative frequencies of the equipment range between 1 and 2369. From the perspective of Yogacara Buddhism, the top-13 equipment led by the subjective judgment could be reorganized into the categories of erroneous cognitions, fear, hatred, arrogance, ignorance and desire, namely, the category of six fundamental afflictions. Accordingly, the six equipment led by "the erroneous cognitions" were established as the core equipment for the structure of Confucian psychological liabilities.

To the author's great excitement, the seven key equipment are mysteriously correspondent to the seven virtues of water in chapter eight of Tao Te Ching (Book of Lao-tzu); while the six core equipment such as erroneous cognitions are mysteriously corresponding to the category of six fundamental afflictions in Yogacara Buddhism. In other words, the former one is in correspondence with the wisdom of Lao-tzu, while the latter one is matched with the wisdom of Buddha.

Based on the series of empirical researches, the author revised the five-factor theory of personality advanced by the western psychologists, proposed the personality model from China which is a theory of personality characterized with Chinese culture, and presented the theory of key needs which is a theory of motivation characterized with Chinese culture.

The empirical researches of Confucian psychological assets and liabilities in eminent figures from China and abroad, which resulted in the personality model from China and the theory of key needs, are expected to have a positive impact on constructing psychology of personality and motivation featured by Chinese culture, on encouraging the equal dialogues between the western psychology and the Chinese culture, on improving the internationalization of Chinese psychology, and on promoting the cultural self-awareness and cultural confidence in Chinese citizens.

## 2. The Measurement of Family Self of College Students in Chinese

### Zhang Chunmei

The research is aimed to develop the Family Self Scale of college students. Through the method of literature review and interview, the theoretical dimension of College Students' family self-concept was established. 331 college students and 423 college students were investigated separately in the primary study and formal study by the Family Self Scale of college students. Explor-



atory factor analysis and confirmative factor analysis were applied correspond. The result showed: 1. The Family Self Scale for college students with good reliability and validity can be used as an effective tool for measuring college students' family self. There are 4 dimensions of College Students' family self, which are the integrity of family, the intimacy of family, the order of family relationship and the oneness of family and me. 2. There are significant differences on family self between male and female College Students, that the scores of boys in the integrity of family, the order of family relationship and family and I have a significant higher score than women. 3. The difference on the family self total score of is not significant between the college students from different districts, but on the integrity of family, the score of the urban college students is significantly lower than that of the rural college students.

### 3. Application of Cultural Consensus Theory to the Confucianism Psychology

**Fei Dingzhou**

The aim of this study is an exploration for application of cultural consensus theory to Confucianism psychology. The motivation behind of the exploration is that the Confucianism as a culture kind has to have own unique common pattern of formation during long history, and cultural consensus theory would provide a helpful explanation tool for the making of Confucianism psychology. Cultural consensus theory assumes that cultural beliefs are learned and shared across people and that there is a common understanding of what the world and society are all about. This theory actually is psychological measurement model for the prevailing beliefs in Confucianism community. Cultural beliefs are beliefs held by a majority of culture members. Given a set of questions form a set of topics, shared cultural beliefs or norms regarding the answers can be estimated by aggregating the responses across a sample of culture members.

In this study, we utilize the techniques from the cultural consensus model to estimate beliefs when there is some degree of heterogeneity present in responses. Cultural consensus theory encompasses formal and informal models. Practically speaking, these models are often used to estimate cultural beliefs, including the degree to which individuals report such beliefs. We hope that our study can real the Confucianism 's answering patterns characterizing the formation of confusions psychology. Furthermore, we think that this study can be useful in improvement of general cultural psychology.

### 4. The Social Representation of Confucianism in Today's Young Chinese Intellectuals

**Tian Xie**

As an excellent representative of the Chinese traditional cultures, Confucianism has always had a high status in Chinese traditional cultures. It has always been the important item for China to carry forward our culture. With the development of the times, people's understanding about Confucianism has also been changed. What is the opinion of today's Chinese young intellectuals about Confucianism? We are curious about the

concepts emerges in people's thinking when refers to Confucianism. In this study, we recruited nineteen participants to accept an interview one by one. Some participants were undergraduates or postgraduates, the others were youth with work experience under five years who had already get a Bachelor's degree. The interview results were analysed by the approach of thematic analysis. The preliminary result showed that when referred to Confucianism, there were three kinds of concepts the participants would mentioned, they were personage, Confucian classics and the core idea of Confucianism respectively. And we also found that the Confucianism still have a strong influence on Chinese young intellectuals in their daily lives and their relationship models with their parents, even though they didn't realize it's influence.

## Paper Session 2-1-4

HSSB Computer Room

### Toward Better Mental & Physical Health (I)

**Chair: Ling Khai Lee**

*Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman*

#### 1. The Impact of Parental Humor Styles on Adolescents' Resilience and Well-being

**Chia-Yueh Chang**, *National Taiwan Normal University*

**Meng-Ning Tsai**, *National Taiwan Normal University*

**Jen-Ho Chang**, *Academia Sinica*

**Chia-Ju Kuo**, *National Taiwan Normal University*

**Chia-Yueh Chang**, *National Taiwan Normal University*

**Hsueh-Chih Chen**, *National Taiwan Normal University*

Humor has an influential effect on promoting interpersonal relationship and brings better stress coping. In addition, recent research studies systematically divide four types of humor style, including affiliative, aggressive, self-enhancing, and self-defeating style. However, most of the humor styles research focused on the intrapersonal beneficial effect, ignoring the effect on interpersonal level of humor style. The present study aimed to clustered parents' humor styles in order to investigate the influence of parental humor styles on their adolescents' resilience and well-being. With 351 adolescents and their parents, we used the Humor Styles Questionnaire Traditional Chinese edition to measure the parents' humor style, and the Inventory of Adolescent Resilience, Satisfaction with life scale, and Center for epidemiological studies depression scale for adolescents' resilience and well-being. The results showed parents' humor styles could be categorized into four clusters: positive humor couple, negative humor couple, humor denied couple and humor denied Father with positive humor Mother. Specifically, the resilience and satisfaction with life of adolescents of negative humor couple is significantly lower than adolescents of other couples, and the depression of adolescents of negative humor couple is significantly higher than adolescents of positive humor couple. Implications and research limitations are discussed.

## 2. Representation of Depression in Two World Health Organization Animation Videos: A Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis

**Ling Khai Lee**, *Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman*  
**Latha Ravindran**

Mental illness has long plagued mankind ever since the era of globalization commenced. This phenomenon is particularly obvious in developed countries. According to the statistics provided by the World Health Organization, depression is regarded as the leading risk factor of ill health and disability worldwide. Following the initiative of investing the depression awareness campaign, two commercial videos with a black dog as a central metaphor have been released. This research aimed to discover the framing of social actor-patients with depression, the ideology, and power play behind the representation of depression. A Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis was performed on two videos entitled "I had a black dog, his name is depression" and "Living with a black dog" by analyzing visual and virtual elements in both videos. Results indicated that male is still projected as the gender with a heavier burden in society and depression is a mental disorder that is personal but it is manageable. Results also showed that society is portrayed as an agent of contributing to the denial of the said mental disorder. The presence of ethnic and cultural diversity in representing represented participants in the videos may facilitate the representation of the mental disorder and enhance the impact of the preferred meaning.

## 3. Social Comparison and Youth Suicidal Ideation: The Moderating Role of Mental Health Symptoms and Social Support

**John Ian Wilzon Dizon**, *Angeles University Foundation*  
**Norman Mendoza**, *De La Salle University*

Globally, suicide is the second leading cause of death among adolescents. Because suicidal ideation is associated with later suicide, it is important to identify key factors that could mitigate suicidal ideation among adolescents. This study examined the link between problematic smartphone use and suicidal ideation as mediated by social comparison, and whether mental health symptoms and social support could moderate this effect. Data were collected from 631 adolescents from two higher education institutions (HEIs) from a highly urbanized city in Central Luzon, Philippines, from October to December 2018. Descriptive, correlational, and regression analyses were conducted. Correlations reveal that increased mental health symptoms and social comparison to superior others is linked with higher suicidal ideation. Higher social support is associated with lower suicidal ideation. Main effects models show that mental health symptoms are linked with greater suicidal ideation and decreased will to live. Additionally, high social support is associated with decreased suicidal ideation. For the moderating effects, adolescent stress enhances the negative relationship between downward social comparison and suicidal ideation. Conversely, social support buffers the relationship between downward social comparison and suicidal ideation when inferiority feelings are high. Hence, as inferiority feelings decrease, this buffering effect of high social support also diminishes. This study highlights the important role of stress and social support

in one's self perception and its influence on youth suicidal ideation.

## 4. The Role of Psychosocial Factors in Smoking Behavior Among Male High School Students in Jakarta, Indonesia

**Anisa Farhana Sausan**, *University of Indonesia*  
**Ellan Jaya Septiyono**  
**Fitri Fausiah**  
**Sherly Saragih Turnip**

Background: Data from World Health Organization (2012) shows that smoking is the number one cause of death in the world, where 1 in 10 deaths are related to smoking behavior. Meanwhile, based on Indonesia National Health Survey (2018), the number of adolescent smokers in Indonesia has increased in the last 5 years, where the number of male adolescents who smokes are higher than female. This study attempted to assess the prevalence of adolescent smokers and also psychosocial factors associated with male adolescents' smoking status (psychological and social factors) namely psychological distress, difficulties behavior, parental pressure, peer acceptance, friendship qualities, and sense of community.

Methods: Data collected from 5 high schools in urban Jakarta where 530 students participated. Samples were collected by multistage random sampling technique. Participants completed a questionnaire containing demographic, psychological distress, difficulties behavior, parental pressure, friendship qualities, peer acceptance, and sense of community questions to predict male adolescents' smoking behavior. Data were modelled using logical regression analysis with male adolescents' smoking behavior as the dependant variable.

Results: Chi-Square analysis found that male students were significantly at higher risk to engaged in smoking behavior compare to female. The prevalence of male students smokers in our sample was 39.6% (n=93) and the age of onset of smoking behavior for most of them was 15 years old (27.54%, n=65). From all of the factors that have been analyzed using logistic regression, hyperactivity/inattention was the only significant predictor of smoking behavior among male students.

Conclusions: The results of this study were important for all parties surrounding the students, especially male students who have hyperactivity/inattention symptoms. Special attention should be directed to formulate a taylor made intervention program for these boys.

### Paper Session 2-1-5

Activities Center Room B

## Culture and Self Processes

**Chair: Chieh Lu**

### 1. Dialectical Thinking Enhances Attribute Framing: The Role of Frame-induced Associations

**Yang Fang**, *Nanyang Technological University*  
**Helene Fung**, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

Attribute framing present logically equivalent information in semantically different lights. Despite being labelled as a "reliable

phenomenon”, its complexities have been highlighted in numerous studies. In this study, we studied a moderator for this often pervasive and unnoticeable effect. We examined whether dialectical thinking—a cognitive style characterized by an acceptance of contradiction and ambivalence—attenuates or enhances attribute framing. Using correlational and experimental methods, we established using a variety of attribute framing tasks that dialectical thinking, compared to linear thinking, enhanced the effects of valence-based attribute framing: dialectical thinking led to even more positive (negative) evaluations when key information is framed positively (negatively). The enhancement effect was partially explained by reduced frame-inconsistent associations in the positive frame. These findings further the understanding of cognitive moderators of dialectical thinking. They may also inform how communication strategies that incorporate attribute framing can be enhanced.

## 2. Cultural Self-awareness Buffers the Negative Effect of Right-wing Authoritarianism on Outgroup Attitude

**Chieh Lu**, *National Chengchi University*

**Ching Wan**, *Nanyang Technological University*

Cultural self-awareness refers to individuals’ metacognitive awareness of culture’s influence on the self. As individuals become more aware of culture’s influence on their own self, they would likely recognize and appreciate the cultural origins that contribute to differences between cultural groups. Such awareness of cultural influence could have implications on outgroup attitudes. Right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) and social dominance orientation (SDO) have both been found to be associated with more negative outgroup attitudes. In this study, we explored whether cultural self-awareness could buffer the negative effect of right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) and social dominance orientation (SDO) on outgroup attitudes.

High RWA individuals prefer social order and group security. They view outgroups as dangerous and threatening. High cultural self-awareness allows individuals to explain an outgroup’s different appearance and behaviors with the outgroup’s unique cultural origin. This understanding could then lessen the perceived threat from the outgroup. Therefore, we would expect a weaker negative association between RWA and outgroup attitude for high cultural self-awareness individuals. In contrast, high SDO individuals prefer power and dominance over others. They see intergroup relations as zero-sum competitions and hold negative attitude toward competing or low-status outgroups. Attributing outgroup’s characteristics to unique cultural origin is unlikely to affect such perception of competition and dominance. Therefore, we would not expect cultural self-awareness to buffer the negative association between SDO and outgroup attitude.

We measured American participants’ cultural self-awareness, RWA, SDO, and their attitude toward people from a foreign country that they had recently traveled to. As predicted, the negative association between RWA and outgroup attitude was weaker for those with high (vs. low) cultural self-awareness. Cultural self-awareness did not moderate the negative association between SDO and outgroup attitude. The findings highlight the positive role that metacognition of cultural self could play in intergroup relations.

## 3. When Self-worth is Contingent on Culture: Cultural Self-awareness in Self-worth Maintenance

**Adam Quek**, *Nanyang Technological University*

**Ching Wan**, *Nanyang Technological University*

**Chieh Lu**, *National Chengchi University*

Cultural self-awareness, as individuals’ metacognitive awareness of culture’s influence on the self, has been shown to contribute to better psychological well-being (Lu & Wan, 2018). In this research, we explored the role of cultural self-awareness in the process of self-worth maintenance. Individuals’ self-worth can be contingent on specific life domains. When self-worth is contingent on culture, individuals’ cultural experiences and cultural encounters would form the basis of, and have a stronger impact on their sense of self-worth. We proposed that for individuals high in contingent self-worth on culture, cultural self-awareness could function to heighten their awareness of the influence of positive cultural experience on the self, and thus allow for maintenance of self-worth in the face of self-worth threat. We tested this idea in two studies with American participants. Study 1 measured participants’ contingent self-worth on culture, valence of cultural experience, and cultural self-awareness. Results showed a positive association between valence of cultural experience and cultural self-awareness, especially for participants with high contingent self-worth on culture. When individuals’ self-worth was highly contingent on their culture, the more positive their cultural experience, the more they were aware of how their cultural experience has influenced the self (higher cultural self-awareness). Study 2 exposed participants to an essay that either affirmed or threatened the worthiness of American culture. Results showed that contingent self-worth on culture, cultural threat manipulation (threat vs. affirmation), and perceived credibility of the cultural threat jointly affected cultural self-awareness. Individuals with high contingent self-worth on culture showed higher cultural self-awareness when they encountered a cultural threat (vs. cultural affirmation), especially when they perceived the cultural threat as less credible. The findings have implications on how metacognitive awareness of culture’s influence on the self could serve to protect one’s self-worth.

## 4. Cultural Dimensions Moderate Individual Self-esteem Change: Multilevel Analyses of Cross-cultural Longitudinal Data

**Hiroaki Morio**, *Kansai University*

**Susumu Yamaguchi**, *The University of Tokyo*

**James H. Liu**, *Massey University*

**Petar Milojev**, *Massey University*

**Robert Jiqi Zhang**, *Massey University*

Many variables have been found to covariate with self-report measures of self-esteem. People with higher socioeconomic status have higher self-esteem, while more modest people report lower self-esteem. In this study, we examine how culture defines the relationship between some of these variables and self-esteem.

To test the hypotheses that cultural dimensions moderate the relationships between individual differences and self-esteem,

we use data from Digital Influence project (Liu & Homero, 2016). This panel study surveyed people from over 20 countries in total of four waves.

Self-esteem measure included in this study is a single item asking how high one's self-esteem is. Individual difference variables to be correlated with self-esteem is relative economic status in one's society, and Honesty-Humility (4-item scale). Economic Status would be positively associated with self-esteem, while Honesty-Humility would be negatively associated with self-esteem.

We used Hofstede's (1980) cultural dimensions to characterize countries. It is theorized that Economic Status would be moderated by Power Distance as economic status is a form of power in a society. Individualism-Collectivism would moderate the effect of Honesty-Humility on self-esteem: in a culture with stronger collectivistic value, honesty and humility would be more strongly associated with self-esteem.

Multilevel analyses with 19,460 individuals as level 1 and 19 countries as level 2 were conducted to test these hypotheses. Wave 2 self-esteem is the outcome variable. Wave 1 self-esteem was used as a covariate, while wave 1 Economic Status and Honesty-Humility are predictors.

Economic Status significantly predicted the change in self-esteem ( $p < .0001$ ) and its slope was moderated by Individualism-Collectivism ( $p < .0001$ ). The moderation by Power Distance did not reach conventional level of significance ( $p = .051$ ). Honesty-Humility also significantly predicted the change in self-esteem ( $p < .03$ ) and its slope was moderated by Individualism-Collectivism ( $p < .0001$ ).

5. Understanding Cultural Interdependence from a Social Niche Construction View: Rejection avoidance, Harmony seeking, and Individualism-collectivism

**Hirofumi Hashimoto**, *Yasuda Women's University*

**Toshio Yamagishi**, *Hitotsubashi University*

**Homero Gil de Zúñiga**, *University of Vienna*

**James H Liu**, *Massey University*

We present evidence for the relationship between true macro factors such as rule of law (rather than aggregated psychological traits), cultural individualism-collectivism, and two aspects of interdependent self-construal. Based on the social niche construction view of cultural interdependence, we compared the scores on two scales of interdependent self-construal: harmony seeking, or the belief that humans voluntarily seek harmonious relations with others, and rejection avoidance, or the belief that it is socially wise to be sensitive to negative feelings of peers and to keep a low profile to avoid being a target of envy, spite, and rejection. With 8,072 participants from 21 societies, we found a strong country-level positive relationship between rule of law and cultural individualism, a negative relationship between rule of law and rejection avoidance, and a negative relationship between individualism and rejection avoidance. Furthermore, we found a positive relationship between harmony seeking and self-expression. These findings suggest that the socio-political environment that circumscribes individuals' adaptive social strategies determines macro-societal differences in beliefs about how to wisely behave in social relationships.

## Special Need Education: Challenge and Adjustment

**Chair: Kosuke Sato**

*Kochi University*

1. My Child on Spectrum: A Phenomenological Study of Parent's Perception Towards Their Child with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

**Shiela Marie Manjares**, *Dr. Yanga's Colleges Inc.*

This study explored the parents' perception towards their children having been diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and how aware are they about their child's diagnosis. A total of three participants from the parents of the students at St. Philomena School in Marilao, obtained by purposive sampling. Using semi-structured interview questions data were obtained. Data were analyzed by coding and qualitative analysis; results indicate that (1) these parents have their concepts of ASD through biological and psychosocial domain; (2) physiological and behavioral domain emerged when it comes to their observation to their child with ASD; (3) the initial reaction of the parents when they have found their children's diagnosis are both have negative and positive emotions (resiliency feature of personality); and lastly (4) these parents will send their child in a therapy centers or even school offered special education to provide their child's needs. Lastly, findings will provide valuable guidance for future researchers to explore further the perception of parents towards their child with ASD.

2. Impact of Indian Education System on Adolescents Adjustment and Social Competence

**Satappa Jadhav**, *Karnataka Arts College, Dharwad*

In the present study an attempt is made to know the effect of education system on adolescents adjustment and social competence. A sample of 240 (both boys & girls) adolescents who are studying in unisex and co-education system randomly selected from Shimoga district of Karnataka State, India. Adjustment and social competence scales were administered on them. Results revealed that, adolescents studying in co-education system have high emotional, social and educational adjustment as well as social competence than their counterpart. There is no significant difference in the emotional, social and educational adjustment of adolescent boys and girls studying in co-education system. Whereas, there is a high emotional, social and educational adjustment in girls studying in unisex education system than the boys. It is found that, adolescent girls studying in co-education system have high social competence than their counterpart. While there is no significant difference in the social competence of adolescent boys and girls studying in unisex education system. Further it is found that, there is a positive and significant correlation between adjustment and social competence of adolescent boys and girls studying in unisex and co-education system.

### 3. Feasibility of Inclusive Education among Japanese: The Surveys of Four Different Samples

**Kosuke Sato**, *Kochi University*

**Kaede Maeda**, *Yasuda Women's University*

**Hirofumi Hashimoto**, *Yasuda Women's University*

The one hundred seventy-seven countries, as well as Japan, ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2019 (WHO, 2019). Thus, the social inclusion of people with disabilities will be propelled on a global scale as never before. Since then, Japanese government has been greatly promoting and investing inclusive education. However, there are controversies among educational professionals that the other educational systems such as special needs or segregated education, which aims to fully develop their capabilities separately from non-disabled, or integrated education, a balanced approach which is in between them, might be better. In this study, we conducted the four surveys to check how Japanese think about those educational systems. Participants were university students (Study 1,  $n = 204$ ), general samples (Study 2,  $n = 1,556$ ), people with disabilities (Study 3,  $n = 523$ ), and elementary and middle-school teachers (Study 4,  $n = 283$ ). The results were consistent though all studies. People perceive that an inclusive education is the most difficult to achieve among the three educational systems even though they approve its idea. These results indicated that Japanese government need more to show the feasibility of inclusive education to people. We discuss what are in those background and how we could make full participation or least restrictive environment for people with disabilities.

### 4. Japanese Schoolteachers' Perception Regarding Inclusive Education Implementation: The Interaction Effect between Help-seeking Preference and Collegial Climate

**Kaede Maeda**, *Yasuda Women's University*

**Hirofumi Hashimoto**, *Yasuda Women's University*

**Kosuke Sato**, *Kochi University*

Ever since the Japanese government ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2014, special education for students with disabilities has gained considerable attention. Specifically, the special education system in Japan has shifted from a segregated form to a more inclusive one that is being widely promoted. This change has proceeded rapidly in Japan. However, it seems that the actual implementation may be less than ideal, and inclusive education implementation still faces several challenges such as difficulties meeting individual needs and a lack of medical support in general school settings. Considering the current situation, we conducted a survey for Japanese elementary and junior high school teachers to investigate environmental as well as individual factors that affected their perceptions of inclusive education implementation. The results showed that, while teachers agree that inclusive education will be beneficial, they believe that the implementation of inclusive education is a distant and hard-to-achieve goal. Moreover, a multiple regression analysis predicting the belief to doubt feasibility with five predictors (based on scores for age, gender, school type, help-seeking preference, and collegial climate) showed an interaction effect between help-seeking preference

and collegial climate scores. This indicated that schoolteachers' perceptions regarding implementation feasibility increased if they had a sufficient help-seeking preference and perceived their organizational climate as being sufficiently collegial. We discuss the educational environment in which inclusive education could possibly be implemented.

## Paper Session 2-1-7

Activities Center Room D

### Coping, Adjustment, and Wisdom

**Chair: Ayse Ilgin Sozen**

*Okayama University*

#### 1. Personal Wisdom Development Involves Pain and Suffering: Experimental Validation

**Ankita Sharma**, *Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur*

Personal growth occurs with life experiences and most importantly handling and reflecting on negative life experiences teaches us more (Mickler & Staudinger, 2008; Staudinger & Gluck, 2011). The distinction between personal and general wisdom is based on the differences in the development process and well-being paradox. Personal wisdom development involves more pain and suffering (Staudinger et al., 2005) yet feels more satisfying in retrospect. The wisdom literature so far is focused on understanding the concept which is majorly correlational, and recommendations are to study the idea experimentally so the concept can be brought to the intervention arena. Therefore, the present study attempts to explore, 'the effect of personality disposition (emotional regulation, reflectiveness, openness to experiences and action orientation) in decision making and affect handling (regret handling). Precisely, 1) if people with different personality disposition differ in the choices, exploring the alternatives and handling regret in the face of failure; 2) if people with higher action orientation chose a risky option and if this choice results into failure how do they handle and finally, 3) does personality disposition predict regret handling. The objective was explored by implying SAWS questionnaire, share market task, and interview. The results suggested that openness to experience and preoccupation vs. disengagement dimension of action orientation significantly influences choice making and comparatively less regret experience. Additionally, individual high on openness and action orientation explore more alternative, choose risky options and report less regret if faced with failure. The common explanation for less regret after failure revolved around the theme of 'at least I tried'. The mediator regression analysis suggested that the individuals with initiative tendencies regret less, similarly, people with openness to experience also regret less than their counterparts. However, individuals with high initiatives and openness to experience regret more in comparison to people with only openness or initiative tendencies. This experimental evidence confirms the observation that individuals who are open to different experiences and take specific actions to try new things will face more ups and downs and yet experience less regret.

## 2. How Overseas Students Cope with Cultural Differences in Yogyakarta: A Qualitative Study

**Sylvana Yulianti**, *Universitas Gadjah Mada*

A lot of university lies in Yogyakarta and not a few students come overseas to study. These overseas students are not only came from Java, but also from many provinces in Indonesia. This causes cultural differences came into one place. Not all of the overseas students can cope with cultural differences well and that becomes a problem. This statement raises a question about how overseas students cope with cultural differences. In order to answer this question, online open-ended questionnaires were constructed and used. We targeted participant from overseas students that came from outside the province of Java specifically who choose to study in Yogyakarta. Our result explain how overseas students cope with the cultural differences that they are facing at their college years.

## 3. Social Skills of Turkish International Students During Cross-Cultural Transition to Japan

**Ayşe İlgin Sozen**, *Okayama University*

**Tomoko Tanaka**

The present study explores the social skills of Turkish students during their cross-cultural transition to the Japanese academic system and the Japanese culture. The purpose of this study is to partially fill the gap in the literature by investigating and identifying Turkish students' social skills while studying and living in Japan. Another purpose of the study is to differentiate social skills specifically used in academic settings and social skills adopted during the cross-cultural transition by Turkish students. This study also aims to provide universities with some implications of how to devise better support and facilities to aid Turkish students with their transition stages. The study draws on data from semi-structured, in-depth interviews with Turkish students to identify the social skills that they adopted during their cross-cultural transition to Japanese academic system and the Japanese culture. A total of 21 students (12 females and nine males) from Turkey who were in higher education or graduated from a university in Japan (one bachelor's degree, two master's students, one master's degree, 11 PhD students, four PhD degrees and two postdoc degrees) volunteered to be interviewed for this study. Students ranged in age from 25 to 37 years with a mean age of 29.09 years ( $SD = 3.30$ ). Each interview transcript was individually examined via qualitative analysis, aiming to identify social skills and categorize those skills based on Grounded Theory Approach. The analysis resulted in different hierarchical levels of categories related to the academic system in Japan and Japanese culture. It was found that Turkish students tend to use different types of social skills in different settings which can be labeled "academic-specific social skills" and "culture-specific-social skills".

## 4. Transforming the Lessons Learned from Intercultural Experience into Wisdom

**Qiao Ying Hong**, *National Chi Nan University*

**Shih-ying Yang**

To strengthen the competitive advantage of international employment for the young generations, Taiwanese educational institutes have been dedicated to encouraging students to develop intercultural experiences. Therefore, more and more Taiwanese students are participating in exchange programs, heading abroad to experience different lifestyles, cultural traditions and educational systems. Through intercultural experiences, students can broaden their international visions, gaining significant and meaningful lessons for life, and even generate positive effects to their own lives as well as others'. However, not many studies empirically examine the lessons the students have learned from cross-cultural experiences, and whether they can transform what they learned into wisdom. Thus, this study aims to explore the lessons Taiwanese students learned from their cross-cultural experiences, and the possibilities of transforming those lessons into wisdom when they come back to Taiwan. The literature of this study includes introduction of acculturation and ployculturalism, learning acquired from experience/informal learning, and wisdom, the conceptual tools used in this study to analyze Taiwanese students' lessons learned from cross-cultural experiences. Moreover, this study also explores whether differences in Erikson's developmental stage may influence the outcome of lessons learned from cross-cultural experiences. This study used survey to purposefully recruit suitable participants, and then conducted semi-structured interviews to participants who accepted the interview invitation. The results showed that Taiwanese students learned significant and meaningful lessons from cross-cultural experiences. The lessons learned involves obtaining new life values and philosophy, gaining more knowledge and coping skills concerning different cultures, and enhancing the ability to adapt to hardship. The results also showed that some participants were able to transform what they learned into wisdom. The wisdom they displayed in daily life includes identifying life goals and life path and having better management of their lives. Moreover, this study also found that high school students and college students differed in the lessons learned and the wisdom they displayed. In one hand, the lessons high school students learned were related to knowledge and coping skills, whereas the lessons college students' learned were more concerned with obtaining new life values and philosophy. In the other hand, the wisdom high school students displayed were life philosophies or attitude changes, whereas the wisdom college students displayed were life plans and decisions for future development.

### Symposium 2-2-1

HSSB International Conference Hall

## Wisdom Studies in Asia-Pacific Realm

**Chair: Shih-ying Yang**

*National Chi Nan University*

### 1. Metis: The Unacknowledged Wisdom of Public Administrators

**Bernard McKenna**

A fundamental role of public administration is to support government and the community to improve life for the community,

yet the job of public administration grows more and more difficult and requires wisdom (Kane & Patapan, 2006; Korac-Kakabadse, Korac-Kakabadse, & Kouzmin, 2001; Chad B Newswander, 2015; Rooney & McKenna, 2008). It stands to reason that public administration leaders should have a commitment to eudaimonic outcomes.

Glück and Bluck (2013) take this complexity into account with their MORE model of wisdom: Mastery, Openness, Reflectivity, and Empathy (MORE), and these are all abilities that a practically wise public administration leader would have. These characteristics of wisdom are particularly relevant to public administration leaders because they deal with, for example, the unpredictability of the business world associated with globalisation, changing social patterns, climate change, and other variables that undermine stability. Citizens, however, seek stability and expect governments to provide it (despite limited resources), placing even greater pressures on leaders. However, while it is assumed that government bureaucrats simply execute or administer the laws of a particular government in an objective way, the reality is that many decisions require judgment that achieves a desired outcome by lawful guile. This is understood as 'Metis', which means wily intelligence or cunning. According to Detienne and Vernant (1991), metis played a significant role in every level of ancient Greek society but there are no extended treatises on it. For Aristotle, mētis shares commonalities with practical wisdom and praxis. It is a complex form of intelligence, knowledge and action undertaken in perplexing, ambiguous and fluid situations. It also demands an experienced, subtle and resourceful mind. Akin to praxis, it involves sharp-wittedness, a capacity to 'feel one's way' through a problem and sometimes intuitive or informed guesses. However, unlike practical wisdom and praxis, it relies on concealed stratagems, slights of hand, rhetorical flair and sometimes deception. Moreover, it prioritizes the effectiveness and success of the end over the means. That is, it goes beyond practical wisdom to include methods of persuasion, frauds, deceits and cunning acts, and potentially anything to ensure success. This paper consider interviews from a case study of an Australian government department in order to consider the notion of metis in order to determine whether it could be considered as a form of practical wisdom.

## 2. Wisdom Culture

**Ali Intezari**

This paper aims to answer two research questions: (a) What is wisdom culture? and (b) How can it be developed?

## 3. Indian Socio-Cultural Conception of Wisdom: Does it Follow Universal Understanding?

**Roshan Lal Dewangan**

There is growing interest in the concept of wisdom as an ideal end point of development in psychological science. However, in its fourth decade still, the biggest concern is to reach the consensus about its definition and description. The present study focuses on wisdom descriptors from Indian adolescents and adults" perspective and comparing it with the global conception. Total 170 participants (87 adolescents and 83 adults) were

asked to provide the names that they consider wise and characteristics of their wise nominees. For matching with global conception, twenty-five wisdom descriptors were taken from previous researches and participants were asked to identify them as of the wise person. Results suggested some of the convergence with the global understanding but some very intriguing findings were observed when age and education differences were taken into the consideration. Most importantly, adolescents stressed the value of success led personal growth and societal upliftment, whereas as adults gave more weight to the knowledge bearer and having a vision.

## 4. On Endeavor-based Wisdom: The Study of Wisdom Incidents

**Shih-ying Yang**

This study explores two different views of wisdom: person-based and endeavor-based views of wisdom. It proposes to study wisdom through wisdom incidents: the wisest things people have done in real life. It uses a survey (Wisdom Incident Self-Evaluation or WISE) to explore participants' wisdom incidents, the relationships among their WISE scores, their perceptions of their own wisdom, and their own ratings of their wisdom incidents as self-defining memories, and raters' wisdom ratings for the participants' wisdom. This study argues that people's wisdom is best measured by their best endeavors and proposes wisdom incident as an alternative way of evaluating people's wisdom.

### Symposium 2-2-2

HSSB 1st Conference Room

## Culture and Wellbeing

**Chair: James Liu**

*Massey University*

### 1. "Whose narratives?" Divergence in How History is Organised Across Generations and its Impact on Well-being

**Chan-Hoong Leong**, *National University of Singapore*

Singapore is a young, affluent global city-state located in a region known for its ethnic diversity and racial politics. In what historians coined as "the improbable nation", Singapore has endured a turbulent past that is rife with ethnic violence, labour unrest, and struggle against colonialism. But in no more than one generation after it gained sovereignty in 1965, the country has achieved a standard of living comparable to major Euro-American economies. This miracle is attributed to many factors, in particular, the determination to break out of poverty against all odds, and the pragmatic recognition of racial identity in the region. Recent studies on how history is deciphered by individuals substantiated the chronicles. A national survey (N=1516) in 2015, on 50 domestic historical events identified three dominant narratives that impacted current and future satisfaction: Nation Building – events that highlight milestones and achievements, Conflicts – events that demonstrate social divisions, and National Resilience – events that exemplify national unity and resolve in addressing a national crisis. These narratives predicted present and future satisfaction in different degrees and

patterns. The National Resilience narrative predicted positive current and future satisfaction, the Conflict narrative predicted current satisfaction negatively, and lastly, the Nation Building narrative predicted improved current satisfaction but negatively against the future. The latter is attributed to the perception that the city-state has peaked, and its best days are over. Further analyses point to a generational divide, not only in how history is organised but also how it affects satisfaction – historical narratives influence perceived satisfaction for seniors and the middle-aged, but not for people in their 20's. The Conflict narrative impacted the seniors most – the group that witnessed the crippling outcomes of racial violence and identity politics of yesterdays, and is a testament that the lessons of history are most powerfully a lived experience.

### 2. Opium of the People? National Identification Predicts Well-being Over Time in 18 Countries

**Sammyh S. Khan**, *University of Keele*

**Nicholas Garnett**, *University of Keele*

**Daniella Hult Khazaie**, *University of Keele*

**James H. Liu**, *Massey University*

**Homero Gil de Zúñiga**, *University of Vienna*

Social group membership and its social-relational corollaries – e.g., social contact, trust, and support – is prophylactic for health. Research has tended to focus on how direct social interactions between members of small-scale groups (i.e., a local sports team or community group) are conducive to positive health outcomes. The current study provides evidence from a longitudinal cross-cultural sample (N = 6,748; 18 countries/societies) that the prophylactic effect of group membership is not isolated to small-scale groups, and that members of groups do not have to directly interact, or in fact know of each other to benefit from membership. Our longitudinal analyses suggest that national identification (strength of association with the nation state in which an individual resides) predicts lower anxiety and improved health; national identification was in fact almost as positively predictive of health status as anxiety was negatively predictive. The findings are discussed in terms of globalization and everyday nationalism.

### 3. Associations between Trust and Mental Health Symptoms: Evidence from an 18-society Longitudinal Study

**Robert Jiqi Zhang**, *Massey University*

**James H. Liu**, *Massey University*

High trust has been identified as one of the key social determinants of health and well-being. However, this optimistic view has been challenged by empirical findings in which trust was found to be a mental health liability in certain social contexts. To investigate the impact of trust on mental health in a broader cross-cultural setting, the present study used 2-wave representative samples from 18 countries/societies (N = 8587). We first used multi-group confirmatory factor analysis to assess psychometric invariance, then multi-level analysis to assess potential cross-level interactions between individual-level trust and country-level predictors. Results showed that generalized trust, trust in community, and trust in close relations could negatively predict anxiety and depression symptoms, even after

controlling for auto-regressive effects. Cross-level interactions suggested these links were contingent on country-level variables such as the Human Development Index, democracy index, and rule of law index.

Keywords: Trust, Anxiety, Depression, Multi-level analysis

### 4. Mapping Global Orientations on Psychological Adjustment, Intergroup Relations and Political Orientation

**Sylvia Xiaohua Chen**, *Hong Kong Polytechnic University*

Globalization has brought profound impacts on political, social, economic, and environmental development through trade, transportation, communication technology, and media. Global Orientations reflect individuals' psychological processes during multicultural exposure and intercultural contact, comprising Multicultural Acquisition (MA) as a proactive response and Ethnic Protection (EP) as a defensive response to cultural globalization. A series of studies examined the consequences of global orientations in intrapersonal functioning and intergroup relations. MA 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. Across 50 states in the US, global orientations were significantly correlated with political orientation. MA negatively and significantly predicted conservatism over and above age, gender, social dominance orientation, orientations towards economic and social and cultural issues, and right wing authoritarianism.

**AJSP Meet Editor 2-2-3**

**HSSB 2nd Conference Room**

**Paper Session 2-2-4**

**HSSB Computer Room**

### The Dynamic of Interpersonal Relationship

**Chair: Kengo Furuhashi**

*Nagoya University*

#### 1. When the Two Become the one: Indiscriminative Retaliation against Others under Unidentifiability

**Gota Sawada**, *Nagoya University*

**Tasuku Igarashi**, *Nagoya University*

Scientific evidence in evolutionary psychology suggests that indiscriminative retaliation is unfair, and retaliation is accepted only for those who have done something bad to us. However, when there are three people, including a friend, a foe, and a person, but a friend and a foe are not identifiable in anonymity, how does he/she respond to a negative feedback from one of them? A three-person laboratory experiment was conducted to examine whether people are motivated for retaliation against both of them if there is no option for selective punishment. First, participants decided a nickname in the experiment, filled in a self-introduction form, shared the information and evaluated each other. In fact, participants received fake self-introduction of the others and evaluated them as positive. Then, participants received fake feedback from the two others, including one positive and one negative evaluation, with (in the non-anonymous



condition) or without (in the anonymous condition) their nicknames, whereas participants in the control condition drew a written oracle and received bad fortunes. Finally, participants played a modified dictator game, where they decided how much they distributed 300 points to themselves and the remaining points were split into half and given to the two others. Analysis based on the GLMM revealed that participants in the anonymous condition distributed more points to themselves than those in the non-anonymous condition. Analysis on frequency distributions indicated that, in the three-person situation, a number of participants distributed 150 points (half of the total) to themselves in the anonymous condition, 100 (one-third) in the non-anonymous condition, and 100 or 300 (100%) in the control condition. These results imply that people perceive the two others as an entity of indiscriminate enemies and take fairness into consideration not among the three but between the entity and themselves.

### 2. A New Approach to Social Skills Assessment among Japanese High School Students: The Use of Scenario-Based Illustrations

**Takafumi Sawaumi**, *Ryutsu Keizai University / Center for Research on Educational Testing (CRET)*

**Tomohiro Sakai**, *University of Tsukuba / CRET*

**Atsushi Aikawa**, *University of Tsukuba / CRET*

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a triennial international survey targeting 15-year-old students. It recently added collaborative problem solving to its list of target skills. Collaborative problem solving is hard to quantify, as it comprises a variety of skills, one of which is social skills. In this study, we assumed that social skills comprise six types of skills: social initiation, relationship maintenance, assertion, interpersonal problem solving, cooperation, and emotion regulation. Given the rapid technological advancement, the present research attempts to propose a new method to measure social skills among Japanese high school students on a digital device. Most assessments of social skills are conducted using a self-report, Likert-type scale, which enables respondents to easily provide deceptive answers. To circumvent this risk, we adopted a different method that does not require respondents to report their perception of their own social skills directly. In the assessment, respondents are shown 42 visual as well as written scenarios that they would probably encounter and on which they would have to take action at senior high school, and in each scenario, they are asked to answer whether they would take a given action that we specified in advance. For each scenario, four possible actions were prepared. We created three illustrations for each presented scenario. We conducted a nationwide online survey to check the criterion-related validity of the assessment, and 412 high school students participated. Results revealed that social initiation, relationship maintenance, assertion, and cooperation showed sufficient positive correlations with self-reported criterion scales ( $r_s = .138$  to  $.372$ ); however, this was not the case for interpersonal problem solving and emotion regulation ( $r_s = .060$  to  $.086$ ). Other algorithms for obtaining respondents' scores will be discussed.

### 3. Switch, and Ye Shall Find: The Effect of Switching Helpers on

### Perceived Stress in Help-seeking Situation

**Kengo Furuhashi**, *Nagoya University*

**Tasuku Igarashi**, *Nagoya University*

Help-seeking behavior is useful to decrease stress, but people hesitate to seek help when they feel indebtedness and relationship concern by focusing on a burden of helpers. In particular, repeated help-seeking from the same helper produces stronger hesitation and increases stress. To avoid the worst scenario, switching helpers in one's social network could be an effective strategy to access diverse instrumental/emotional resources to deal with stress. We conducted an online experiment on a Japanese crowdsourcing website to test the hypothesis that people feel less stressed if they can switch helpers in a repeated help-seeking situation. After reading a vignette about a stressful situation (unemployment or depression), participants answered perceived stress and chose whom to seek help in their social network. Participants then received feedback that the situation was not improved even after the help-seeking and repeated the choice five times. The situation was left unresolved to the last. Analysis based on Generalized Linear Mixed Models (GLMM) showed that participants who sought help from a variety of helpers (i.e., those who switched helpers) perceived lower stress in the unemployment situation even under controlling for social network size. However, switching helpers did not reduce stress in the depression situation. The results indicate that people might relieve stress by switching their helpers to seek diverse types of supports for job hunting. On the other hand, switching helpers might not be an effective strategy for stress reduction in the depression situation, where switching can facilitate the spread of a stigmatize image of help seekers in their social circle.

### 4. Forming Intercultural Friendships with Hosts: A Qualitative Study of Serbians in Japan and Japanese in Serbia

**Mira Simic-Yamashita**, *Okayama University*

**Tomoko Tanaka**, *Okayama University*

We looked into dynamics of intercultural friendship formation between Serbians and Japanese, and compared socialization patterns of two nations, both when in the role of guests and hosts. Seven Serbians living in Japan and seven Japanese living in Serbia participated in the semi-structured interviews. We asked about initiating friendships, cross-cultural challenges, and adopted strategies for maintaining friendships. Serbian participants reported that their biggest challenges with Japanese hosts were perceived non-reciprocity (Japanese friends frequently visited their homes but never invited them back), meticulous pre-planning and lack of spontaneity, and difficulty to deepen friendships. Among adopted culture-specific social skills they stated: being open and approaching first, meeting friends in 'Japanese way' (plan in advance, meeting out rather than at home), choosing 'safe' conversation topics, giving 'okaeshi', gestures such as bowing, and speaking Japanese while maintaining 'foreignness'. On the other side, Japanese in Serbia reported the following challenges: strong group cohesiveness; frequent SMS-ing, interrupting while speaking, last-minute appointment cancellations, and making agreements too quickly. To maintain friendships, they used following strategies:

active greetings (strong handshake, kiss and hug when appropriate), avoiding 'aimai', telling jokes, explicitly showing trust, using Serbian language, avoiding being silent while partner is talking (nodding, giving short comments, prompting by face expressions), and explicitly requesting not to be interrupted while talking. In conclusion, initiating and maintaining friendships, so as considerations in interpersonal relationships differ in Japan and Serbia. In Japan, interpersonal behaviors require maintaining Japanese harmony, however, in Serbia, assertive interpersonal style and direct expressions are preferred. Therefore, deliberately behaving in line with cultural values and customs of the host country is effective way to make friends. Study also implies that intentional learning of these social skills would improve mutual understanding and promote cross-cultural friendships.

### Symposium 2-2-5

Activities Center Room B

## Psychological Capital and Core Self Evaluation

**Chair: Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani**

*Universitas Mercu Buana*

1. Life Satisfaction and Psychological Well-Being : The Role of Core Self-evaluations as Mediator

**Muanawatul Mardiyah**

The purpose of this study was to examine the mediating effects of core self-evaluation on the relationship between life satisfaction and psychological well-being among Indonesian migrant domestic worker candidates in training center. One thousand four hundred and nine (all female) from 21 different training center completed the measures of core self-evaluations, life satisfaction and psychological well-being. Correlation analysis indicated that life satisfaction was related to core self-evaluation and psychological well-being, and core self-evaluation were related to psychological well-being. Hierarchical regression analysis showed that core self-evaluation partially mediated the influence of life satisfaction on psychological well-being.

2. Core Self Evaluation : Validation Study

**Chairu Anisa**

Core self evaluation is one of personality traits examined to find out the personality of an employee so that it can show contribution in the organization. The objectives of this article are: (1) introducing scale from Core Self Evaluation which measures employee personality seen from locus of control, self esteem, generalized self efficacy, and neuroticism; (2) comparing research about the Core Self Evaluation that has been carried out by various researchers in the world.

3. Psychological Capital and Burnout: The Mediating Effect of Job Insecurity

**Wulan Nur Amalia**

The study contributes to the understanding of the mediating

effect of job insecurity as stressor for the relation between psychological capital and burnout. Data were collected for a sample of 316 employees from manufacturing company in Tangerang-Indonesia. Data were collected through three measuring tools, namely Job Insecurity Scale by De Witte (2000), Implicit Psychological Capital Quisisionaire (IPCQ) by Harms, Krasikova & Luthans (2018) and Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI-GS) by Maslach and Jackson (1986). Hypotheses were tested using PROCESS for regression analysis with burnout as a dependent variable. The results support the mediation hypothesis, namely that job insecurity mediates the relation between each type of psychological capital and burnout.

4. Validating the Measurement of Psychological Capital

**Dwi Yanti**

This research conducted validations from three psychological capital measurement tools, namely PCQ-24, PCQ-12, and IPCQ where the three gauges were developed by Luthan, here researchers will see the validity and reliability of these scale as well as measuring devices this fused in other countries outside the USA Where this tool is developed whether it will remain the same or more different because it represents language and culture, and will also be seen from the three measuring instruments which one can best be used to measure psychological capital.

### Paper Session 2-2-6

Activities Center Room C

## Dual-dimensions Models in Social Perceptions

**Chair: Phakkanun Chittham**

1. We value all: Thais' preference of competence and warmth in different tasks

**Phakkanun Chittham**, *Chulalongkorn University, University of Essex*

**Nicolas Geeraert (PhD)**, *University of Essex*

**Rick O'Gorman (PhD)**, *University of Essex*

Previous research has shown that collectivistic culture has preference for warmth attributes over competence ones in different contexts including professional setting. However, this study found otherwise. Participants from a collectivistic culture, Thailand (N = 64), rated importance of traits (competence vs warmth) in task differing in characteristic (competence vs warmth) and unit (individual vs group). The 3-way ANOVA revealed the significant 3-way interaction:  $F(1,63) = 17.26, p = .003$ . The main effects were all significant. For characteristic, warmth task (M = 5.47, SE = .096) was rated as requiring more competence and warmth than competence task (M = 5.31, SE = .083). For unit, group task (M = 5.47, SE = .090) was rated as requiring more competence and warmth than individual task (M = 5.32, SE = .093). Interestingly, competence traits (M = 5.75, SE = .098) were rated more important than warmth traits (M = 5.04, SE = .095). The 2-way interaction of characteristic and trait was significant:  $F(1,63) = 90.19, p < .001$ . Participants rated competence (M = 6.04, SE = .104) more important than warmth (M = 4.58, SE = .098) in competence-oriented tasks but not in

warmth-oriented tasks. The 2-way interaction of unit and trait was also significant:  $F(1,63) = 15.59, p < .001$ . For both individual tasks and group tasks, participants rated competence more important than warmth. However, the 2-way interaction between characteristic and unit was not significant,  $F(1,63) < 1, p = .442$ . Taken together, our results suggest that competence was deemed as the important attribute for individual and group tasks as well as for competence-oriented tasks. In conclusion, when tasks with differing requirements were presented, preference for warmth was not as robust as previous findings. Collectivistic culture does not always favour warmth.

## 2. Competent or Warm: The Role of Gender & Content in Students' Perceptions of their Teachers

**Teresita Rungudin**, *Philippine Normal University*

The study explored how students perceive their teachers based on warmth and competence dimensions following the Stereotype Content Modeling (SCM). This was done by investigating what warmth-related or competent-related traits are endorsed by pre-service students when presented with an audio recording of cognitive-based or affective-based teachers' voices (male vs. female) discussing climate change or gratitude, respectively. A sample of 315 students pre-service teachers were randomly assigned in one of the four treatment conditions where they were instructed to listen to a teacher (male vs. female) X (climate change vs. gratitude). The participants were then presented with stimulus words that may describe the teacher they listened to. The factor analyzed stimulus words showed three main factors (a) warm traits; (b) cold traits; and (c) competence traits attributed to teachers. Results showed that in general, male and female students endorse competence traits to teachers handling cognitive-based courses, while male teachers handling affective-based courses were endorsed as warm compared to their female counterparts. The study implies that there are stereotypical responses to both teacher's sex and subject taught and not to teacher's sex.

## 3. The Yin and Yang of Leadership Characteristics: Insight from a Cross-Ethnic Exploration in Indonesia

**Andika Pratama**, *Institut Teknologi Bandung*

**Anggara Wisesa**, *Institut Teknologi Bandung*

**Yudo Anggoro**, *Institut Teknologi Bandung*

**Nur Arief Rahmatsyah Putranto**, *Institut Teknologi Bandung*

**Emilia Fitriana Dewi**, *Institut Teknologi Bandung*

**Fransisca Budyanto Widjaja**, *Institut Teknologi Bandung*

Western influenced theories of leadership tend to be linear and universalist in the way leadership characteristics are portrayed. That is, certain leadership characteristics are good while others are bad and these presumably are applicable across contexts. Based on cross-ethnic exploration of leadership characteristics in an Indonesian context (involving Javanese, Sundanese, and Chinese-Ethnic), we find an argument for a more contextual form of leadership characteristics. That is, the same leadership characteristics can be perceived positively and negatively depending on the context of the perceivers. Here, the "Yin and Yang" principle refers not to a balanced set of characteristics but more to a balanced view of such characteristics, which are embedded

not in the personal self but in the view of the others. We also highlight the way the argument emerges as a situated and contextual form of theory building.

## 4. The Effect of Teacher Style and Gender on Student Teacher Evaluation

**Keerthigha C**, *James Cook University*

**Smita Singh (Dr)**, *James Cook University*

Seeking feedback from students regarding teaching style is an important aspect of student evaluation of teaching (SET). This necessitates that the obtained information from SET questionnaires are useful and unbiased. In applying the universal dimensions of social cognition to SETs, the present study sought to investigate how students perceived teacher style on warmth and competence. Teacher style was approached from a relatively different perspective – focusing on the role of teachers as leaders – with teachers differentiated as either task or relationship-oriented. Gender biases in SETs were examined as female teachers were expected warm and relationship-oriented, whereas male-teachers were expected competent and task-oriented. Furthermore, with evidence suggesting that a match in task requirements forms the basis of competence judgement, the study predicted that student academic motivation controls student perception of teacher competence. The present study was conducted among 108 (60.19% females) psychology undergraduates from James Cook University's Singapore campus with an age range of 18–31 years ( $M = 23.63, SD = 3.14$ ). A 2 (teacher style) x 2 (teacher gender) between-subjects MANOVA revealed that a relationship-oriented teacher was rated significantly higher on warmth than a task-oriented teacher; there was no presence of gender bias in the evaluation; and, academic motivation mediated the relationship between teacher style and competence. The study's findings advocated for the use of the established social cognitive dimensions in SET and the generalising of ideas and theories developed within organisational psychology to the context of teaching. Key limitations of the study and directions for future research were discussed.

### Paper Session 2-2-7

Activities Center Room D

## Emotion Regulation and Expression

**Chair: Amber Chen**

### 1. Temptation of the Past: Nostalgia Increases Bribe-taking

**Jianning Dang**, *Beijing Normal University*

**Li Liu**, *Beijing Normal University*

Although social psychological research has demonstrated the benefits of nostalgia. Specifically, nostalgia can facilitate positive affect, elevate self-esteem, strengthen social connectedness, and provide perceptions of meaning in life (see a review in Wildschut, Sedikides, Arndt, & Routledge, 2006). However, a question remains unclear whether nostalgia has a hundred merits but not a single demerit. Previous studies have shown that nostalgia can increase individuals' tendency to engage in socially-oriented action. Bribe-taking is typically considered an illegal and risky action involving social interaction. Thus, the

present research focused on the issue that has been overlooked: Whether nostalgia would still increase social approach motivation even when the social contact engenders disadvantageous consequences (i.e., bribe-taking). The present research explored the effect of nostalgia on bribe-taking and its mediating mechanism. We measured participants' nostalgia proneness (Pilot Study) and induced their nostalgia (Experiments 1~3). Bribe-taking was operationalized as participants' willingness to take a bribe in different scenarios (Pilot Study and Experiment 1) and their real behavior in a bribery game (Experiments 2 and 3). The results consistently showed that nostalgia increased bribe-taking. Additionally, Experiment 2 found that social connectedness mediated this effect. In a preregistered experiment (Experiment 3), we replicated these findings under a different cultural background. Together, these converging findings indicated a "dark side" of nostalgia in that longing for the past may promote motivation to build social connection, which then leads to bribery-taking intent and action. The current research not only broadens our understanding of nostalgia and bribe-taking but also provides practical implications for anti-bribery.

2. When East meets West in Singapore: influence of culture on emotional regulation and emotional intelligence- does culture play a role ?

**Myra Jasmine Ibrahim**, *James Cook University*

**Divjyot Kaur**

Emotional intelligence plays a crucial role in everyday life situations, including the ability to empathise with others, regulate emotions and enhance social connections. While emotion, as a construct, is largely a universal phenomenon, culture has been shown to impact the way emotions are experienced, and regulated across situations. A large body of research has explored the predictive utility of emotional intelligence across life domains, however, there is a gap in literature exploring cultural differences across aspects of emotional intelligence. In view of this, the present study utilized a sample of 102 participants (18 to 46 years) across three cultural clusters (Singaporeans, Anglo/Europeans, Asians) to explore the relationship between cultural dimensions and different aspects of emotional intelligence. Emotional regulation is also shown to differ across culture, thus, the present study also explored the influence of cultural dimension on two emotional regulation strategies: cognitive reappraisal and emotional suppression. Additionally, emotional intelligence and emotional regulation were examined across cultural clusters and gender. An online survey was conducted on Qualtrics to collect demographic information and scores from the Value Survey Module (VSM), Wong and Law Emotional Intelligence Scale (WLEIS), and Emotional Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ) from participants. The data collected was analysed using multiple regression analysis and MANOVA. Findings demonstrated that cultural dimensions significantly predicted emotional intelligence. Specifically, individualism, long term orientation, and masculinity significantly influenced different aspects of emotional intelligence. A significant main effect was also found for emotional regulation strategies across cultural clusters, with cognitive reappraisal and emotional suppression strategies significantly differing across cultural clusters.

Theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed and future research directions provided.

3. Health based regret among elderly: The role of ignorance and negligence

**Rhicha Raman**, *Sikkim University*

**Saurabh Maheshwari**, *Sikkim University*

Regret is the feeling of disappointment which is caused by action or inaction. Though regret is a negative emotion but it could be rational and functional, especially, when it changes life. The present study examines the health-related regret and its consequences among the old age people. Specifically, the study explores the role of willful ignorance and personal negligence in health-related regrets and how people cope up with these regrets. A narrative based qualitative study was conducted. A group of retired elderly people (60 participants) were interviewed. We followed the in-depth interview technique in which we asked the questions related to regret and its experiences. Thematic content analysis method is used for the analysis of interviews. Most of the participants blamed their own ignorance at early age, such as- hectic life style, unhealthy food habits, their work culture, etc., for their present health related problems. Participants also mentioned that for their negligence related to some health issue/problem at younger age, they had to pay a lot later. Finding reveals that with the aging and fading health people have more regret and become more aware of their health. Results revealed that unlike the other kind of regrets, health related regret have more functional and adaptive value. People not only learned from their mistakes and avoid such mistakes in future but also changed a lot them by adapting healthy life style, exercise, yoga etc. In addition, the health based regret can serve a learning reference for others to live a healthy life. Results also show that realizing and accepting reasons behind health ignorance/negligence could be a major factor coping-up with this feeling of regret and improving health.

4. When do People Value Negativity: Increasing Ideal Negative Affect as Adaptation Strategies to Limited Time Perspective Across Adulthood

**Amber Chen**, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

**Helene H. Fung**

Previous studies have found that people change their emotional goals in contexts. Socioemotional selectivity theory explains that older adults are more selectively attend to positive emotions as they view time as limited. However, terror management theory challenges that mortality salience induce death anxiety, which should be more prominent when people enter into old age. Although there is a established finding that older adults prefer low-arousal positive affect, no study has directly compare how these two effects act on individuals' emotional goals along with age.

Using an experimental methods, 224 younger adults and 222 older adults were recruited and assigned randomly into 6 conditions priming with mortality salience (MS), future-time limitation (FT) or combination (MS-FT). Through Mixed Model Analysis, the results showed that the main effect of death reminding or the main effect of age significantly increased individuals'

ideal anxiety. Moreover, the interaction effects of age and future-time limitation reveals that facing limited time, it is younger adults who tend to value anxiety compared to older adults. Furthermore, the effects of ideal effects on emotional well-being will be discussed.

### Symposium 2-3-1

HSSB International Conference Hall

## Psychology of Economic Inequality in Asia (and in the World)

**Chair: Hongfei Du**

*Guangzhou University*

### 1. Exploring Differences in Constructions of Socioeconomic Inequality in the Philippines

**Allan B. I. Bernardo**

Official estimates indicate that the Philippines has one of the highest levels of income inequality in Asia, but such statistics do not reflect how Filipinos perceive income inequality in their country. This study explores how a sample of Filipinos (N=819) residing in two big metropolitan areas in the Philippines constructed the distribution of income in the country. Participants were asked to estimate how much of the country's wealth was owned by each quintile of the Philippine populations ranked in terms of income/wealth. Participants also reported their subjective social status (SSS), projected SSS 10 years after, and responses to scales related to justification of group differences. The constructions of wealth distribution were analyzed using two-step cluster analysis which indicated four clusters of participants that varied in the perceived degree of socioeconomic inequality (no inequality, low inequality, high inequality, extreme inequality). The members of the four clusters did not differ significantly in terms of personal and projected SSS, and in their beliefs on the relative importance of meritocracy and luck in social mobility. But the extreme inequality cluster (a) had lower just world beliefs and social dominance orientation, (b) higher meritocracy beliefs, and (c) were more likely to believe that social connections, but not faith in God, are causal factors for socioeconomic mobility. Results are discussed in relation to how constructions of socioeconomic inequality are associated with perceptions regarding fairness of the social systems in the country, and its implications for shaping attitudes towards policy and programs designed to reduce socioeconomic inequality.

### 2. Implicit Theories of Socioeconomic Status and Subjective Well-being: The Roles of Sense of Control and Future Orientation

**Peilian Chi**

Socioeconomic disparity in subjective well-being and other life outcomes has been recognized for a long time in prior literature. Efforts have been made to reduce the negative effect of low socioeconomic status (SES) on subjective well-being. Implicit theories of SES, defined as individuals' belief on the malleability of SES or socioeconomic mobility, could be a salutary factor that contribute to subjective well-being.

This study examined the association between implicit theories

of SES and subjective well-being among young adults and the potential roles of sense of control and future orientation in explaining the association. A sample of 743 college students (66.4% females, mean age = 18.51) were recruited from a southern city in China and completed measures of implicit theories of SES, life satisfaction, depression, sense of control, and future orientation.

The results showed that the belief in high socioeconomic mobility was positively associated with life satisfaction and negatively associated with depressive symptoms, even after controlling for significant effect of subjective SES. Structural equation modeling revealed that sense of control and future orientation explained the effect of implicit theories of SES on both life satisfaction and depressive symptoms.

Our findings demonstrate that implicit theory of SES could be a potential factor to target in efforts to reduce socioeconomic disparity in the society.

### 3. Economic inequality and psychological well-being in China **Hongfei Du**

Literature suggests that economic inequality is detrimental to psychological well-being. Supportive evidence is mainly gathered from cross-sectional surveys or cross-temporal data. Moreover, the vast majority of the work comes from Western industrialized contexts. Several questions are still open: Does income inequality have long-term associations with psychological well-being? Is the impact of inequality considerable in non-Western developing countries? Are both adults and adolescent vulnerable to the effects of inequality? Are individuals with high vs. low socioeconomic status affected differently by inequality? This study aims to provide answers to these questions by examining the longitudinal associations between income inequality and psychological well-being among Chinese.

The current study used the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) dataset in 2010-2014. The CFPS dataset includes a representative sample of 29,331 adults and 3,042 adolescents from 20 provinces in China. The participants completed measures of well-being, including subjective well-being and psychological distress. We examined whether provincial-level income inequality in 2010 predicted individual-level well-being in 2014.

Multilevel analyses showed that participants in more unequal provinces had lower subjective well-being and more psychological distress. The patterns still held, after controlling for baseline well-being and a number of covariates, including age, gender, education, income, ethnicity, marital status, and urban/rural residence. Moreover, these patterns were shown in both adult and adolescent samples. The effects of inequality on well-being differed across socioeconomic groups.

Findings suggest that income inequality may have long-term adverse effects on well-being in non-Western developing countries; both adults and adolescents suffer from the effects of inequality; and the effects of income inequality on well-being are moderated by financial wealth.

#### 4. The impact of socio-economic development and inequality on student motivation and achievement

**Ronnel B. King**

Motivation scholars have mostly examined motivation as an individual-level phenomenon. However, motivation and learning are embedded within larger societal systems. The aim of this study was to examine how socio-economic development and economic inequality affect student motivation, achievement, and motivational dividends (operationalized as the positive link between motivation and achievement).

The current study used OECD PISA 2009 data produced by 500,870 adolescent students from 73 countries. Among these students, 51% girls (coded as 1) and 49% were boys (coded as 2). Their mean age was 15.78 (SD=.79). At the student level, we measured students' intrinsic motivation and socio-economic status.

The Human Development Index (HDI) and income inequality (Gini coefficient) for each country was included as a country-level variable. To examine the moderation of HDI and GINI on the relationship between individual motivation and achievement, we conducted two-level (Level 1 and Level 2) structural equation modeling with random slopes. At Level 1, the student-level, achievement was regressed on intrinsic motivation (with the coefficients constrained to be random). Achievement was also regressed on SES and sex to control for demographic effects.

At Level 2, the societal-level, higher level, the intercept factor of achievement and the slope factor were both regressed on HDI and GINI. The results showed HDI positively predicted the slope factor but GINI negatively predicted it.

In other words, students in more highly developed countries had higher levels of achievement. Students in more unequal countries achieved less. Moreover, students in more developed societies accrued more motivational dividends from their motivation compared to students in less developed societies. Students from more unequal societies yielded lower motivational dividends. The current study shows the need to move beyond individual-level factors to including broader societal forces in examining motivation and achievement.

### Symposium 2-3-2

HSSB 1st Conference Room

#### Individualism-collectivism and Workgroup Functioning

**Chair: Heyeon Lee**

*University of North Korean Studies*

1. Revisiting Culture-Group Creativity Link: The Synergistic Effect of Collectivistic Value Orientation and Independent Self-representation

**Hayeon Lee**, *University of North Korean Studies*

Collective creativity is an essential aspect of group effectiveness in modern organizations. In recent years, researchers have begun to explore the role of culture in how group members achieve creative outcomes. This line of work has been guided

by the assumption that collective creativity is inextricably related to cultural orientation of group members. Continuing in this vein, in the current study we examined the effects of a specific make-up of group members' cultural orientation in task groups. Specifically, we hypothesized that the combination of collectivistic value orientation and independence in self-perception jointly promote group creativity, because in task groups collectivistic values breed a positive group climate and independent self-representation facilitates divergent thinking among the members. To test this idea, we conducted an interacting group study in a naturalistic field setting. Sixty-one groups of Korean undergraduates participated in the study as part of their class activities. We measured individuals' value orientation and their self-representation prior to the study and aggregated the scores at the group level. Participants performed an interactive group brainstorming task as a team (i.e., "How to make the university campus eco-friendly"). Idea creativity was assessed in two ways. A consensual measure of creativity was obtained by multiplying idea originality and usefulness (Simon & Ting, 2011). An objective measure of novelty was obtained by examining the degree to which generated ideas represent conceptual categories that are statistically rare (Kohn & Smith, 2011). As expected, we found a joint positive effect of collectivistic value orientation and independent self-representation on both measures of group creativity. Implications of these findings and future directions are discussed.

2. Newcomers as Change Agents: Effects of Newcomers' Cultural Orientation on Newcomer Innovation

**Jeewon Hyun**, *Sungkyunkwan University*

Newcomers are the sources as well as the target of influence in groups they join. The current study examined under what conditions newcomers become a change agent, introducing new ideas for the group task (i.e., newcomer innovation). Research suggests that individual characteristics of newcomers are a significant predictor of newcomer innovation (Levine, Choi, & Moreland, 2019). Based on this, we reasoned that newcomers' cultural orientation can play a crucial role in their introduction of new ideas to the group. From the perspective that attempts to introduce positive changes and innovation in teams require both strong commitment to group success and a sense of independence in selfhood, it is expected that newcomer innovation is more likely when newcomers combine a collectivistic value orientation and independent self-representation (i.e., collectivistic independence, Choi, Seo, Hyun, & Bechtoldt, 2019). To test this hypothesis, we conducted three studies in both the laboratory and the field. In Study 1, we measured participants' value orientation and self-representation. At the study, participants read a scenario depicting a team performance situation and indicated the extent to which they as a newcomer would be willing to suggest a new task strategy to the team. Consistent with the hypothesis, the combination of collectivistic value orientation and independent self-representation positively predicted participants' willingness to introduce a new strategy. In Study 2, we manipulated the two independent variables and replicated the joint positive effect in laboratory groups. In Study 3, we surveyed Korean employees (with less than 3 years of tenure) to obtain converging evidence in business organizations.

We measured respondents' value orientation, self-representation, and innovative work behavior and found the hypothesized effect among the male employees. We discuss implications of these findings and directions for future research in newcomer innovation in teams.

### 3. Individualism-Collectivism and Collective Goal Revision in Task Groups

**Sun-Young Kim**, *Sungkyunkwan University*

Goal is an important element of collaborative work in that it orients members toward a common mission and promotes coordinated actions within the group. Thus, choosing and striving for an appropriate goal is critical for the success of task groups. In particular, when groups face a situation where their goal is no longer attainable, members must be able to disengage from the goal and reengage quickly into a more feasible alternative. As simple as this may sound, however, previous research on goal revision suggests that revising a collective goal is easier said than done. The present study proposes that two seemingly incompatible preconditions must be simultaneously met for group members to be able to collectively revise their goal. First, group members must maintain and strive for psychological independence from the social pressure toward persisting on the current goal. At the same time, they must remain committed to the group work and collective success. From this, we hypothesized that a collectivistic value orientation and independent self-representation jointly promote revision of an unattainable group goal. We conducted a laboratory group experiment, in which we manipulated group members' value orientation (collectivistic versus individualistic) and their self-representation (independent versus interdependent). As expected, groups that combined a collectivistic value orientation and independent self-representation were less likely to be entrapped in a failing goal and more likely to change their goal than did those with other combinations of the two independent variables. Further, we found that this effect was mediated by group members' reflection on the attainability of the current goal. Implications of the current study for research on group goal management are discussed.

### 4. Loyal Deviance: Who Blows the Whistle for the Group?

**Young-Mi Kwon**, *Sungkyunkwan University*

Deviance has typically been treated as a threat that must be eliminated from the group. This makes sense to the extent deviance harms group functioning and collective welfare (Festinger, 1950; Marques & Paez, 1994). Unlike previous research focused on group members' negative reactions to deviance, several researchers have recently begun to examine the relatively neglected idea – deviance may have a positive and constructive impact in the group when it emerges from group-oriented motivation (see Jetten & Hornsey, 2014 for review). Group-oriented deviance plays an important role especially when a group has undesirable customs or norms that impede its long-term growth and endanger its integrity (i.e., loyal deviance; Packer & Miners, 2012). Although high identifiers often show non-conformity to the group norm when the norm is detrimental to the group, they also try to conceal the group's

weakness due to social identity threat (Packer, 2014). This suggests that strong ingroup identification may be a double-edged sword in the context of group-oriented deviance. We propose that group-oriented deviance is more likely when members have a strong concern for the group, while at the same time they have independence in their self-perception. In three studies, Korean undergraduate students read a scenario describing an organizational situation where undesirable customs persist and indicated their willingness to engage in group-oriented deviance. In study 1, we manipulated value orientation (collectivistic vs. individualistic) and measured participants' predominant self-representation (independent vs. interdependent). We manipulated both independent variables at the individual level (study 2) or by the group's descriptive norm (study 3). We found, as expected, support for the combined effect of collectivistic value orientation and independent self-perception on intention to engage in group-oriented deviance. We also found that this effect was mediated by the sense of personal responsibility in changing undesirable ingroup customs. We discuss implications of the findings and directions for future research.

## Paper Session 2-3-3

HSSB 2nd Conference Room

### We Are Family: Intergenerational Interaction

**Chair: Chih-Wen Wu**

1. Chinese Adult Children's Stress of Caring Elderly Parents: The Different Mechanism on Filial Anxiety between Filial Piety and Attachment System

**Chih-Wen Wu**, *National Taiwan Normal University*

With population structure aging swiftly, caring for elderly in Taiwan is not only a significant social issue but also a difficult task in every family, testing how adult children resolute when faced with pressures to care for their aging parents. Cicirelli (1988) firstly proposed the concept of filial anxiety to describe the pressure adult children demanded for caring their aging parents. However, Cicirelli at that time adopted attachment system, but not filial piety ethics in Chinese culture (xiao: 孝), to explain the mechanism of adult children's filial anxiety. Although the relationship between filial piety ethics and Chinese adult children's filial anxiety is intuitive, there are rarely empirical studies to investigate the mechanism of filial piety ethics are synchronous and distinct from that of attachment system. The finding to this question will be helpful for discovering the relevance and difference between western attachment psychology theory and Chinese cultural filial piety ethics. This study recruited adult children as participants who were over 40 years old with at least one of their parents over 65 years old. Through structural equation modeling analysis, its findings verified the mechanism on adult children's filial anxiety when taken up the task of caring aging parents were different between filial piety ethics and attachment system. On one hand, for the mechanism of attachment system, adult children's early attachment experience contributed to the extent of their perceived social support from parents, which subsequently related to their filial anxiety. On the other hand, for the mechanism of filial piety ethics, the relationship between adult children's belief of filial

piety ethics and their filial anxiety was mediated by their gratitude affection to parents and committed compliance toward parents. Hopefully, the findings of this research project could provide future reference for caretakers.

## 2. Housing aspirations and social comparison processes

**Mandy Lau**, *University of Hong Kong*

It is often assumed that people aspire to become homeowners, especially in cities like Hong Kong which are characterized by mass homeownership. In the literature on intergenerational support, it has been observed that parents are prepared to financially support their adult children, especially if this involves home purchase. Yet, few studies have explored the role of social comparison processes, which may underpin so-called cultural preferences for homeownership. In particular, it is not clear which standards or comparison targets that people choose to evaluate themselves against. This paper reviews a range of social comparison theories, and considers which aspects of these theories are relevant to analysing housing aspirations. The aim is to develop an analytical framework for investigating the socio-psychological processes which underpin young adults' perceptions of homeownership and other housing arrangements.

## 3. The role of family efficacy beliefs to daily family interactions

**Rong-Kou Liu**, *National Taiwan University*

**Reuy-Ling Chu**, *National Taiwan University. Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica.*

Family efficacy beliefs, which refer to family member's beliefs in their ability to produce desirable outcomes for various family relations, have been shown to contribute to the quality of family functioning, individual well-being, and family values over time. This study aimed to investigate how family efficacy beliefs are related to everyday family activities, which were measured by ecological momentary assessment. One hundred and forty-two adults in Taiwan completed family interaction diary based on the Day Reconstruction Method. Multilevel regression models analysis revealed that family efficacy beliefs would affect the quality of family daily interactions. Specifically, filial efficacy and marital efficacy enhanced positive emotions and competent, lessened negative emotions, worry and tiredness in everyday family activities. Moreover, some other relevant social cognitive appraisal constructs, namely, perspective taking, long-term time perspective, and self-construal, were put into consideration. It was found that they were also linked to family interactions, but not strong enough to substitute the effect of family efficacy beliefs.

## 4. The Lived Experiences of Abused Juvenile Delinquents: A Consensual Qualitative Research

**James Michael Fabros**, *Central Colleges of the Philippines*

**Alexandra A. Tindoy**

**Sarah Kathrina G. Torres**

Adviser: **Arnel A. Diego**

Academic Head: **Jobelle C. Resuello**

"Hurt people, hurt people", a statement that denotes causality in the phenomenon of inflicting harm or breaking laws, reflects

those who hurt others and find satisfaction, and those who try to deal with hurt they haven't dealt with. Sigmund Freud believed people are the product of experiences during our formative years. Whether it was neglect, sexual, physical, psychological, or verbal abuse, these experiences in childhood leave lasting scars that affect future actions and decisions, especially those too young to know how to cope. This study aimed to address lived experiences of juvenile delinquents or children-in-conflict with the law (CICL) who experienced childhood abuse in a multi-dimensional and dynamic model, focusing on the development and environmental factors associated with rehabilitation. Respondents aged seventeen (17) and below were the target sample of this study, which used max variation/heterogeneous purposive sampling technique. The study followed the Consensual Qualitative Research (CQR) method by Clara E. Hill. The primary research setting is a Bahay Pag-Asa, a government-managed youth center in Metro Manila, Philippines. The respondents were 13 formally-assessed and institutionalized CICL's. Individual face-to-face semi-structured interviews were conducted to explore experiences in detail. The key themes value of family relationships, effects of abuse at home, the effect of violence in the community, houses of hope as 2nd homes, and coping strategies for juveniles were identified through consensus. Majority experienced childhood abuse and environmental influence, which by some indicators, suggested tendencies of juvenile behavior. As the country steps into a new stage in dealing with juvenile delinquency protection of minors through the amendment of Republic Act 10630, and at the time of the inception of this paper, where the lowering of criminal liability age is a possibility, this study allows relevant and timely insight through the eyes of the individuals, who are most affected by this change.

### Paper Session 2-3-4

HSSB Computer Room

### Self in Qualitative Method

**Chair: Fengyan Wang**

1. Independent or interdependent self: Its emergence, transformation and formalization of Chinese self-construal from the evolution of culture and history

**Fengyan Wang**, *Nanjing Normal University*

The Chinese self-construal was originally independent self, from its naissance of 3000 BCE to 521 BCE. It was mainly born with the emergence of private property and weapons, in the process of fighting against others rather than planting wheat. These facts shows that the self-concepts of the East and the West are identical in origin, that is, they all advocate independent self. The interdependent self, with independent personality, was gradually formed in the Late Chunqiu Period along with the establishment and development of Confucianism. Since then, the era of independent self and interdependent self coexistence has come in the history of China. From the Late Chunqiu Period to the end of the Warring States period, it is an important transition period of Chinese self-construal, and the interdependent self with independent personality ultimately conquered the independent self. However, the transformation was not the result



of farming rice, but the widespread dissemination of Confucianism. From the Qin and Han Dynasties to the end of Qing Dynasty, it was the formalizing stage of Chinese self-construal. During this period, with the disappearance of Yang-Zhu's study of "for myself" (weiwo, 为我), the independent self-construal largely vanished, and the interdependent self with independent personality advocated by pre-Qin Confucianism gradually turn to the constrained interdependent self. The most important and likely external causes of this transformation are the implementation of reward system, such as Tui En Ling (推恩令), as well as punishment system such as collective punishment system (lianzuo, 连坐), that adopted to protect the emperor's interests. And the most important and likely internal reasons are divided into two points: On the one hand, the values of most people have changed from the "Three Immortality" (sanbuxiu 三不朽) to the immediate interests. On the other hand, with the prestige of Confucianism and the prevalence of the Three Bonds thought, the Yang-Zhu's theory of advocating independent self was almost extinct, and Confucianism and Taoism's theory of self was gradually alienated. From the perspective of ecological rationality, the formation and evolution of Chinese self is the result of adapting to environment. The above three historical facts prove that the long rice cultivation history was not the main cause of the interdependent self of Chinese.

## 2. A Cultural Analysis of Self-Harm Among Adolescents in the Pacific Island of Guam

**Mayumi Krause**, *University of Guam*

**Iain K. B. Twaddle**, *University of Guam*

This study endeavors to examine the relationship between family stressors and the emergence of self-harm behaviors. While previous studies have analyzed personality characteristics that make adolescents vulnerable to self-harm, a recent review of the literature highlights a lack of research examining how culturally unique family stressors are associated with self-harm behaviors. How do individuals who engage in self-harm understand family stress and its relationship to their self-harm behaviors? In addition, are there cultural factors that can increase resilience and enhance adaptive coping strategies when facing these stressors? In order to address gaps in the research literature, this study explores the ways in which adolescents in Guam interpret their self-harm behaviors in relation to disruptions in familial relationships (e.g. divorce, parental absence, death in the family, neglect or abandonment, and poor parental attachment) by conducting semi-structured interviews through a narrative framework.

## 3. The study of separate-individuation process in adolescence-Focusing on diverse child-parents styles

**Yu Namioka**, *Hokkaido university*

Adolescents start forming the self by themselves, and in this process they need to separate and detach from their parents psychologically (Blos, 1967). Nowadays, the importance of support from parents and the dependable relationship is insisted (Kroger, 1985), and some studies focus on the rapprochement that happens as the next step of detachment. However, this understanding applies only for child-parent relationship which has

a stable connection. Therefore, this study focuses on examining the detach-reattach process in unstable child-parent relationship in which children are forced to be separate from their parents and have not received any support from parents.

I interviewed three Japanese adults (female:2, male:1, age:20-30) who lived in a foster home and lived separately from their parents in adolescence and analyzed the protocol data qualitatively.

As a result, I identified that the reattachment is not only to be close with parents again but to also keep separating with them. In an interview with one of the Japanese female adults, who moved to foster care due to domestic abuse, she first expressed guilt about not having a normal family when living in foster care. Now she understands that distance between her family was needed in order to maintain relationship with her biological family. In her case, the reattachment process towards her family was improved through separation. Although many studies insist how important it is to keep the intimacy connection in relationships, this interview demonstrated that close intimacy may not always be the best solution.

In conclusion, this study shows the possibility to understand the child-parent relationship in an unstable child-parent relationship from their perspective and that close intimacy connection is not the only way to maintain family relationships.

## 4. Dealing Through Pain: A Qualitative Study on Non-Suicidal Self-Injury Among Filipino Youth

**Celina Rose Bernardo**, *Angeles University Foundation*

**Mark Janzen T. Sumera**

**Gertrude Genesis S. Tungol**

**Ronnie M. Verano**

Why do people reach to a point where they hurt themselves? Pain, an unpleasant sensation, is something we human beings strive to avoid. Yet, why is it that there are so many people that choose to inflict harm on themselves? As a result of this inquiry, there are several reasons as to why individuals are led to self-injury; this phenomenon exists and lingers in our midst. Apparently, it is an innate instinct for humans to avoid pain. However, in line with the ongoing notion of self-injury as form of maladaptive behavior, it does not hinder individuals to engage in such behaviors. Rather, some end up dependent on it for the reason that pain stimulates relief in order to momentarily escape what they feel inside (Franklin et al., 2013). To date, the available studies on Non-Suicidal Self-Injury (NSSI) the Philippines are still incomparable to the number of studies dedicated to the Western population. Hence, the current study explored on the acts, behaviors, reasons and meanings of four Filipino youth engaging in NSSI. Results show that (1) cutting is the most common method and/or act of NSSI; (2) behaviors such as seeking distractions to avoid engaging in NSSI is a usual demeanor among the participants; (3) the emotion regulation of Filipino youth who engage in NSSI and frustrations towards self are the leading reasons as to why they self-harm; and lastly, results show that (4) NSSI provide a means of relief and satisfaction. NSSI has been widely considered a threat to the public health of the youth, thus, it is essential to continue exploring on this phenomenon in order to come up with appropriate interventions. Further implications are discussed in the study.

## Violence and Conflict Resolution

Chair: Jade Le Grice

1. Growing Sex Violence Offences on Dalit Women in India: Mapping the sexual violence risk among the dominant Caste group people

**Arun Shinde**, *Sadguru Gadage Maharaj College, Karad*

**Dr Vikas Minchekar**, *Smt. Kasturba Walchand College (Arts-Science), Sangli*

India will become rape capital of the world if the growing rate of rape and sexual assault on women is not controlled. Daily a number of Dalit women are becoming a victim of rape. According to the National Crime Record Bureau (2017) crime against Dalit women have increased by 7.1 per cent since 2015. Moreover, according to this report, 24923 rape cases were reported across India in 2012. Whether the government of India has made amendment in Indian Penal Code for sexual offenders in recent days and initiating strong atrocities act, day by day rapes are increasing rapidly. The rape rate per 100000 people is highest in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, West Bengal and Maharashtra. Among the various rural areas in India, the highest number rapes reported in villages rather than metropolitan cities. Rape victims in India, especially in a rural area often subject to shaming and considered no suitable for married life and the life of victim became destroyed. Hence, the rape and violence against Dalit women are a massive problem in India. Most of the sex offences on Dalit women are committed by the people who belong in upper castes.

Hence, the present study aimed to predict sexual violence risks among dominant caste group people on the basis of social dominance orientation and sex behaviour attitude. The convenient and purposive sampling technique was used to collect the data. 400 people ranged in the age from 35 to 45 year were selected and social dominance orientation by Dr Vikas Minchekar, Sex behaviour attitude scale and sexual violence risk-20 (SVR20) developed by Douglas R Boer was used to collect the data. Obtained data were analysed through PPMCC and stepwise multiple regression analysis. Results revealed a high correlation among these variables and sexual violence risks was significantly predicted on the basis of social dominance orientation and sex behaviour attitude.

2. Indigenous stakeholder narratives of sexual violence in colonial contexts: Deconstructing ongoing suppression and silence in an era of #metoo

**Jade Le Grice**, *The University of Auckland*

Narratives of sexual violence have gained greater social visibility and recognition within the cultural milieu of #metoo that has challenged the cultural permissibility of sexual violence, and created space for victims to be heard and validated. Yet, some cultural contexts present more complex and greater challenges for individuals to navigate, and succeed in, sharing narratives of sexual violence without backlash or negative implications. The

present study explores some of the social tensions and difficulties impacting Indigenous, Māori, in Aotearoa New Zealand from bringing forward narratives of sexual violence. Drawing on a kaupapa Māori methodology, and collaborations with family connections to Māori located in the Hokianga region of New Zealand, I present a thematic analysis of 24 key stakeholder and kaumātua (esteemed elder) interviews. Four key themes are presented: Decolonising sociocultural landscapes by reclaiming mātauranga (knowledges), narratives and atua (spiritual beings); matrices of marginality and discursive silencing of sexual violence disclosures; narrative dialogue about sexual violence in related and close knit communities; and decolonising spirituality to facilitate narratives of the self, recognition and healing. The current cultural milieu of #metoo presents a clear opportunity to further deconstruct discursive practices and processes that continue to actively silence Indigenous people impacted by sexual violence. Validating mātauranga Māori, remaining responsive to Indigenous psychologies and ways of being, and deconstructing colonial incursions, comprise integral elements of Indigenous sexual violence prevention initiatives. Crucially, the importance of Indigenous-led approaches to ameliorating sexual violence is highlighted, and the considerable capacity and potential within communities to speak to the nuanced issues affecting them, alongside potential solutions, is affirmed.

3. The Role of Identity, Emotion Regulation and Critical Thinking on Psychological Intervention of Deradicalization Program in The Terrorist Detainees Rehabilitation Center

**Diny Rachmayanti**, *Universitas Indonesia*

**Mirra Noor Milla**

**Hamdi Muluk**

One of Indonesia's soft approach to managing terrorist detainees is involving psychological support in deradicalization. Many studies promote the critical role of psychological support as a baseline or precondition of effective deradicalization efforts among terrorist (Sukabdi, 2015). Psychological support approach focuses on the behavior change level rather than shift on one's belief. Psychological intervention in this study comprises prompting on personal identity, emotion regulation, and critical thinking. This study was conducted on 12 terrorist detainees who undergo rehabilitation program inside a prison in Lapas Kelas IIB, Sentul. A measurement was made using interrater assessment of individual terrorist detainees observed in a focused group discussion inside prison for 6 months. Psychological intervention was given sequentially, where personal identity (T1) is given first in order, followed by emotional regulation in the middle (T2) and lastly critical thinking (T3). Strengthening personal identity and critical thinking are found to be correlated with readiness to reintegrate into society. In general, this whole psychological support intervention negatively correlates with radicalism. This implies that continuous and intensive long period of psychological support intervention in rehabilitation program need to consider the materials and order in which it is given. This study highlights the psychological support as an important basis for counter-ideology in deradicalization.

4. Terrorism : The role of consequentialist moral processing and radicalism

**ERNA RISNAWATI**, *Universitas Mercu Buana*  
**LAILA MEILYANDRIE INDAH WARDANI**, *Universitas Mercu Buana*  
**MUHAMAD PRATANA**, *Universitas Mercu Buana*  
**NURIL ANWAR**, *Universitas Mercu Buana*

This study aims to look at factors related to individual support for acts of terrorism. Terrorism that continues to occur in the world, especially in Indonesia, is one indication that support for acts of terrorism continues to grow amid a lot of criticism, especially among members of religious organizations. This research propose moral processing qualification (CMP), which is a moral decision with regard to its consequences for many (young, 2013) and radicalism as a variable associated with support for acts of theory. The measuring instruments used in this study consisted of moral dilema (Greene, 2013) Activis & Radicalism Scale (Moskalenko & McCauley, 2009) and support questionnaires for terrorism (Cherney & Povey, 2013). Hypotheses were tested using PROCESS V3.0 by Hayes for mediation regression analysis. The results of this study show that there is an relationship among the three research variables.

5. Dominance, striving for power, and its relationship with aggression tendencies

**Liftiah Liftiah**, *National Chung Cheng University*  
**Sri Sumartiningsih**

Aggression frequently exists in human social life. Aggression is often understood as a negative issue because it causes harm. Alternatively, aggression may appear as a goal-directed response to strive or maintain achievement. Aggression also found to concur with dominance. Aggression, dominance, and striving for power are closely related and conceptually overlap. However, as far as known there has been no research revealed the relationship between the three. This study aims to establish the interrelationship between aggression, dominance, and power striving. Data were collected using aggression, dominant, need for social status self-report. Subjects are 269 undergraduate students in Semarang, Indonesia. Results showed that there is a significant relationship between striving for power and aggression

### Paper Session 2-3-6

Activities Center Room C

## I Love My Job: Challenge and Coping

Chair: **Zaralyn Bernardo**

1. A Study on the Ideal and Actual Coping Responses of Public and Private College School Teachers on Job-Related Stress

**Zaralyn Bernardo**, *College of Mary Immaculate*  
**Dante Boac**, *Department of Interior and Local Government*  
**Annabelle Del Rosario**, *Polytechnic University of the Philippines*

Professional individuals who are in primary role to impart learning with the new generation are alarmingly tend to have a vast decrease in their workforce due to stress at work. Thus, the study used mixed method research design to explore the ideal

and actual coping patterns of college school teachers, both private and public, using Coping Response Inventory-Adult (CRI-Adult). Lazarus (1984) suggested that in order for coping to be effective there must be a congruence or good match between coping efforts and preferred coping style. Results basically provided the same information on sources of teacher stress, however, workload and low salary were more likely heightened, for public and private school, respectively. There is also significant difference between the ideal and actual coping style of college school teachers. Though the public school teachers leaned towards on the subtypes of problem-focused as their ideal way of coping, both public and private teachers are somewhat inclined to use emotion-focused coping in actual situation. Results of FGD identified the factors that contribute to the incongruence or mismatch in their preferred style of coping and actual efforts to cope. Identified factors based on thematic analysis (TA) are clustered into themes such as: affectivity and rehearsal of the preferred coping responses; sensitivity to pressure impairs coping efficacy; seeking for social acceptance and approval; indefinite appraisal of perceived stress; emotional dysregulation and impulsivity; immediate desire to terminate negative emotion and adversity. Most of the factors provide partial elucidation on the engagement of the respondents on emotion-focused coping.

2. Challenges of Filipino Managers in the Philippines  
**Jan Vincent Abella**, *Central Luzon State University*

The purpose of the qualitative study was to identify the challenges faced by Filipino Managers of Filipino-owned companies.

To qualify as participant, one must be a Filipino, own a business or company in the Philippines and at least have 5 years of managerial experience. Pakikipag-kwentuhan, a Filipino version of interview, was used to obtain data from the participants. Using Thematic Approach, themes were identified and analyzed.

Results showed that competition, retention and payment were common challenges encountered by the participants. It is therefore concluded that Filipino managers are aware of the challenges that even big companies experience. Also, they are now adapting and preparing for the global challenges. It is recommended that Filipino managers working outside that country should be invited to participate in this study.

3. Examining Antecedents and Outcomes of Human Resource Management System Strength: An Example from the Philippines

**Mendiola Teng-Calleja**, *Ateneo de Manila University*  
**Lesly Ann Yulo**, *Ateneo de Manila University*  
**Renz Albert M. Tolentino**, *Ateneo de Manila University*  
**Alfred Presbitero**, *Deakin University*

There is a growing interest on Human Resource Management Systems Strength (HRMSS) in the field of Organization Psychology. HRMSS pertains to the perceived distinctiveness and consistency of HR practices as well as the level of consensus within HR. This concept goes beyond the usual focus of research which is on the content of HRM practices and processes (i.e., the "what" rather than the "how"). The current study examined the

correlates of HRMSS in work organizations. It specifically determined the antecedents and outcomes of HRM systems strength in work organizations in the Philippines. A survey was conducted among 164 HR practitioners, line managers, and rank and file employees from 40 organizations belonging to various industries. Findings show that the credibility of HR predicted all three dimensions of HRMSS. Top management support predicted the perceived distinctiveness and consistency of HR practices while line management support predicted perceived consensus within HR. HRMSS in turn predicted employee and organizational level outcomes such as organization commitment, employee engagement and perceived organization performance. Implications of findings to work organizations and human resource management practitioners in the Philippines and in similar contexts (e.g. societies with high power distance culture and/or that emphasize collective inter-dependencies) are discussed.

#### 4. Finding One's "Calling:" The Role of Job Crafting in Indonesia

**Missiliana Riasnugrahani**, *Universitas Indonesia*

**Corina D. Riantoputra**, *Universitas Indonesia*

**Bagus Takwin**, *Universitas Indonesia*

**Hana Panggabean**, *Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia*

Based on career construction theory, this study aims to describe the mechanisms of finding a "calling," that is how and when Indonesian employees find their callings at work, through measuring the mediation and moderation effects of job crafting and power distance orientation (PDO) within the relationship between cognitive flexibility and calling. PDO levels become essential for high-power-distance societies such as Indonesia because PDO can decrease employees' proactive behaviors, such as job crafting behavior. Data were collected from 304 employees, and instruments with high reliability were utilized. Analysis found that the relationship between cognitive flexibility and calling is mediated by cognitive crafting and moderated by PDO. These findings have significant implications for calling literature in that it demonstrates, that for a high-power-distance country, the process of finding a calling is influenced by submissive attitudes toward a superior.

#### 5. Perspectives and Yearnings of Late Vocation Nuns: A Consensual Qualitative Research

**Joel Anjo Manalastas**, *National University Manila*

**Maxilom Koleen**

**Mercado Thea**

**Miranda Angella**

**Dela Cerna Lyle**

**Taba Patricia**

Career Shift has been one of the major problems that exist in the search for meaning in life. Since there has been a wide variety of decision making when it involves career choice and religious calling, the study focuses on the people who chooses their religious calling despite of having a career. The study aims to determine if late vocation nuns would be able to find more meaningful existence in answering religious calling. This research is consensual qualitative research to obtain consistent

collection of data and in-depth information about individual experiences before and after entering the convent. The study is a Consensual Qualitative Design (CQR) where informants are selected through selective sampling. The researchers used open-ended questions in semi-structured data collection techniques (typically in interview), judgments about the meaning of the data underwent through judges to analysis process and foster multiple perspectives. The study came up with 5 themes, the themes were obtain based on the data gathered from the informants. The themes of the study are (a) fulfillment, (b) pro-social, (c) maturity; and (d) gratitude and contentment. Result suggest that late vocation nuns found to have no regrets in choosing religious calling over their chosen career and have a profound life satisfaction inside the convent. The outcome of the study can accompany the future researchers when working with the people related with the religious community who want to take the path of religion and spirituality unto the career and decision-making process.

### Paper Session 2-3-7

Activities Center Room D

## Facing Hostile Social Environment Together: The LGBTs and Comrades

**Chair: Hsien-Fu Chang**

1. When the Society Slams the Door on Your Face: The Influence Taiwan's Same-Sex-Marriage Referendum on Employees' Emotions and Work Attitudes.

**Yuanhsi Liao**, *National Chengchi University*

**Tzu-Ting Lin**, *National Chengchi University*

According to the affective event theory (AET), employees' work attitudes and behaviors are largely determined by the affective responses to workplace events. However, whether non-work-related events influence work attitudes remains unclear. The present study used the 2018 referendum pertaining to the legalization of same-sex marriages in Taiwan to examine the extent to which political events influence emotions and work attitudes. Based on the AET, we argue that after the majority of voters in Taiwan rejected the same-sex marriage proposal in the referendum, participants who supported this type of marriage experienced negative emotions. The effect of the negative emotions was greater when their colleagues held the opposite opinion on same-sex marriage. Therefore, the differences in attitudes on this issue caused a decrease in the positive emotions. This decrease in turn caused decrease in the positive work attitudes. Data was collected from 205 voters before (Time 1) and after (Time 2) the referendum campaign. This two-wave design enabled us to examine the variations in the emotions and work attitudes before and after the referendum. Results revealed that the greater the difference between the attitudes of participants and their colleagues toward the same-sex marriage issue at Time 1, the greater was the decrease in the work engagement of the participants from Time 1 to Time 2. This relationship was entirely mediated by decrease in positive emotions between the two time points. Overall, this study extended the AET by including the effect of political events on work attitudes.

## 2. Looking Forward to the Blossom Season: A Social Justice Practice in the Helping Profession During the Gay-Rights Campaign

**Hsien-Fu Chang**, *National Ching-Hwa University*

**I-Chi Chao**, *Hsinchu MacKay Memorial Hospital Department of Psychiatry*

**Chia-Ching Wang**, *Cheng Hsin General Hospital Department of Psychiatry*

**Ting-Hsuan Chen**, *Freelancer psychologist*

**Ko-Pan Kuo**, *Licensed social worker*

**Yu-Nung Lee**, *National Taiwan Normal University*

National policies play a significant role in shaping public opinions. Using the results of the referendum as the benchmark for the direction of lawmaking on controversial socio-political issues may endanger the rights of the social minorities as their voice tend to be underrepresented. Political violence and trauma are likely to be elicited accordingly. Due to the huge impacts of the 2018 Taiwan pro vs. anti-gay rights referenda (i.e., the proposals that 'marriage should be restricted between one man and one woman' and 'gender equality education should not include anything related to LGBTQ' ) on the well-being of the LGBTQ populations, our team initiated a sequence of social justice actions as soon as the results were revealed. We mobilized the mental health professionals from all kinds of organizations, via the internet platforms, to deliver services and cares to those who experiences significant psychological distress in the aftermath of the 2018 referenda. Our actions include crisis intervention, resource connection, referral making, follow-up phone calls, as well as surveys (via questionnaire) and interviews conducted to investigate the influences of the marriage-equality bill on the LGBTQ populations. Several themes emerged during our reflexive actions: a) a shift in defining what helping action refers to, from 'practicing within the field' to 'taking political actions as a mental health professional'; b) a shift toward a collaborative, mutually-supportive working style in a multidisciplinary team; c) when political violence and traumas occur, alternative and proactive helping resources from outside the mental health systems/institutions (i.e., schools, medical centers etc.) were necessary. Discussion and suggestions will be made based on our findings in order to the field of LGBTQ service in the field.

## 3. Making gay okay: Enhancement of positive gay identity among Filipino gay men

**Leonel Relis**, *University of the Philippines Diliman*

Members of marginalized groups such as gay people may adopt strategies to improve their social status (Ellemers & Haslam, 2011). These strategies are determined by aspects that they find personally important which, in turn, are shaped by how they see themselves relative to others (Sedikides, Gaertner, & Toguchi, 2003). This study examined Filipino gay men's valuation for positive gay identity aspects as an outcome of their self-construal and a predictor of identity management strategies. An online survey was conducted among 200 Filipino gay men who are 18 years old and above. Regression analyses revealed that while independent self-construal did not predict valuation

for self-oriented aspects of positive gay identity, interdependent self-construal predicted other-oriented aspects. This valuation, however, failed to predict strategies that gay men employ to enhance their positive gay identity. Instead, independent, but not interdependent, self-construal predicted identity management strategies. Level of gay identification was also analyzed to see how it influences social creativity and social competition. Results showed that it also predicted those strategies. Interestingly, gay identification was predicted by independent self-construal. In light of these findings, examination of the mediating role of gay identification on gay men's self-construal and identity management strategies was recommended. Theoretical and practical implications were also discussed.

## 4. Construction Scale of Homosexual Perceived Threat

**Tjipto Susana**, *Sanata Dharma University*

**Elisabeth Haksi Mayawati**, *Independent Researcher*

In Indonesia, the prejudice against homosexuals still exists and the existence of this group has not been accepted yet. Some acts of violence against LGBT groups still happen now. In fact, there is an extensive literature on the idea that fear and threat are among the fundamental causes intergroup prejudice. However, most articles about homosexuals are more concerned with attitudes toward homosexuals. There are still a few studies on perceived threat of homosexual. Examining this perception and develops its measurement will be very beneficial to have a deeper understanding on attitude towards this group. This study aims to explore, construct and develop the measurement of perceived threat of homosexuals. The research design used is a mixed-method approach (qualitative-quantitative). Study 1 explored the perceived threat and study 2 tested the validity and reliability of measurement. Participants involved in study 1 were 355 students, and 410 students for study 2. For bottom-up item construction, this study also used opinion articles in online newspapers. The data analysis generated 7-item scale of the perceived threat of homosexuals. Confirmatory Factor Analysis showed evidence for the stability and generalizability of one-factor solution of the scale of perceived threat of homosexuals. This scale was correlated in the predicted directions with evaluative bias and inter-group awareness. A Good internal consistency estimates was also found in this study. A discussion of how this scale can add to the research inter-group attitudes issues is provided.

## DAY3 13/07/2019 (Saturday)

Symposium 3-1-1

HSSB International Conference Hall

### Intercultural Psychology: Asian-Pacific Perspectives

Chair: Wendy Li

*James Cook University*

1. Intercultural Psychology in the Greater China Region and the Philippines

Wendy Li, *James Cook University*

Michelle Ong, *the University of the Philippines*

Chinese and Filipino indigenous psychologies are shaped by their unique histories. In both countries, psychology is considered a Western import, and questions around the relevance of a Western-derived mainstream psychology came to the fore amid great economic disparities and injustice between those who ruled and those who were ruled. As a result, psychologists sought to develop psychology that was addressed not just pragmatic but also political concerns. The development of indigenous psychologies in both countries recognize the need for both cultural/intellectual exchange with others (including the West) and drawing from local/indigenous knowledge, philosophies, and traditions.

Indigenous compatibility is an important concept in Chinese indigenous psychology. Significant contributions have been made in theorizing Chinese selfhood, social orientation, and face. In the Philippine context, a shared sense of self (*kapwa*) is theorized to be a core concept in Filipino psychology. The question of Filipino identity has always been asked within an intercultural context--- previously strongly characterized by experiences of colonization and now, additionally, by large-scale global migration.

Current work in indigenous and inter-cultural psychologies in China and in the Philippines expands on these groundbreaking theories and also includes the important task of cultivating of a wide array of methodological approaches to meet the challenge of developing indigenous psychologies.

2. Multi-layered self-construals in collectivistic cultures: The cases of Korea and Japan

Reina Takamatsu, *Nagoya University*

Joonha Park, *Nagoya University of Commerce and Business*

In the original conceptualization of individualism/collectivism (Triandis, 1989), East Asian countries are considered collectivistic relative to Western countries. However, a recent trend in this field argues that collectivism is an umbrella term for multifarious modes of group-oriented cognition and behavior (e.g., Owe et al., 2013; Vignoles et al., 2016). In line with those views, we provide some evidence for diversity of collectivism in Asia focusing on Korean and Japanese cultures. We begin by illustrating indigenous characteristics in Korean and Japanese psychology, including familial bonding and dynamicity of group behaviors in Korea and context dependence and intragroup oriented mentality in Japan. Next, we present culture-specific patterns of self-construals in Korea and Japan (de-contextualization vs. contextualization) to explain how diffused or situational

“we-ness” affects relational goals and interpersonal harmony in each culture. We conclude our presentation by addressing directions for future studies in consideration of increasing individualism in both cultures.

3. Understanding the Indian worker: Role of Indian thought and Indian Psychology

Smita Singh, *James Cook University*

The primary aim of this paper is to present a model for understanding an Indian worker. In order to develop a comprehensive understanding, the paper first covers the development of psychology in India, during and after British rule. It further reviews the traditional roots of Indian society, by highlighting the important features of the dominant religions of the region. Principles that are considered central in shaping Indian mind and determining work behaviour are also discussed. Drawing from these, the paper then presents a model of an Indian worker which, while being influenced by the context and material gains, is both collectivist and individualist.

4. Resistance from the margins: Indigenous psychologies in Australia and New Zealand

Neil Drew, *Edith Cowan University*

Shiloh Groot, *The University of Auckland*

Eurocentric psychological approaches have experienced considerable ‘success’ through international propagation. However, such approaches offer a narrow cultural lens through which we can view the social world. When dominated by one way of knowing, the consequences may well be imperialism, racism, cultural violence, and the further denigration of Indigenous peoples. This realisation has fuelled many movements to Indigenise psychology in different parts of the world, including Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand. Indigenous psychologies recognise that people have complex and highly developed understandings of themselves and that there is more than one legitimate psychological approach to understanding the social world and the place of different people within it. Indigenous psychologies are characterised by critical challenges to the dominance of Eurocentric psychological knowledge, and by indigenous peoples' demands for a voice in decisions that impact on their futures. To exemplify developments in Indigenous psychologies in Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand, we will outline some of the theoretical and methodological resources that we have utilised in our efforts to engage a decolonising praxis.

### Paper Session 3-1-2

HSSB 1st Conference Room

### Emotion in Cultural Contexts

Chair: Jimpei Hitsuwari

1. MAPPING THE TAXONOMY OF FILIPINO EMOTIONS  
DARWIN C. RUNGDUIN, *Colegio de San Juan de Letran*

Emotions provide context on the experience of the person and, into some extent, give the experience an additional meaning. Compared to western emotional tags that can be clearly differentiated among each other, Filipino emotions appear to be

overlapping but clearly used by culture-bearers in varied and appropriate context. The objective of the study is to understand how Filipino emotions can be grouped according to what is meaningful among them. This aims to offer alternative ways of categorizing emotions according to its valence as simply positive or negative. Study 1 was composed of fifty college students who answered a thought listing survey of Filipino emotions from which it resulted the identification of 45 emotional tags. These tags are all in Filipino. Study 2 was composed of one hundred ninety-six college students who were surveyed on the frequency of their experience of those emotions and their perceived corresponding valence, either positive or negative. Of the 45 emotions, 31 were statistically differentiated as positive or negative emotions. Using two-factor dimensional scale analysis on those 31 emotions, two general factors emerged: duration by which emotions are experienced and the need to control such experience. Model of the taxonomy of Filipino emotions was developed based on these two dimensions.

## 2. Differential humor style between patriarchy and matriarchy of aborigines in Taiwan

**Shih-Yuan Huang**, *National Taiwan Normal University*

**Meng-Hua Tsai**, *National Taiwan Normal University*

**Shih-Yuan Huang**, *National Taiwan Normal University*

**Hsueh-Chih Chen**, *National Taiwan Normal University*

Men were reported to have more frequent use of humor than woman did due to differential social status. In this study, we aim to compare the differences in humor styles between different clan systems, patriarchy or matriarchy societies, of the aboriginal population in Taiwan. 442 Taiwan aboriginal students (Mage = 13.07) were recruited, and their belonged clan systems were specially recorded. Chinese Mini-Marker Scale, the Chinese version of the Humor Styles Questionnaire and demographic data were conducted. Using the obtained Chinese Mini-Marker Scale scores and parental socioeconomic status as covariates, the results revealed that aboriginal girls in matriarchal societies used the aggressive humor style more often than girls in patriarchal societies. In addition, in patriarchal societies, boys used the aggressive humor style more often than girls. However, such pattern was absent between different gender in the matriarchal societies. The finding of more frequently used aggressive humor styles of aboriginal women in matriarchal societies reconfirms the effect of social status on the used humor style.

## 3. Effects of Non-Fictional and Fictional "Being Moved"

**Jimpei Hitsuwari**, *Kyoto University*

We sometimes find mysterious places, meet great people or watch impressive movies, which make us "being moved." Though being moved is closely related to our life, the emotion has yet to be both theoretically and empirically examined, compared to other emotions such as fear, anger, sadness, and happiness (Kuehnast, et al., 2014). Menninghaus et al. (2015) introduced three subtypes of being moved: being moved by own-life events, being moved by media-represented real events, and being moved by fictional events. Although some researchers investigated the effects of being moved (e.g. Hanich et al., 2014),

no research has examined functional differences of each subtype based on the Menninghaus's classification. Thus, this study examined the effects of being moved in each cause.

The participants were 142 Japanese undergraduates. The questionnaires consisted of free description and the scale constructed in preliminary study. First, the participants wrote about their experiences of non-fictional being moved and fictional being moved, remembering the experiences which they felt non-fictionally and fictionally most moved in their life. Second, they evaluated how effective each being moved were for them. The effectiveness of being moved scale consisted of five factors: positive attitude, other-directedness, proactiveness, thinking-conversion, and view of life.

Results of t-test revealed the non-fictional being moved has higher level of positive attitude and proactiveness than fictional being moved. On the other hand, fictional being moved has higher level of view of life than the other. We can infer that this is because people are likely to meet and communicate with other people when non-fictionally moved, while people are likely to simulate experiences when fictionally moved. The score of other-directedness and thinking-conversion is not significantly different between the two emotions. All in all, this study demonstrates that the two types of being moved have qualitatively and quantitatively different functions.

## 4. Emotional Variability and Critical Thinking: A Daily Diary Study

**June Chun Yeung**, *Lingnan University*

**Vivian M.-C. Lun**, *Lingnan University*

**Kelly Y. L. Ku**, *Hong Kong Baptist University*

Positive and negative emotions were found to be associated with cognitive performance, yet those findings were mainly based on Western samples. The relations of emotion and its variation to cognitive performance among the Chinese samples have not been well investigated. In this study, we focus on critical thinking, the deliberate use of higher-order thinking skills, and examine its relation to emotion and its fluctuations. Using a daily diary approach with Chinese student samples in Hong Kong (N = 105), we examined participants' overall positive and negative emotions and their variations across 7 days as well as their performance in critical thinking, assessed using a standard measure. We found that the average levels of daily positive and negative emotions were not associated with the performance of critical thinking. However, when controlling for the average levels of daily positive and negative emotions, the fluctuation in positive emotion was associated with better performance in critical thinking,  $\beta = .244$ ,  $p < .05$ , while the variation of negative emotion was associated with lower performance,  $\beta = -.305$ ,  $p < .05$ . These effects were not influenced by the individual differences in needs for affect (i.e., the motivation to approach or avoid emotions). Our findings highlight the incremental value of including both positive and negative emotion variations above the average levels of positive and negative emotions in terms of predicting critical thinking performance with emotional experiences. Contrary to the common belief that emotional fluctuations are maladaptive to thinking, our findings suggest that variation of emotions could be adaptive to cognitive performance.

## 5. Quality of Work Life Scale: Validating Study

**NURIL ANWAR**, *Universitas Mercu Buana*

**Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani**

The purpose of measuring measurement of Quality of Work Life is to get the best statement items in measuring Quality of Work Life in an organization, especially those that have been adapted to Indonesian culture. The method used in this study is to use the survey method. The expected results of this study are applicable to companies, organizations and educational institutions that will measure Quality of Work Life. This research conducted validations from three psychological capital measurement tools, were developed by Walton, this research validating at the scale as well as measuring devices this fused in other countries outside the origin country Where this tool is developed whether it will remain the same or more different because it represents language and culture.

### Paper Session 3-1-3

HSSB 2nd Conference Room

## How Social Media Affect Our Life

**Chair: Jiayu Chen**

1. Online Self Presentation on Instagram and Line Among Javanese Adolescents in Indonesia

**Archie Rizkyanti Santoso**, *Sebelas Maret University*

**Valendra Inaya Fatra Maulidha**

**Pamoodya Handarweni Utami**

The rapidly of technology development was currently encouraged the emergence of various kinds of online social networking sites. Today, many of adolescents used Instagram and Line, as a platform to present themselves in certain ways to build the social perceptions by others. The theory of Online Self Presentation was still rarely used and research involving this, was still very few. The aim of this study was to get the dynamics of self-presentation in Javanese adolescents in the online social networking sites context. This study used a qualitative approach with grounded theory. The measurement used semi-structured interview with Javanese Adolescents Online Self Presentation guideline. The participants of this study were two females (M = 19 years old; Javanese). The data from interview was analyzed by coding techniques that consisted of open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. The results of this study were three themes that build the concept of Online Self Presentation on Javanese adolescents, that are Motives of using social networking sites, Openness, and Rewards of using social networking sites. Every individual has different motives in using social media, they also display different self-openness. Then from the motives and openness they feel different rewards in using social media. We can conclude from this results, there are two domains from internal and external aspect from individual to present their presentation in social networking sites.

2. Psychological concept of digital efficacy in social media use among Indonesian

**Annisa Reginasari**, *Universitas Gadjah Mada*

This research aims at developing the psychological concept of digital efficacy in social media use. Most of the digital efficacy concept studied from non-Indonesian such as East Asia, USA, and Europe culture. Using a qualitative grounded theory approach, the content of open-ended responses and categorization of responses are analyzed. Two hundred and fourteen respondents participated in this research by responding open-ended question (Men= 74; Woman= 140). This research concluded that digital efficacy in social media uses in Indonesian respondents consists of five aspects that is 1) learning to achieve self-actualization; 2) efficiency; 3) positive vibe; 4) Advantage for social-relation, and 5) digital literacy. The result of cross-tabulation showed that there is a different tendency between age level categorization to determine digital efficacy in social media use ( $\chi^2 = 127.335$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). The younger respondents considered that digital literacy (42.6%), efficiency (42.2%), and learning to achieve self-actualization (25.6%), whereas the senior respondents believed that positive vibe (50%) and advantage for social-relation (35.5%) as the basic aspects of digital efficacy.

3. Task-switching ability fosters multiple community belonging on social networking service

**Tasuku Igarashi**, *Nagoya University*

**Jiayu Chen**, *Nagoya University*

**Miho Hayakawa**, *Nagoya University*

**Gota Sawada**, *Nagoya University*

**Taro Hirashima**, *Aichi Shukutoku University*

Modernization has changed the society to allow humans to be mobile in physical and virtual settings, resulting in the expansion of social network size and the facilitation of diverse resource exchange across the globe. Belonging in multiple communities is therefore an important characteristic of modernized humans. Yet no substantial evidence has been found on underlying psychological mechanisms of humans to adjust oneself to a variety of rules and norms embedded in different social groups. We hypothesize that the task-switching ability, a cognitive flexibility to shift from one to another rule by switching back and forth between different tasks, plays a pivotal role on communicating with others in diverse social groups. In a laboratory, undergraduates at a university in Japan were engaged in three cognitive tasks measuring executive functions (the number-letter test for task switching, the Stroop test for inhibition ability, and the letter-memory test for working memory capacity; Miyake et al., 2000). They also answered the number of groups in which they belong on LINE (a popular social networking service in Japan), along with the empathy quotient (EQ) and the Big Five personality. Analysis based on the Generalized Linear Modeling revealed that task-switching costs (the difference in reaction time between switch and non-switch trials; lower costs indicate greater performance on task switching) was negatively related to the number of LINE groups under controlling for EQ, extraversion, and neuroticism, whereas neither the inhibition ability nor working memory capacity was significant. Task-switching costs were also negatively related to EQ. The findings imply the importance of cognitive flexibility in shifting



rules for the better understanding of others in intergroup/inter-cultural contexts.

#### 4. Effects of social media use on international students' adaptation in Japan: From the perspective of trust and assurance

**Shaoyu Ye**, *University of Tsukuba*

Previous research suggests that people with higher level of generalized trust are more likely to cooperate with strangers and tend to form more stable social relationships to adapt better in a new environment. Additionally, from the last decade, social media use has become more and more prevalent among young generations. Thus, this study aims at investigating the relationships between international students' (ISs) social support networks (SSNs) formed through instant messaging (IM) applications and those through face-to-face (FTF) interactions, from the perspective of trust and assurance. We conducted a self-reported questionnaire survey, and 210 responses became the analyzed data. The following results were observed. (1) The average number of SSNs via IM was 6.13, while the average number of SSNs via FTF was 4.18, both included more same-language speakers than Japanese people and other-language speakers. (2) In terms of FTF interactions, ISs with higher level of generalized trust and longer history of study the Japanese language were able to communicate with more Japanese people to form stable SSNs and received more social support from Japanese people, which helped them release their stress in daily life. However, although communication with more other-language people helped them release stress in daily life, their social support had no effects on decreasing ISs' stress. On the other hand, social support from same-language speakers were helpful in releasing ISs' stress, but no effects were found for those SSNs formed with same-language speakers. (3) In terms of IM communication, ISs with higher level of group identification and those who received more social support from same-language speakers tended to feel less stressful; whereas social support from Japanese people had significant effects on releasing their stress. The above results suggest that social media such as IM applications cannot help ISs decrease their stress to adapt to Japan society.

#### 5. Situation Matters: Effects of Situation Sociality on Trait Expression in Language

**Jiayu Chen**, *Nanyang Technological University*

**Prof. QIU Lin**, *Nanyang Technological University*

A core objective of personality psychology is to identify observable behavioral manifestations of personality traits. Studies have shown ample evidence of personality expression in language styles. However, the associations between personality traits and linguistic styles often differ across language samples. The inconsistency in personality expressions in language suggests that situational characteristics may affect the relationship between personality and language style. Therefore, in this research, we aim to reveal how situation characteristics influence the relationship between personality and language style. In particular, we focus on the effect of situation sociality on the linguistic expression of extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroti-

cism, three personality traits that are concerned with social interactions and interpersonal relationships. We analysed 27,235 Facebook users' status updates using a text analysis application called Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) to calculate the frequencies for social processes words (e.g., talk, friends), swear words (e.g., damn, fuck), and negative emotion words (e.g., hurt, sad). All users all completed Big Five personality measurements, and provided their social network density on Facebook which was used as an indicator of the situation sociality. Results showed that high network density strengthened the relationship between extraversion and social words, agreeableness and swear words, and neuroticism and negative emotion words, respectively. Our study contributes to personality research by revealing how situational factors moderate the relationship between personality and language.

### Paper Session 3-1-4

HSSB Computer Room

## Conflicts, Polarization, and Rumors in Politics

**Chair: Hsiu-Ying (Jenny) Chang**

### 1. Conflict Resolution: Innovative Integration of East and West Perspectives

**Hsiu-Ying (Jenny) Chang**

Conflicts are unavoidable in daily life. However, conflicts have positive meanings if they are handled properly. Nowadays the global society is under significant transition. Increasingly, people with different cultural backgrounds are coming to study, work, and live together. There are likelihood of cross-cultural conflicts between them due to their different beliefs and ways of life. Therefore, the ability to constructively resolve or transform cross-cultural conflicts is critical for bridging world peace.

The proposed presentation will introduce conflict resolution, an emerging interdisciplinary field, from cross-cultural perspectives. It will begin with the dimensions and characteristics of culture, followed by the introduction of conflict in terms of its sources, factors and levels of analysis. Subsequently, cross-cultural views of conflict that impact Chinese and Western definitions of conflict will be presented. Major Western conflict theories will further be examined with elaboration on their general and limited applicability to the Chinese contexts along with the underlined cultural implications. In addition, cross-cultural differences in conflict (including the issues of concern, concept of time and communication patterns) will be pointed out and constructive ways to manage or transform cross-cultural conflicts in different dimensions (psychological, identity, cultural, historical, political and economic) will be suggested based on the wisdom accumulated over the years from the East-West civilization (including the Doctrine of Mean, Yin-Yang, and collaborative problem-solving and conflict resolution skills). The presentation aims to provide useful conflict resolution or transformation skills that help resolve or transform cross-cultural conflicts.

## 2. Power Distance Orientation Increases Individuals' Willingness to Engage in Violent Political Action: Evidence from South Korea and North America

**Giovanni A. Travaglino**, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*  
**Chanki Moon**, *University of Kent and Chonnam National University*

The cultural dimension of power distance (PD) refers to individuals' acceptance of power inequalities in society. Higher PD societies face more political violence. However, research has yet to examine whether the endorsement of power distance at the individual level (i.e., a power distance orientation) is associated with a stronger willingness to engage in violent forms of political action. Here, we present survey (Studies 1 and 2) and experimental evidence (Studies 3, 4 and 5) of such an effect, from both a higher power distance (South Korea) and a lower power distance (United States) context. Survey studies (NKorea = 601; NUS = 613) examined the association between individuals' PD orientation and intentions to engage in institutional (voting), non-institutional (protesting) and violent political action in the context of the dual-pathway model of collective action (Van Zomeren, Spears, Fischer, & Leach, 2004). Results demonstrated that stronger PD orientation was associated with stronger intentions to engage in violent action whereas weaker PD orientation was associated with institutional political action. These associations remained significant also when controlling for other psychological pathways generally associated with violent political action, including contempt and external political efficacy. Studies 3 (NKorea = 151), 4 and 5 (NUS = 151 and NUS = 150 ; Study 5 preregistered) used a priming procedure and demonstrated experimentally that higher power distance increased individuals' willingness to engage in violent forms of political action, but not in institutional (voting) and non-institutional (protesting) political action. Theoretical implications of the findings for our understanding of radical political participation, and the role of cultural values in political action, as well as future directions for research, are discussed.

## 3. BIFURCATED POLITICAL CULTURES IN AN ASIAN POSTCOLONY: SOCIOLINGUISTIC POLARIZATION IN POPULIST PHILIPPINES

**Cristina Montiel**, *Ateneo de Manila University*  
**Joshua Uyheng**, *Carnegie Mellon University*

Numerous studies highlight how populist regimes polarize political discourse. However, while extant scholarship views polarization in cognitive or affective terms, few studies scrutinize the role played by culture. In many Asian postcolonies, the use of language embodies power differentials embedded in local culture. Drawing upon postcolonial theory, we propose a sociolinguistic model of populist polarization, which clashes civic-Anglophone against mass-vernacularized political cultures. We situate our claims in the Philippines, where the policies of strongman President Duterte trigger contentious debate in the public sphere. Our research asks: How does language vary with polarized political discourse? How do linguistic variations reflect cultural rifts in postcolonial Philippines?

We collect Facebook comments on two polarizing political issues: the drug war (N = 263,625) and Philippine federalization

(N = 18,535). Employing techniques borrowed from network science, we derive word clusters corresponding to salient discourses for each issue. We thematically characterize each cluster based on their constituent words, complemented by interpretative readings of computationally selected comments for semantic context. In parallel, to test linguistic variation, we compute the proportions of English and Filipino in each comment.

Network clustering surfaced discursive themes mirroring the civic-mass cultural divide. Civic discourses protested violations to democracy and human rights, expressing fear of political dynasties and looming dictatorship. On the other hand, mass discourses echoed the populist narrative of Tatay Digong (Duterte) securing peace and order from drug pushers and corrupt politicians, coupled with euphoric adulation of Tatay Digong's leadership. Analysis of variance showed systematic differences in language distribution: English featured dominantly in civic discourses while mass discourses were expressed in Filipino. We discuss our findings in view of Philippine and broader Asian postcolonial histories and sociolinguistic implications for addressing polarization within populist democracies.

## 4. Rising Sprout of National Integration and Social Harmony in Indigenous Writings in India

**Babasaheb Patil**, *Balwantrao Zele Highschool and Junior College*  
**Dr Vikas Minchekar**, *Smt. Kasturbai Walchand College, Sangli*

National Integration is a psychological process; it means a well-knit society in which all are loyal to their country. The feeling of nationalism is dominant. It prevails over all other issues and interests. It means, in spite of all the diversity of culture, India stands united. Apart from the constitutional rights, the role of Indian literature is prominent. The writer of Indian literature and their writings along with every form of literature keeps Indians under the roof of national Integration. Especially India is a huge country Indian geographical and language features, as well as cultural and climatic conditions are varied. In spite of these varieties' researcher will find uniqueness in Indian literature either it may be East or West- North or South; the national integration binds all these diversity in uniqueness.

Present study aimed at to find the sprout of motivation of national integration and social harmony reflected in the writings of various authors in India. The analytical approach was used in the study. The writers such as R. K. Narayan, Mulkraj Anand, Bhabani Bhattacharya, Manohar Malgaonker and Kamala Markandaya, made important role to arose the term national Integration and social harmony very efficiently. R. K. Narayan's 'Malgudi Days', Mulkraj Anand's 'Untouchable' and Kamala Markandaya's 'Some in a ferry' novels enhance the national integration and social harmony in every Indian citizen. Indian literature played iconic role to enhance Indians among the nation.

In this way researcher wish to present research article entitled "Rising Sprout of National Integration and Social Harmony in Indigenous Writings."

5. Rumour control during social movement in Hong Kong  
**Stephanie Szeto**, *University of Salford*

During social crisis, uncertainty prompts rumour transmission to alleviate intense emotions. Knapp (1944) pointed out some general rules to control rumours although they may not be applicable to all circumstances. In 2014, a protest erupted, dubbed by Western media as Umbrella Revolution, which is considered as the most influential social movement in Hong Kong history since 1967. The agitated atmosphere triggered the spread of unverified information. Drawing on previous research findings, Szeto (2016) employed thematic content analysis to explore the means used by Hong Kong people to clarify such information. Three main themes and five subthemes emerged. Unlike those indicated in Knapp's (1944) paper, Hong Kong people were less likely to rely on government source and mainstream media to make sense of the incidents. It is argued that those general rules may be no longer valid in this advanced information technology age and when people have low confidence in the government.

**Paper Session 3-1-5**

**Activities Center Room B**

**Happy together? Interpersonal Relationship Maintenance and Adjustment**

**Chair: Deming Wang**

1. The causal relationship between attachment anxiety and indirect violence toward a partner in romantic relationships

**Yuji Kanemasa**, *Otemon Gakuin University*

**Takashi Arai**, *Tohoku University*

The purpose of this study was to reveal the causal relationship between attachment anxiety and indirect violence toward a partner in romantic relationships. Several researches have showed that attachment anxiety increased Intimate Partner Violence (IPV; e.g. Godbout, Dutton, Lussier, Sabourin, 2009; Ulloa, Martinez-Arango, Hokoda, 2014), but most of those researches were cross-sectional studies. Therefore, it is not strictly clarified whether attachment anxiety or IPV is an antecedent factor. Thus, we conducted a longitudinal study to reveal the causal relationship between attachment anxiety and indirect violence toward a partner in romantic relationships, using structural equation modeling with a cross-lagged effect model and a synchronous effect model. The data was collected two times and participants were followed for 6 months. Participants were 152 men and 240 women from teens to thirties who maintained a romantic relationship for 6 months during the investigation period. The results of structural equation modeling with a cross-lagged effect model showed that attachment anxiety at Time 1 increased indirect violence toward a partner at Time 2, but indirect violence at Time1 did not predict attachment anxiety at Time 2. Also, the results of structural equation modeling with a synchronous effect model showed that attachment anxiety at Time 2 increased indirect violence toward a partner at Time 2, but indirect violence at Time2 did not affect attachment anxiety at Time 2. These results demonstrate attachment anxiety predicts indirect violence toward a partner in

romantic relationships, not vice versa.

2. Sweetheart, you are just my tool: Introducing an exchange mode to intimate relationship results in objectification

**Hao Chen**, *Nan Kai University*

**Xijing Wang**, *The University of Hong Kong*

**Zhansheng Chen**, *The University of Hong Kong*

Romantic relationships are idealized as a unique bond between two people in love. The current research, however, aims to demonstrate that adopting an exchange mode causes people to perceive their partner in an instrumental manner. Furthermore, such effect was mediated by the motive to maximize personal gain. To this end, 4 studies (7 experiments, N = 1795) were conducted. Specifically, participants who chronically adopted an exchange mindset (Study 1) and who were temporarily induced to do so (vs. control, Study 2) tended to view their partner as a tool for goal achievement. When participants acted as the third-party to choose a partner for someone else, exchange mode (vs. non-exchange mode) made them select the person high in instrumentality (Study 3). The same effect occurred when participants chose a partner for themselves, which was witnessed across different countries, including the US, the UK, and China (Study 4). Implications are discussed.

3. Making Sense of Grief and the Loss of an Intimate Partner

**Ruth Edisel Rylle B. Sadian-Cercado**, *University of the Philippines Diliman*

Grief is a dynamic experience that is reflected in the array of psychological reactions emitted by the bereaved and the adaptive meaning-making process which accompanies it. Using the life story method, the present study involved fourteen bereaved adults who lost a spouse/intimate partner within the past 6 months to 48 months, due to any of the following causes: natural death, accident, violent attack, and natural disaster. This study aimed to understand the functions of found-meanings in aiding cognitive and emotional acceptance of a loss experience.

In the process of finding meaning, the bereaved oscillates from prior meanings, to grappling and questioning, and distancing from grief. Better loss adjustment is associated with the bereaved adult's ability to make sense of the loss along with other healthful coping mechanisms. Many of them successfully integrated the meaning of loss with their pre-existing world-views (i.e. inevitability of death) and anchored the loss to popular religious notions such as God's will, which later buffered them from developing negative self-related beliefs, non-healthful behaviours, and other negative bereavement outcomes.

4. Crank it up! Loudness Perceptions Influence Feelings of Interpersonal Closeness

**Deming Wang**, *James Cook University*

**Prof. Martin Hagger**

**Prof. Nikos Chatzisarantis**

Research suggest that implicit links are formed between psychological and physiological experiences that usually co-occur, and that the mechanisms of such associations extend beyond

semantic priming effects. Indeed, previous studies in the embodied cognition literature have demonstrated that individuals' psychological experiences are grounded in visual, olfactory, gustatory and tactile perceptions. It seems reasonable therefore, that auditory perceptions are also integral to this embodied cognition network. We reasoned that since events reflecting interpersonal connectedness are typically louder than events reflecting interpersonal isolation, loudness perceptions and interpersonal closeness perceptions may be tightly associated such that mere exposure to loudness cues can activate perceptions of interpersonal closeness. We tested this proposed pattern of effects in two initial and two pre-registered studies (N = 408). Specifically, we demonstrated that listening to a neutral audio book segment at higher volume activates greater feelings of physical (Study 1) and social (Study 2) proximity. Furthermore, we showed that individuals prefer higher volume following social exclusion (Study 3), and that exposure to high volume can mitigate detrimental psychological effects of social exclusion (Study 4), presumably because louder stimuli promote feelings of companionship. These findings collectively support our prediction that loudness cues activate perceptions of interpersonal proximity. The present study is therefore the first to empirically substantiate the notion that psychological experiences are shaped by auditory perceptions. Our results are not only of theoretical interest, they also have implications from an applied perspective since loud auditory stimuli appears to have surprisingly potent protective effects against negative emotions associated with social isolation.

### Paper Session 3-1-6

Activities Center Room C

## Investigating the Self Processes

Chair: Timothy Takemoto

### 1. Self-clarity Enhances the Effect of Confidence on Honor

**Chongzeng Bi**, *Southwest University*

**Yanjie Shan**, *Southwest University*

Honor includes the sense of self-worth and is respected for the qualities of integrity, honesty, and loyalty. A person with honor will resist and defend insults and disrespect, protect the collective reputation of family and in-groups. Like dignity and face, honor is one of the elementary themes of culture. Corroding by materialism and integrity endangerment, act according to the honor code needs courage. In this paper, we argue that honor can be enhanced by individual self-confidence, and this relationship would benefit from clear self-image. Our assumption was supported by two studies. In study 1, we found that self-confidence was positively correlated with honor values and self-clarity played a moderating role in this relation: the relationship between self-confidence and honor was gradually enhanced with self-clarity going up. In study 2, we replicated this conceptual model with domain-specific self-clarity, that is, the clarity of self-confidence. The contribution of self-confidence to honor and the moderation effect of clarity suggested that honor can be fostered in a face oriented culture. However, the dark side of honor should also be considered in individual and group level.

### 2. Understanding Self-Discrepancies: An Integrative Approach

**Marcella Sintos**, *De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde*

This paper presents an integrative psychological theory that aims to provide a wider perspective of Higgins' self-discrepancy theory. Anchored on the humanistic, psychodynamic, and social-cognitive theories of personality on the phenomenon of self-discrepancy, this integrative theory looks at the role of social interactions and experience, personal psychological well-being, and presence of motivation. In general, this theory expands and looks into rejection sensitivity and low autonomy support as a diathesis-stress model, such that self-discrepancy is a result of predisposed rejection sensitivity that is activated by stressful perception of low autonomy support. Three major assumptions are made for this theory: (1) high rejection sensitivity arises from stressful perception of low autonomy support, (2) high neuroticism and defensive pessimism, though correlated concepts, are mutually exclusive reactions to rejection, and (3) self-discrepancy is both a cause and an effect of high neuroticism and defensive pessimism that is bound by choice. Overall, this integrative theory aims to present the occurrence of self-discrepancy both on a macro- and micro-level view of understanding personality given its complexities and dynamics. Moreover, providing an integrative approach of looking into the phenomenon of self-discrepancy advocates the importance of looking into its underpinnings and intuitively asking "why" questions to have a better understanding of one's personality and eventually finding ways towards personality development.

### 3. The Social Nature of Self-coherence

**Hui Xian Acacia Lee**, *Nanyang Technological University*

**Ching Wan**, *Nanyang Technological University*

A coherent self-concept sees consistency among aspects of the self. An individual with high self-coherence would demonstrate lower discrepancies between their real and ideal selves, as well as real and ought selves. Past research suggests that a lack of self-coherence is distressing due to a disruption of an individual's internal state of consistency. In the present research, we explored the social nature of self-coherence. Specifically, a lack of self-coherence is distressing as inconsistencies in the self could threaten an individual's ability to manage social relationships in a consistent manner. It is possible then that a lack of self-coherence would be especially distressing for individuals with high relational self-construal, as these individuals are more concerned about relationship maintenance. In a study with Singaporean undergraduates, we assessed participants' self-coherence by their reported real-ideal and real-ought self-discrepancies. We also assessed distress using the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale and Mental Health Continuum Scale, and relational self-construal using the Relational-interdependent Self-construal Scale. Results showed that participants with lower real-ideal and real-ought self-discrepancies (i.e. higher self-coherence) reported less distress. More importantly, the relationship between self-coherence and distress was stronger for individuals with higher relational self-construal. These findings have provided initial evidence for the social nature of self-coherence.

herence- a lack of self-coherence is more distressing for individuals with higher relational self-construal. Implications of the findings on the functional role of self-coherence in psychological well-being will be discussed.

4. Is your Mirror Image Reversed? Is the (Japanese) man in the mirror me?

**Timothy Takemoto**, *Yamaguchi University*

Yohtaro Takano, the Tokyo University professor who is famous for claiming that the findings of cultural psychology are biased, naive stereotypes, limited to specific periods of history, may have discovered an important cultural psychological difference: Japanese are far less likely (54%: Takemoto and Tanaka, 2007) than Westerners (75%: this research) to consider their image as reflected in the mirror to be left-right reversed. This presentation will argue that the reason for this difference relates to the extent to which Westerners and Japanese identify with the their reflections, drawing on previous research on the internalisation of mirrors by the Japanese (Heine, Takemoto, Moskaleiko, Lasaleta, & Henrich, 2008), and positivity of Japanese visual self-representations (E.g. Takemoto, 2017). Correlations between perceptions of mirror self-reversal and other pointers to the Japanese visual "specular," self such as Japanese "good comportment" (gyougi no yosa), will be investigated.

### Paper Session 3-1-7

Activities Center Room D

## Resilience and Mental Health

**Chair: Norman Mendoza**

1. LEVEL OF DEPRESSION AND WORK ENGAGEMENT OF TEACHERS IN METRO MANILA

**Ronalay Ramo Paderanga**, *National University Manila*

**David, Kelly Ann**

**Pamplona, Marvin**

**Ramos, Marfil**

**Dela Cerna, Lyle**

Teachers are extremely important facet of any society for a number of reasons and their role in society is both significant and valuable. Teacher's image should be bold and resilient, but nowadays depression among teachers is a timely related issue that has been brought up in many social media platforms. According to the World Health Organization, depression is a common problem, often being recurrent on becoming chronic, yet it remains substantially ignored and under-treated. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of Depression and Work Engagement of Junior High School teachers using the Beck Depression Inventory II and Utrecht Work Engagement Scale. The study was grounded on the theory of Schaufeli and Bakker, a prominent theory for work engagement. The research aims to answer the following questions: 1.) what is the level of depression of public high teachers; 2.) What is the level of work engagement of public high school teachers? and, 3.) Is there a significant relationship with Depression and Work Engagement Of? The public high school teachers? The data re-

vealed that although there is a low correlation between depression and work engagement, the variables are inversely correlated as shown by a .002 Spearman-rho result using .05 significant level. Results shows that as the level of depression increases, the work engagement decreases and vice versa. In summary, the research shows that the depression level of teachers were minimal and the work engagement level is average.

2. Resilience enhances the positive effects of social support on youth mental health.

**Norman Mendoza**, *De La Salle University*

**John Ian Wilzon T. Dizon**, *Angeles University Foundation*

Resilience is defined as the capacity of a person to withstand or recover from adversity through positive coping. The present study aims to look at the moderating role of resilience on the main effects model of social support to mental health. College students (n=568) aged 18 to 21 answered relevant measures assessing resilience, perceived social support, and mental health symptoms. Descriptive, correlational, and hierarchical multiple regression analyses were conducted. Resilience and social support were both associated with lower depression, anxiety, and stress. Moderation analyses indicated the enhancing effect of resilience to the main effects model of social support (social support improves mental health). Specifically, adolescents with low resilience have higher mental health symptoms that tend to decrease as social support increases. Those with high levels of resilience, on the other hand, have lower mental symptoms that remain low across all levels of social support. The findings support the main effects theory of social support and highlight the important role of resilience as a key intrinsic psychological construct important for youth mental health.

3. Walking the Journey of Recovery from Trauma: Culture and Resilience in Cambodia

**Zoe Wyatt**, *Deakin University*

**A/Prof Elizabeth Hoban**, *Deakin University*

**Mike Nowlin**, *Hagar International*

Political and economic instability, poverty, war and terrorism, are just some of the harsh realities facing many young people globally. Various theoretical frameworks that conceptualize resilience exist in Western countries, yet there is limited research that looks specifically at resilience for children and young people in developing nations who have experienced significant trauma. Earlier research conducted with staff at Hagar International Cambodia (hereafter Hagar) indicated that for a child, a sense of belonging and connection to others was paramount in the recovery from trauma. Furthermore, spiritual and cultural traditions within a community may provide a framework that brings meaning to individuals in the face of adversity, promoting resilience and wellbeing for young people (Wyatt, et al, 2018). Hagar is a faith-based human rights organization providing advocacy services for women and children who have survived the most extreme cases of human rights abuse. There is much to be gained from the insight and lived experiences of those who have risen from complex trauma situations. As such,

research continues with the young people of Hagar into the resiliency factors that have contributed to their overall wellbeing. This presentation will explore the cross-cultural psychology of resilience for trauma survivors in Cambodia, bringing together both past and current research and making recommendations for practice.

#### 4. Religiosity as Predictor of Catholic Youth's Moral Beliefs

**Khael Quinain**, *University of San Carlos/ University of the Philippines*

The current study utilizes data from the National Filipino Catholic Youth Study 2014 (NFCYS) to explore the link between religiosity and moral beliefs. Specifically, (a) dimensions of religiosity, (b) importance of religion, (c) identification with religious groups and (d) several demographic variables were analyzed using a multivariate framework for their contributions to moral beliefs about Life, Responsibility and Homosexuality. The analysis yielded different predictive models for the three moral issues. The relationship between religiosity and moral beliefs is not as straightforward as it seems.

### Symposium 3-2-1

HSSB International Conference Hall

## Cultural, Social, and Individual Impacts on Well-being

#### Chair: Chee-Seng Tan

*Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman*

#### 1. Cultural and individual level correlates of the interdependent happiness

**Hidefumi Hitokoto**

Recent series of investigation conducted across cultures suggests that interdependent happiness can be a cultural strength, a positive psychological concept that fully functions under the context of interdependence. To illustrate this, I will review studies conducted across cultural, socio-ecological, and classroom contexts on the levels and correlates of the interdependent happiness scale (IHS: Hitokoto & Uchida, 2015). Specifically, I will present how the levels of interdependent happiness is positively correlated with age, compassion to others, and withdrawal from school bullying in interdependent national and classroom contexts. I further argue that the correlates of the concept with other well-being measures is subject to the socio-ecological context, such as collaborative work required in farming, regardless of the national culture being individualistic or collectivistic. Contextual nature of human positive psychological functioning is discussed.

#### 2. On (Not) Keeping It Real: Machiavellianism Moderates the Relationship between Subjective Authenticity and Well-Being

**Jonathan E. Ramsay**

Exhortations to “be yourself” and “keep it real” abound in popular culture, with lay psychological theories of well-being and happiness often proposing a critical role for authenticity: behaving in a way that is consistent with one’s true attitudes, values, and character. Consistent with this notion, findings from

psychological research suggest that the subjective experience of authenticity is positively associated with well-being, and that appraisals of authenticity in one’s behaviour positively associate with life satisfaction and self-esteem.

The present research sought to further probe these phenomena by attempting to identify personality moderators of the relationship between subjective authenticity and various outcomes. In essence, the research sought to identify types of people for whom subjective authenticity is a more or less important determinant of positive psychological functioning.

Specifically, I sought to examine whether three personality constructs—the need for affiliation/intimacy, honesty/humility, and Machiavellianism—functioned as moderators of this relationship. It was hypothesised that affiliation/intimacy motivation and honesty/humility would strengthen the relationship between subjective authenticity and well-being, while Machiavellianism would weaken it.

Of the three hypothesised moderators, only Machiavellianism was found to have a consistent effect, with individuals higher in Machiavellianism displaying a weaker relationship between subjective authenticity and various indices of positive psychological functioning. These results were observed for both general and domain-specific authenticity. The implications of these findings and possible future directions for this research programme will also be discussed.

#### 3. Social Support and Well-being of Adolescents in Malaysia

**Chong Shue Ling**

Empirical research found that social support is an essential correlate of well-being among adolescents. Though social support in general is correlated to well-being of children and adolescents, the specific contribution of sources of social support, such as the role of parents and peers remains uncertain. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the role of social supports on well-being of adolescents in Malaysia. Specifically, the role of parental and peer supports on well-being were examined. This study involved 2074 adolescents (mean age= 13.56), with 1090 (52.8%) males and 974 (47.2%) females. Participants were recruited using Proportional to Size (PPS) cluster sampling method across all educational zones in the capital of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur. Data collection utilized survey questionnaires, while data analysis employed Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method. Structural model of this study has excellent model fit. Result shows that paternal, maternal, and peer support contribute to life satisfaction, however only maternal support contributes to depression among adolescents. Findings from this study refines our understandings on the role of social support on well-being of adolescents in Malaysia. The findings may be useful in designing various prevention and intervention programs that aim in promoting well-being of adolescents.

#### 4. Mindfulness Promotes Meaning in Life: The Mediating Role of Openness to Experience and Curiosity

**Chee-Seng Tan**

This study examined the beneficial effect of mindfulness on meaning in life and the mechanism underlies this relationship. A serial mediation model was proposed to test the hypothetical

mediating role of openness to experience and curiosity. A total of 1,267 undergraduate students from four countries (Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, & Taiwan) participated in the study and responded to a set of battery consisted of Mindful Awareness and Attention Scale, Big Five Inventory Openness Subscale, Curiosity and Exploration Inventory-II, and Meaning in Life. Correlation analysis showed that all the four variables were positively correlated with each other in the whole sample with the exception of the relationship between mindfulness and curiosity. Furthermore, mediation analysis supports that mindfulness contributes to the presence of meaning in life indirectly through openness and then curiosity while controlling search for meaning in life. The same pattern was also observed in the four samples respectively. The findings not only offer cross-cultural evidence to the facilitative effect of mindfulness on meaning in life and shed light on the underlying process, but also suggest that mindfulness practices could be helpful to achieve a meaningful life.

### Paper Session 3-2-2

HSSB 1st Conference Room

## Factors in Promoting Pro-environmental Behaviors

**Chair: Bryant Pui Hung Hui**

1. The effectiveness of the watching eyes effect in improving cooperation in waste segregation: a field study

**Clyde Sanmig Domin Corpuz**, *Colegio de San Juan de Letran*

**Adiao, Patricia Gail**

**Austria, Florence Rhea**

**Barrameda, Jaymond Antoine**

**Basister, John Prince**

**Cura, Prince Gabriel**

**De Jesus, Florence Marie Louise**

**Guinoo, Sairah Jann**

**Lagoc, Laurenz Edgar**

Previous studies suggest that the watching eyes effect might be effective in improving cooperation in various day-to-day activities, which was explained by the human tendency to behave prosocially when given a feeling of being watched. Pictures of watching eyes serve as nudges to achieve this. This study, being set in a school setting, determined the effectiveness of the watching eyes effect in improving cooperation in waste segregation using a simplified waste segregation system that only has three labelled bins for paper, plastic, and third for food and residual waste. The study found a significant, 25% increase in cooperation due to the posters of watching eyes and has observed an increase in the awareness of people whenever they are exposed to the stimulus while throwing into the trash bins. The results reinforce what previous studies have found that the watching eyes effect does indeed improve cooperative behavior and cause people to behave prosocially, paving the way for solutions in the context of the real world.

2. Being popular of the music reinforces the pro-social effect of interpersonal synchronization: emotion arousal as mediator variable

**Xuan Mu**, *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences*

**Hong Li**

**Ruimin Pei**

**Jianhua Wang**

**Xuejiao Zheng**

Action coordination and synchronization are needed in many occasions of human society. Multiple studies have shown that interpersonal movement synchronization has a positive impact on cooperation and affiliation, music can further strengthen this interpersonal relationship, and emotional state can also determine the level of pro-social behavior displayed by individuals. In present study, we investigated whether being popular of the music can further strengthen the pro-social effect of interpersonal synchronization and the mediating effect of emotion arousal. We tested 108 participants using both explicit and implicit measures to assess their pro-social effects. The task of the participant is to follow the music in the prescribed way to complete the specified action. The manipulated factors were music popularity (popular music/unpopular music) and synchrony (consistent with the beat, consistent with the beat of others/inconsistent with the beat of self, inconsistent with the beat of others/consistent with the beat of self). After this test, the participants were asked to fill out The PANAS Scale. Afterwards, participants rated the mutual inclusivity and the acceptance of their experimenter (on their right hand), and how they felt about themselves. As a more indirect or implicit measure of social orientation, we counted the number of pro-social words that participants formed in a word completion task. The experimental results were as follows: the three ratings in the popular music scenario were higher than those in the non-popular music scenario; In the two different music scenarios, when the participants' self-rhythms were inconsistent and others' rhythms were consistent, the three scores were the lowest. In addition, the popular music and synchronization were positively correlated with the pro-social effect. They are positively correlated with positive emotion arousal and negatively correlated with negative emotion arousal. The mediating effect is significant between the music popularity, synchronization and pro-social effect. In conclusion, being popular of the music can strengthen the pro-social effect of people on the basis of interpersonal synchronization, and indirectly affect the pro-social effect of people through the intermediary effect of emotion arousal.

3. Understanding the Relationship between Common Human Identity and Pro-Environmental Behavior

**Vivien Pong**, *The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*

**Kim-Pong TAM**, *The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*

Common Human Identity (CHI) is a superordinate, all-inclusive social identity through which individuals perceive all humans as ingroup members. Based on social identity theories, it is postulated that CHI promotes prosocial and cooperative behavior, and transcends one's self-interests to other people's welfare. In the present research, I argue that CHI may have a role in the mitigation of environmental issues, which requires a focus on long-term collective welfare instead of immediate individual gains. The role of CHI in environmental problem mitigation is

examined via two objectives. The first objective is to clarify past findings on the positive association between CHI and pro-environmental behavior (PEB). This was achieved with a study using a Hong Kong Chinese undergraduate sample (Study 1) and another study using a diverse American community sample (Study 2). Another objective is to explore the role of identity-message congruence on this relationship in the context of a specific environmental issue – the food waste problem. This was achieved with an experiment (Study 3). The findings show that CHI was a significant predictor of PEB in general and food waste reduction behavior specifically; however, no effect of identity-message congruence was found. Overall, these findings offer a foundation for a further understanding of CHI, and bear implications for the promotion of pro-environmental behavioral change in the public.

4. Having Less but Giving More: Work Experience and Prosocial Behavior of Chinese Working-Class Youth  
**Bryant Pui Hung Hui**, *University of Hong Kong*

Adolescent behavior is often negatively viewed especially regarding work experience. By introducing a concept of prosocial behavior, our study attempts to provide an alternative view on the effects of teenage job and work experience. We hypothesized that work experience could generate more prosocial behaviors. By surveying a large group of working-class youth (N = 2860) from eight Chinese vocational schools and using structural equation modeling, we confirmed that the pattern of “having less, giving more” could be found in our sample. Our findings revealed that work experience could facilitate prosocial behavior via the increase of knowledge of both contract-based rights and labor action. By understanding working-class youth’s prosocial behavior as a positive outcome of work experience, this study calls for further research on other positive outcomes, such as cooperation, civic engagement, and solidarity, among working-class youth.

**Paper Session 3-2-3**

**HSSB 2nd Conference Room**

**The Effects of Others: Relationships, Social Norms, Related Emotions**

**Chair: Ching Wai Fanny Leung**

1. The Pain in Servicing Others: Compassion Fatigue (CF) in the Hospitality Industry

**Joanthan de la Cerna**, *University of the Philippines Cebu*

The compassion fatigue (CF) literature has been clearly dominated by empirical works from the healthcare industry and has associated the construct to Secondary Traumatic Stress Disorder (STSD) (e.g., Figley, 1995; Stamm, 2009; MacHolm, 2006). A recent model of Coetzee and Klopper (2010) has expanded the conceptualization of CF to non-healthcare service providers and brought back the original definition of the construct as loss of the ability to care for patients or customers. My study explored the applicability of the model in the hospitality industry with the presence of the 3 CF risk factors (i.e., interaction with customers, use of self, and stress) as the entry point. Surveys

with 103 hospitality workers in Cebu City and Mactan, has not supported the presence of CF in the industry. However, its developmental nature, as proposed in the model, was observed as well as some possible factors that may explain why hospitality workers are not likely to experience CF in their jobs. Both theoretical and practical implications of the study are also discussed.

2. Social-emotional Development in late adolescence: Effectiveness of a Mentorship for the smooth transition from Secondary to Vocational School in Hong Kong  
**Ching Wai Fanny Leung**, *Vocational Training Council*

This study examines how social-emotional development in late adolescence in Hong Kong has been influenced by the transition from Secondary to Vocational school. In Hong Kong, vocational and professional education and training (VPET) has been playing a vital role in broadening the learning opportunities for school leavers and in-service personnel as well as nurturing the requisite human capital in support of Hong Kong’s development (Education Bureau, 2015). Viewing on the effectiveness of the transition from Secondary to Vocational school for the late adolescence, a mentoring programme (PM) has been implemented in a robust model of vocational pedagogy (VP) and supports late adolescent social-emotional development during the transition.

This is a multiple case study of four VPET students adapting the vocational school life associated with their social-emotional development over the one-year period 2016-2017, during which PM and VP were introduced. Four VPET teachers were selected and were experienced incumbent workplace mentors invited from the industry partners of a vocational institute. All four had taught for at least two years. Four interviews were conducted over the year in order to solicit information about their social-emotional development. The study adopts an interpretive approach. Data was collected through face-to-face semi-structured interviews and observations. Multiple forms of data were collected (audio recordings, photographs) and was analyzed to construct a narrative for each participant.

In conclusion, an effective mentorship programme, which could bring a positive effect to VPET students, helps them to release their worry and nervousness in a new school campus. It was found that VPET teachers’ positive attitudes, as well as a VPET student’s willingness to participate and their behaviors during the learning process in a vocational school, are significant factors for adapting an unfamiliar learning environment.

3. Are the effects of social norm appeals decreasing?: A meta-analytic approach

**Kai Qin Chan**, *James Cook University*

**Aakanksha Mehta**, *Ashoka University*

**Deborah Hui Tan**, *King’s College*

Appealing to social norms has been shown to be successful at changing behaviors. Its theoretical simplicity, ease of application, and liberty-preserving nature have made it a favorable choice for practitioners to change behavior. However, some practitioners are concerned that its ubiquity as an intervention tool may have ironically caused it to be less useful now than



before. This proposition remains untested. Here we addressed this concern by performing a meta-analysis of social norm interventions across time. We classified social norm interventions into two broad types: implicit and explicit social norm interventions. Implicit norm interventions are useful for theory-testing, but only explicit norms have practical significance for practitioners; only the latter is included in our analyses. We found that the meta-analytic effect size for explicit social norms is small ( $d = 0.19$ ), and that effect sizes have not been decreasing over time. However, the small number of eligible effect sizes ( $k = 19$ ) and rather short period of documented literature (2004 – 2017) prevent us from making strong conclusions that the decline effect will not happen in the future. For future research, we suggest an experimental method that could serve as a proof of concept for possible decline effects.

#### 4. Ecocentrism vs. Anthropocentrism: Role of human-nature value orientations on pro-environmental outcomes

**Algae K. Y. AU**, *The Hong Kong Polytechnic University*  
**Sylvia, Xiaohua CHEN**

Ecocentrism and anthropocentrism are two major human-nature value orientations in environmental literature. Ecocentrism regards nature as the center of the world, while anthropocentrism considers humans as the most important entity above all. Previous studies have shown that both ecocentrism and anthropocentrism are beneficial to environmental protection, though the former is motivated by the interest of humans whereas the latter is motivated by the interest of nature as a whole. The present study attempted to evaluate the effect of human-nature value orientations on various pro-environmental outcomes among university students in Hong Kong ( $N = 602$ ). We found that ecocentrism positively predicted all pro-environmental outcomes, including personal pro-environmental attitudes, and supports for both pro-environmental policies and activism. In contrast, anthropocentrism negatively predicted all pro-environmental outcomes, though its effect on pro-environmental activism was not significant. Our findings demonstrated the distinct role of ecocentric value orientation in environmental protection.

### Paper Session 3-2-4

HSSB Computer Room

#### Goals, Motivations, and Attitudes in Behaviors

**Chair: Yang Li**

#### 1. The Effect of Socio-Cultural Factors on Eco Psychological Behaviour on Indian Middle-Class People

**Sanjay Thigale**, *Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Sangli*  
**Dr Vikas Minchekar**, *Smt. Kasturbai Walchand College (Arts-Science), Sangli*

Richard Thaler has won the 2017 Nobel Prize in economics for his work on behavioural economics, which tries to understand how humans make economic decisions and after that various researchers throughout the world started to pay their attention to search the effect of various factors on eco psychological behaviour. In India, the middle-class people have a typical mentality about the economic behaviour. Moreover, it was also seen

that Indian people have differed on economic behaviour. Some caste groups people are stingy even they have a lot of wealth while some caste group people are not stingy even, they have not sufficient wealth. It was assumed that some psychological and some social factors are affecting this behaviour.

The present study aimed to find out the effect of sociocultural factors on eco psychological behaviour of middle-class people in India. The perception, motivation, attitude and beliefs and social learning were the psychological factors while family, reference group, roles and status, cultural and subcultural factors are measured in the study. Data were collected from 200 middle-class adults. These adults were divided into three social class groups viz. Bhramin, Jain and other people. Eco Psychological Scale developed by Dr Vikas Minchekar was used to collect the data. The one-way ANOVA was performed to analyse the data. Results revealed significant differences in ecopsychological behaviour. The results are discussed in the main body of the paper.

#### 2. The lack of cognitive resources and the and the separation of implicit and explicit attitudes: evidences from the dual attitude model

**dingzhou fei**, *Wuhan university*

The purpose of this paper is to explore the relationship between implicit attitudes and implicit attitudes and explicit attitudes under cognitive resources and stress. The current research on social attitudes mainly focuses on the relationship between these two attitudes in a specific social environment, and rarely considers the impact of cognitive resources. The subjects in the experiment were divided into fatigue group and non-fatigue group. In experiment 2, the subjects were divided into high pressure group and low-pressure group. Both experiments measured the implicit attitude and the explicit attitude first, and then measured the implicit attitude after consuming cognitive resources and receiving pressure. The results show that whether the cognitive resources are consumed or the pressure is accepted, the two implicit attitudes remain unchanged, that is, the attitude of likeness and disgust is unchanged. Fatigue groups are more likely to express implicit attitudes, and the separation between implicit and explicit attitudes is further increased. Compared with low pressure, the implicit attitude after high pressure is more difficult to express, and the degree of separation between implicit and explicit attitude is relatively low. The conclusion is that cognitive resources and stress are important factors influencing the relationship between implicit attitude and implicit attitude and explicit attitude. And this study shows that the dual attitude theory explains this phenomenon better than other models.

### 3. Predicting Intentions to Not Use Contraceptives: The Role of Attitudes, Perceived Behavioral Control, and Referent-Specific Subjective Norm

**Joanna Paola Pacifico**, *University of San Carlos*  
**Coloscos, Paulo Amiel**  
**Remedio, Kevin Ken**

**Rationale:** According to the theory of planned behavior (TPB), subjective norm (SN)—together with attitudes and perceived behavioral control—is found to be a significant predictor of behavioral intention. There is substantial evidence that an individual bases their subjective norm on different referents, and that these referents' influence vary.

**Objective:** This study presents that getting referent-specific subjective norm enhances the TPB model's capacity to predict intentions. It differentiates between peer-specific (PeSN) and parent-specific subjective norms (PaSN) of adolescents, and then tests their influence on the intention to NOT use contraceptives during sex.

**Methodology:** Data were gathered through an online survey. The respondents were aged 18-25. SN was entered into the regression model as an aggregate measure (PaSN and PeSN combined) and then again in another model as separate PaSN and PeSN measures. In accordance with TPB, both variations were entered together with attitudes and perceived behavioral control.

**Results:** The model is significant when aggregate SN is entered together with attitude and behavior. SN and Attitude are significant predictors but perceived behavioral control is not. The model remains significant when PaSN and PeSN are entered separately, but it now comes with a doubled R-squared. Both the effects of PaSN and PeSN are statistically significant, but they go in opposite directions. PeSN is negatively associated with the intention to NOT use contraceptives during sex. Attitude is still a significant predictor, control is still not.

**Conclusion:** There is merit in taking into account referent-specific influence even in the context of TPB. It allows for a better prediction of at least behavioral intention. The results might also have bearing on how interventions that target risky health behaviors (e.g. use of contraception) are designed and implemented, especially when such interventions involve the sources of social influence.

### 4. Common knowledge and long-term goal setting promote sustainable behavior in a complex social-ecological environment

**Yang Li**, *The University of Melbourne*  
**Yoshihisa Kashima**, *The University of Melbourne*

Sustainable uses of complex social-ecological systems are one of the most significant challenges in the present world. Field researches have suggested that complex socio-ecological systems can be analyzed in terms of less complex social-ecological configurations that are none the less more complex than classical commons problem. Common knowledge, that is, knowledge satisfying not only 1) everyone knows key knowledges of the situation (i.e. how to use their ecological system) but also 2) everyone knows that everyone else knows about the

knowledge, is believed to be an requirement of resolving collective action problem. In this study, we adopt an experimental approach to model a complex social-ecological configuration, exploring how a common knowledge and an explicitly suggested long-term goal influence sustainable behavior. In an online real-time interactive setting, a group of participants co-managed resources from two inter-related renewable common pools when no communication was allowed. A 3(knowledge)\*2(goal) between-subject design was adopted, where critical knowledge of the resource pool renewal was manipulated among limited/not-shared/commonly-shared, and participants were either explicitly instructed to aim to achieve a sustainable outcome or not. Results report more sustainable usages when a long-term goal is suggested and when knowledge are commonly shared. More interestingly, a shift toward more effective harvest strategy was observed when participants received critical knowledge, which was more quickly achieved when the knowledge was commonly shared.

#### Paper Session 3-2-5

Activities Center Room B

### Toward Better Mental & Physical Health (II)

**Chair: Cai Lian Tam**

1. Health Practitioners' View on Diabetes Issues among Multi-ethnic Groups in Malaysia

**Cai Lian Tam**, *Monash University Malaysia*

**Yeoh Si Han**, *Monash University Malaysia*

**Dr. Gregory Bonn**, *King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals*

Lacking of awareness on diabetes among the public and patients was consistently reported by health professionals as key factor contributing to the increase of diabetes and poor treatment outcomes in diabetes patients. This implies that Malaysians may not be equipped with adequate health knowledge to prevent development of diabetes. A total of 25 health care professionals who practiced in Penang and Kedah states including physicians (n = 4), pharmacists (n = 4), dietitians (n = 4), physiotherapist (n = 4), and diabetes educators (n = 9) were interviewed. More diabetes educators were recruited in this study given their greater degree of interaction with diabetes patients compared to other health care domains. Eight questions were pilot tested by health professionals in which their responses were later included in the analyses of this study. Health professionals from various professional backgrounds and ethnicity had given their valuable perceptions on diabetes related issues. Specifically, their views on contributing factors to the increase of diabetes and factors to positive treatment outcomes broaden the existing perspective on these issues. Furthermore, their observation of at risk groups also raised alarm on diabetes among the young population in Malaysia. Recommendations on resources and methods of diabetes education and prevention program, as well as suggestions for preventive work in different social community levels laid a strong foundation for future design of a more comprehensive and effective diabetes prevention program.

2. Neurodevelopmental Profiles of Individuals suspected of having Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder with Sentinel Facial Features in Angeles City

**Manio, Christian Jemverick**, *Angeles University Foundation*  
**Deanna Elisha Ronquillo**  
**Vivien Nelle Maglanque**  
**Isabella Danielle Quiwa**

Alcohol, a neurobehavioral teratogen, directly penetrates the placenta therefore causing aberrant embryonic development leading to lifelong constellation of structural, behavioral and neurocognitive anomalies termed as FASD (Raghavendra & Pratima, 2008). Despite the rampant alcoholic consumption in the Philippines (World Health Organization, 2004), there is still an apparent paucity of information pertinent to the pervasive implications of exposure to alcohol in utero. Hence, through a descriptive research design, the current study sought to delineate the neurodevelopmental profiles of individuals suspected of having FASD with SFF in Angeles City. Out of the 4,000 grade one students initially screened, 13 were found to exhibit the cardinal facial anomalies associated with the condition. Notably, One limitation of the study is that only five consented to undergo the neurodevelopmental assessment. Relative to the assessment findings, it was identified that impairments cut across the evaluated neurodevelopmental domains, with an apparent deficits in learning and behaving appropriately. These challenges are relative to low scores on tests which evaluate cognitive functioning, language, memory, attention, executive functioning and affect regulation. In general, the results of the assessment per se is akin with the existing literature but with marked variations particularly in neuroanatomu, processing speed, adaptive functioning, mathematical computational skills, motor coordination and visual-motor skills. Given that this is a follow-up study of the pioneer FASD research in the Philippines, it is therefore the researchers' hope that the results of the paper would pave way to an increase public awareness relative to the dangers of prenatal alcohol exposure, leading to greater prevention techniques and increment in support movements to those affected and even to their families. Keywords: Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder , Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder with Sentinel Facial Features

3. Psychotic-like experiences in adolescents from urban and rural settings in Indonesia

**Dionisius Agnuza Jagadhita**, *Universitas Indonesia*  
**Lerivia Maharani**, *Sherly Saragih Turnip*

Introduction: Rural settings in Indonesia are known for lack of access to mental health services and a strong belief in religious or mystical explanations of problems regarding mental health. On the other hand, urban settings are closer to those services and is considered to be more modern in terms of science and ways of thinking. Despite that, the appearance of psychotic-like experiences in adolescents occurs in both these settings. Considering the difference in characteristics that each of these settings has, questions arose regarding the difference of prevalence and also the difference in symptoms that manifests between these two settings. Several risk factors were also explored in attempt to give further explanation of the data found.

Methods: Two sets of cross-sectional studies were used, with a total sample of 1171 high school students aged between 11-18 years. 436 students from 4 high schools in Karawang as rural samples, and 733 students from 5 high schools in Jakarta as urban samples participated. Paper-and-pencil tests were conducted, consisting of PLEs and several other psychosocial scales.

Results: The prevalence of PLE were 24.5% and 22.3% in rural and urban settings, respectfully, showing no significant difference. There were three items regarding the symptom manifestations of PLE with significant difference between the two settings. Several psychosocial factors were also found to be significant predictors of PLE occurrence.

Discussion: Both prevalence of PLE in rural and urban settings were found to be high. In regards to the difference in how several symptoms manifested and how the psychosocial factors only explained a small variance of PLE, further research is needed.

### Paper Session 3-2-6

Activities Center Room C

## To Learn Better: Achievement and Educational Implication

**Chair: Tong-Rong Yang**

1. Academic Self Concept and Educational Performance in the Crisis of English and Regional Language Schools in India.

**Nivrutti Mangore**, *Shripatrao Chougule Arts & Science College*  
**Pradeep Ramchandra Pawar**, *D. D. Shinde Sarkar College, Kolhapur*

**Dr Vikas Minchekar**, *Smt. Kasturbai Walchand College*

The mirror reflects our external appearance. Similarly, the academic self-concept reflects students' overall picture of his perceptions towards the education. In the changing scenario, the academic environment is also changing rapidly due to the changing demands of parents and students. Day by day the private English medium schools are increasing rapidly compared to regional language schools in every corner of India. Moreover, the middle class, upper class and lower-class parents are also willing to admit their children in English medium schools. According to this observation, the present investigation is designed to find out the academic self-concept of school students studying in English and regional language schools. It was hypothesized that the academic self-concept would differ significantly between English and regional language school students. For this purpose, seventeen schools were visited. The total number of students was five hundred and ten studying in secondary class. Out of five hundred ten students, the two hundred ninety-four students were studying in English medium school while two hundred sixteen students were studying in Marathi language schools. The age ranged from the participated students was 14 to 15 years. Both sex students were included in the study. The academic self-concept scale (ASCS) developed by Dr Vikas Kamble and Dr Bharat Naik is used to collect the perceptions of students towards their educational life. The unit test score was recorded as an educational performance. The obtained data were analysed through student t-test and Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient tests

(PPMCC). The results revealed the significant difference on some dimensions of academic self-concept. It was also noted in the study that the total academic self-concept and educational performance was not different in both medium schools. The results are discussed in the main body of research.

## 2. Dealing with Instructionally Disadvantaged Teachers: Human-side Dilemma and Strategies in Chinese Relational Culture

**Yuanher Robin Hwang**, *MingDao University*

**Chi Yun Chang**, *MingDao University*

**Bih-Jen Fu**, *National Taiwan University*

Facing the problem of disadvantaged teachers, in Taiwan, school administrators are often feeling troublesome and are reluctant to deal with or go through due-process. One the one hand, schools would have to face parents and students' right of learning; on the other hand, colleagues are often hard to confront each other on such kind of issues of disputes. In reality, there are three major difficulties of such teachers: the specific individual's personalities, the difficulty of interpersonal relationship among colleagues, unfamiliarity of legal procedures or criteria. A practical procedural flow-chart was generated and hermeneutical interpretation of the phenomenon was offered. The interpretation was to explain how the Chinese school difficulty on the issues of disadvantaged teachers incepted, based on a social psycho theory growing out of the oriental cultural ground. This study aimed on the discovery of traits, ways of handling, difficulties, the de facto procedural flow-chart, the theoretical interpretation and implications, both in dealing strategies and theoretical reflections. The research took six teachers from five K-12 schools of the middle Taiwan region, including administrators, as subjects. Interviewing of the qualitative research paradigm was adopted, to generate empirical data for the analysis of current status. Then, the Human-side and Face Model, a Chinese social psychological theory, was adopted for hermeneutical interpretation. The study found that traits of instructionally disadvantaged teachers were bad classroom management, inadequate teaching skills, and poor interpersonal relationship. Most schools shun away from a real due-process, but only are willing to go directly through informal guidance or alternative ways of dealing, of the Chinese way in a sense. They would either go through on-campus helping measures or go through off-campus transfer. That is, instead of going through the hard way of due-process, other softer moderate ways would be adopted.

## 3. Teacher effectiveness as a product of individual, job and organizational factors: a study among engineering college teachers in India

**Ganesh Mangadu Paramasivam**, *Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad*

**Mr.Sujiv Nair**

An effective teacher is not only an instructor but also a leader who can inspire the students to become better individuals. Various individual, job related and organizational factors can influence the effectiveness of teachers. In this present study we have chosen Teacher Self-Efficacy, Perceived Meaningfulness of

the Job, Psychological Safety at the Workplace as the individual, job related and organizational factors respectively to understand their effect on teacher effectiveness. Standardized questionnaires were used to measure the three independent variables and a tool was developed to measure effectiveness of teachers. Based on literature review, we hypothesized that Perceived Meaningfulness of the Job and Psychological Safety at Workplace will moderate the relationship between Teacher Self-Efficacy and Teacher Effectiveness. 178 eight engineering college teachers (88 men and 90 women) were selected using purposive sampling method for the survey. Exploratory factor analysis showed that three sub-dimensions emerge from the teacher effectiveness questionnaire and we named them as Pro-activeness, Intellectual Openness and Interpersonal Openness. Hierarchical regression analysis showed that self-efficacy had significant positive effect on all three dimensions of teacher effectiveness and perceived meaningfulness of the job had positive impact on interpersonal openness and pro-activeness. Perceived meaningfulness in the job also moderated the relationship between self-efficacy and interpersonal openness. Psychological safety at workplace did not show any significant main or moderating effects. We also discuss the implications and limitations of this research in the paper.

## 4. To befriend or not to be? The double dilemma of adolescents' intention to interact with low- or high-achieving peers in a Confucian cultural context

**Tong-Rong Yang**, *National Taiwan University*

**Yi-Kai Chen**, *National Taiwan University*

**Bih-Jen Fwu**, *National Taiwan University*

Students in Confucian-heritage cultures (CHCs), including those in Taiwan, stand out on international academic achievements such as TIMSS and PISA. Many studies have investigated the underlying reasons behind the outstanding performances of Asian students from a variety of perspectives, including student attribution, parenting styles, and teaching methods. However, little attention has been paid to the impacts of peers on adolescents' and their parents' expectations on friends-making, potentially affecting their academic performance. This study explores how adolescents and their parents view low- or high-achieving peers and their intentions to interact with such peers. Three scenario experiments were conducted with 128 parents, 240 parents, and 260 adolescents, respectively. Key variables include perceived parental expectations, feelings of threat, emulation, and interaction intention. ANOVA was used to analyze the data. The results showed that parents encouraged their children to make friends with high-achieving students by emulating these models to excel academically and adolescents acknowledged their parents' expectations. Moreover, adolescents faced double dilemmas of approaching or avoiding academically successful or failed peers. One involved intra-personal conflict: On the one hand, they wanted to emulate their high-achieving peers; on the other hand, they suffered from feelings of being threatened by such peers. The other involved inter-personal conflict: While they tended to make friends with low-achieving peers by avoiding threat, they struggled with their parents' rejection of interacting with such peers because they were not good models to emulate. Research has shown

that adolescents from Confucian countries suffer from more psychological problems than their international counterparts. This study reveals that adolescents perceive their parents' expectations and are trapped in double dilemmas, which may provide an alternative perspective on why they experience such psychological problems.

#### 5. Gratitude and Academic Achievement among Filipino High School Students: The Mediating Influence of Psychological Flourishing

**Jana Patricia Valdez**, *The University of Hong Kong*

Previous literature has shown that gratitude can promote desirable academic outcomes among students. However, little is known on why gratitude may predict positive indices of school-related functioning. This investigation addresses this research gap through examining the association of gratitude with subsequent overall academic achievement among 380 Filipino high school students. It also explored the mediating effects of psychological flourishing on the hypothesized relationship of gratitude to achievement. As expected, gratitude positively predicted psychological flourishing and subsequent overall academic achievement. Psychological flourishing positively predicted achievement. Also, psychological flourishing mediated the association of grit with achievement. Results of this research uniquely contributed to the positive psychology literature through offering a preliminary evidence about the mediating role of flourishing on the association of grit and objective measure of academic achievement.

### Paper Session 3-2-7

#### Activities Center Room D

### Self and Interpersonal Relationship

**Chair: Soon Aun Tan**

1. Interdependent self construal and expressed humility: The mediating role of theory of mind

**Hongchuan Zhang**, *Central University of Finance and Economics*

**Yipeng Liu**, *Central University of Finance and Economics*

**Yonghong Yu**, *Central University of Finance and Economics*

Over the past twenty years, humility is drawing increasing attention because it is considered by many to be an ideal personality strength. However, for most researchers humility were often deemed as a virtue that is a rather stable personality trait. Although some noticed humility may be adopted by individuals as an interpersonal strategy, no research inquires its impact factors. Here in the present study we examined whether self-construal may promote humility expressed by an individual during interpersonal interaction. In Study 1, 88 college students were separated into an independent-self group and an interdependent-self group according to the type of self-construal primed. They were further asked to complete a team-discussion task with 2-5 new participants as evaluators. The results showed that compared to those in the independent-self group, participants in the interdependent-self group were rated by their teammates significantly higher on their expressed humility. In

Study 2, 117 college students were recruited. They were separated into groups according to the dorm they lived in. Participants all completed a questionnaire assessing their self-construal and the ability of theory of mind (ToM), and were also asked to rate their dormmates according to their expressed humility. We found that there was no significant correlation between independent self and expressed humility, whereas interdependent-self showed a significantly positive correlation with expressed humility, which was partially mediated by participants' ToM ability.

2. The relationship between pornography craving and stress among young adults: Exploring the effects of sex and self-control

**Soon Aun Tan**, *Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman*

**Sarvarubini Nainee**, *Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman*

**Yeap Sun Yue**, *Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman*

Malaysia has been reported to have high number of active users in pornographic Internet media. In spite of this, the extensive use of Internet search for sexual content have created sexual revolution causing negative consequences to young adults' psychosexual functioning. Past studies have consistently devoted the positive association between pornography use and psychological distress. However, little to no empirical evidence has actually looked into the possible mechanism of the association. As such, the current study aims to examine the relationship between pornography craving and stress among young adults in Malaysia. Moderating effects of sex and the level of self-control was also explored in this study. The sample comprised 195 young adults (M<sub>age</sub>=20.75; SD<sub>age</sub>=1.36; 51.3% females; 10.8% Malays, 72.3% Chinese, 12.3% Indian, 4.6% other ethnicities). The respondents were conveniently recruited using self-report online survey consisted of the self-control scale, the Cyber Pornography Use Inventory (CPU-9) and stress, subscale of Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS). Results indicated that young adults reported with high pornography craving tend to have low self-control and high stress. Besides, negative correlation was also found between self-control and their stress level. Meanwhile, the results of three-way interaction analysis using Hayes' SPSS macro Process revealed insignificant interaction effects of both sex group and level of self-control in the association between pornography craving and stress among young adults. The results suggested similar outcome of the effects of pornography craving on stress regardless of young adults' sex and level of self-control. These findings hinted on the importance of highlighting pornography use in psychological distress (i.e. stress) for sex group as a whole rather than segregate them in psychosexual health promotion programme.

3. Relationships between Work-Family Conflicts, Self-Monitoring, and differences between Real and Ideal Working Hours: Does High Self-Monitoring Cause Conflicts?

**Tomoko Adachi**, *Osaka Kyoiku University*

The influence of self-monitoring and working hours on work-family conflicts of working Japanese parents was investigated. Specifically, sensitivity to others behavior was used to examine detriments and benefits in high self-monitors that observe and

regulate their behavior in the organizational context. It is known that high self-monitors are more likely to contribute to the organization by sacrificing family time (Sasovova, 2006). Accordingly, it was hypothesized that being sensitive to others reactions would cause more conflict in high self-monitors. Valid data were obtained from working Japanese parents (N = 681, 335 men and 346 women, Mean age 35.19 years, SD=3.24). Participants completed questionnaires including Work Family Conflict Scale (Watai et al., 2006), Self-Monitoring Scale (Iwabuchi and Mizukami, 2003) and Time Allocation Scale to assess differences between real and ideal working hours (Adachi, 2018). Two-step hierarchical multiple regression was conducted with work-family conflict as the dependent variable. The difference between real and ideal working hours was entered at the first step and variables related to self-monitoring (sensitivity to others behavior and the ability to control self-presentation) were entered at the second step. The results indicated that working longer hours than ideal and being sensitive to others behaviors increase work-family conflicts about time. Many Japanese companies have recently introduced different systems to promote the work-life balance, although most of them have been ineffective. For instance, Japanese employees hesitate to take leaves or vacations because of the hard-working culture and concern for colleagues and bosses (Ogura, 2006). It is suggested that future research should include international samples to validate whether the findings of this study in more individualistic cultures with different work habits.

4. When Seminarians Fall in Love: a phenomenological approach

**Sedyawati Hutami**, *Universitas Gadjah Mada*

Humans are naturally created with various basic needs, including the need of love and belongingness that underlying human behavior to establish relationship with others. As an ordinary human being, it is undeniable that seminarians can also fell in love as a fulfillment of affection. However, in seminary based education, seminarians are educated to be celibate. By living the celibate vow, seminarians are not allowed to have romantic relationship in order focus to glorify God. This qualitative-phenomenological study aims to understand how seminarians control themselves when falling in love. In depth interviews were used to collect the data. The result shows that there are internal (higher order goals) and external (spiritual adviser and community) factors that affects their self-control.

**Symposium 3-3-1**

**HSSB International Conference Hall**

**Social Culture and Immoral Behavior in China**

**Chair: Yu Kou**

*Beijing Normal University*

1. The Dark Side of Multicultural Experiences in China: Multicultural Differential Experiences Increase Immoral Behavior

**Jin Wang, Suquan Chen, Xiaoxin Wang, Wen Liu**

*Tianjin Normal University*

Globalization has made exposure to multiculture often possible and unavoidable. Most of past research has focused on the

benefits of multicultural experiences, including enhanced creativity and reduced intergroup bias. In contrast, the present research focused on a potential dark side of multicultural differential experiences: increased immoral behavior. Although some research found foreign experiences increased immoral behavior (Lu, et al., 2017), it is unclear whether cultural differences between domestic and foreign countries from multicultural experiences (i.e., multicultural differential experiences), and whether indirect multicultural experiences (i.e., no direct foreign experiences) could increase immoral behavior. Especially for China, after the reform and opening up, most Chinese have indirect experiences of multicultural differences, but present prevalent tolerance for transgressions (e.g., run the red light, or even corruption). Two experiments investigated the impact of indirect multicultural differential experiences on immoral behavior. We manipulated multicultural differential experiences by cultural priming paradigm (American-Chinese & Chinese & control) in Experiment 1 (N = 168), and manipulated the degree of multicultural differential experiences (American-Chinese & Korean-Chinese & Chinese & control) in Experiment 2 (N = 177). The results indicated that the stronger the multicultural differential experiences, and the greater the degree of multicultural differential experiences, the more the participants behave immorally (i.e., cheating) by increasing moral relativism—the belief that morality is relative rather than absolute.

2. Adolescents' Prosocial Behavior and Unethical Behavior under the Influence of Economic Inequality: Evidence from China

**Wenqi Li, Yu Kou**, *Beijing Normal University*

Economic inequality has been rising rapidly over the past several decades in a lot of countries, including China. Meanwhile, previous studies demonstrated that economic inequality is associated with a number of health and social problems. However, less effort has been devoted to investigate how adolescents perceive the level of economic inequality, and whether this perception of economic inequality would affect their social behavior. In the current study, we examined these issues using a large adolescent sample (N = 5,961) from China. Regression results indicated that age positively predicted adolescents' perception of economic inequality. In addition, adolescents with higher objective family SES perceived higher level of economic inequality, whereas adolescents with higher subjective family SES perceived lower level of economic inequality. Furthermore, structural equation model suggests that perceived economic inequality was positively related to unethical behavior, and negatively related to prosocial behavior, through the mediating role of (low) system justification. These findings shed light on how individual differences affect adolescents' perception of economic inequality, and how perceived economic inequality relates to their subsequent social behavior.

### 3. The Moderate Effect of Belief in A Justice World on the Process of Descriptive Norms influencing Tolerance of Transgression

**Han Liu**, *Tianjin Normal University*

**Jin Wang**, *Tianjin Normal University / Center of Collaborative Innovation for Assessment and Promotion of Mental Health*

**Yushu Yang**, *Tianjin Normal University*

**Wen Liu**, *Tianjin Normal University*

Given the prevalent tolerance for transgressions throughout the developing world and in China (e.g., run the red light, or even corruption), how to resist the influence of bad descriptive norms (i.e., Most people will transgress rules in a certain situation) is an important issue. Thus, the present experiment explored whether belief in a justice world (BJW) would moderate the impact of descriptive norms on transgression tolerance and moral relativism—the belief that morality is relative rather than absolute. We manipulated BJW by recall writing task and descriptive norms (N = 181) in a common transgression scenario (e.g., run the red light). The results indicated that the moderate effect of BJW was significant. In the high BJW condition, tolerance of transgression and moral relativism were not significantly affected by descriptive norms. However, in the low BJW condition, individuals in the high descriptive norm condition showed greater transgression tolerance than those in the low descriptive norm condition by increasing moral relativism.

### 4. Self-Compassion Relates to Reduced Unethical Behavior Through Low Moral Disengagement

**Ying Yang**, *East China Normal University*

**Yu Kou**, *Beijing Normal University*

Self-compassion is a healthy self-attitude, involving being kind and understanding to one's own suffering; perceiving one's imperfections as part of the common human condition rather than viewing them as isolating; seeing personal painful feelings in a mindful way rather than over-identifying with them. Abundant evidence has demonstrated that self-compassion robustly contributes to individuals' psychological well-being, however, little is known about the social implications of self-compassion. Two studies based on Chinese populations were presented to test the relationship between self-compassion and unethical behavior, as well as the mediating role of moral disengagement. A college student sample (Study 1, N = 222; 24% men, Mage = 19.32) and a large adolescent sample (Study 2, N = 3236; 48% boys, Mage = 15.66) were examined through questionnaire measuring self-compassion, moral disengagement, and unethical behavior. Considering both studies, results consistently showed that self-compassion was negatively associated with unethical behavior, and that (low) moral disengagement mediated the negative association between self-compassion and unethical behavior. The present findings shed light on the knowledge of how self-compassion links with individual's negative social behavior, which expands the social implications of self-compassion.

### Chair: Shin Ling Wu

#### 1. Family Relationship Dynamics in Flourishing Families

**Tina Afiatin**, *Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Subandi**, *Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Annisa Reginasari**, *Universitas Gadjah Mada*

A strong and growing family is a nation's asset. A "flourishing" family is able to thrive despite severe challenges encountered in life. This study aimed to explore aspects and dynamics of family interactions in flourishing families. A qualitative approach with phenomenological design was used to understand the dynamics of family relationships. The main data collection method was interview. Five family participants were interviewed in-depth the results of which were analyzed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) to categorize the data. The themes resulting from the data analysis were used to explore the criteria for flourishing family. These criteria included that there are (a) burden of problems; (b) positive affections; (c) positive psychological functioning; (d) open and continuous communication; (e) challenges being faced; (f) a husband who acts as family leader; (g) a tough wife who is willing to sacrifice for the family; and (h) cultural and transcendental values in the family. Flourishing family dynamics were discussed in this study.

#### 2. Parental pressure and suicidal ideation among youth in Malaysia: Academic stress as the mediator

**Shin Ling Wu**, *Sunway University*

**Chua Su Hua**

Suicidal behavior is a critical mental health problem worldwide including Asian countries. This is evidenced by the high number of suicidal cases in the world, especially among the youth. Past research suggested that parental pressure is one of the factors contributing to suicide among youth. Thus, this study aimed to investigate the relationships between parental pressure, academic stress and suicide ideation among youth in Malaysia. Specifically, the mediating role of academic stress on the relationship between parental pressure and suicidal ideation was examined. This study hypothesized (a) positive correlation between parental pressure and academic stress, (b) positive correlation between academic stress and suicidal ideation, (c) positive correlation between parental pressure and suicidal ideation, and lastly (d) the relationship between parental pressure and suicidal ideation would be mediated by academic stress. A total of 457 youths aged 18-24 years old were recruited from Klang Valley, Malaysia. Correlation analysis was conducted using Pearson's correlation while the mediation model was tested using SPSS macro developed by Preacher and Hayes. Findings demonstrated significant correlations between all the study variables where higher parental pressure was correlated with higher academic stress and suicidal ideation among youth. Academic stress significantly mediated the relationship between parental pressure and suicide ideation among youth. The findings implied that pressures exert by parents on their children negatively affect their child's development as it increases the child's level of stress which in turn increase the suicidal

Paper Session 3-3-2

HSSB 1st Conference Room

We Are Family: Pressure and Communication

thoughts among youth. Therefore, intervention dealing with youth's suicidal ideation should include parenting education for parents and also empowering students with effective coping strategies.

### 3. Risky sexual behavior and its association with Family Communication Pattern among high school students in DKI Jakarta

**Fakhrizal Farhan**, *University of Indonesia*

**Fitri Fausiah**

**Sherly Saragih Turnip**

Adolescents are vulnerable to engage in sexual risky behavior. Previous studies identified various factors that were associated with sexual risky behavior such as family communication pattern, especially mother conformity. We conducted a longitudinal study among 530 students from 5 high school in 5 urban areas in DKI Jakarta to investigate whether family communication pattern will predict sexual behavior among high school students in DKI Jakarta and describing sexual risk behavior pattern present in the population. Multistage random sampling method were used to recruit the participants. We used student's family communication pattern from the previous year as a predictor and current students sexual behavior as the outcome. The result showed that mother's conformity-oriented communication pattern significantly predict the sexual risky behavior of the adolescents. Participant whose mother have higher conformity-orientation pattern would have higher probability in engaging sexual behavior. This study also showed that 7.9% (n=42) of participants is actively engaged in sexual activity, in which 57.1% (n=24) are male, and 42,9% (n=16) are female. 7.1% (n=3) of those, starting their sexual debut at  $\leq 11$  years old. 85.7% (n=36) did not use condom when engaging in sexual activity. Most of them have 1-2 sexual partner in the past 3 months. Our result support the notions that mother who communicate higher conformity orientation can affect their children sexual behavior. These finding can support the design of family-based approach to prevent sexual risky behavior. Our result also showed low level of awareness in sexual risky behavior among participants.

### 4. We are more than just what's happened, we have all this behind us: Attending to Māori notions of spirituality in approaches to sexual violence

**Wern Tje Lim**, *University of Auckland*

**Jade Le Grice**

Māori (Indigenous people of New Zealand) wellbeing and ways of relating are often understood to have spiritual dimensions. However, Māori notions of spirituality (wairua) remain widely unacknowledged within sexual violence prevention, and approaches to healing, within Aotearoa New Zealand. The present study explores touchstone concepts that facilitate affordances to spirituality in sexual violence prevention and healing initiatives, holding space for Māori community members to occupy positions of expertise. Semi structured interviews with 21 kaumātua (esteemed elders) and key stakeholders were conducted, and analysed, as part of a broader kaupapa Māori research project with Pakanae marae (Hokianga, New Zealand). Here, we identified four distinctive themes: sexual violence as a violation of tapu (sacredness of being), mana (spiritual power),

and spirit; sexual violence and interconnections to whānau (extended family) & whakapapa (ancestral relationships); compounded impacts of sexual violence in colonising contexts; and decolonising spiritual connection and experience. Sexual violence was understood as deeply incongruent to the principles and values of te ao Māori (the Māori world), considered an assault of spiritual, familial and colonial origin. Furthermore, reconnection to dimensions of spirit, family, and identity within mana-enriched frameworks may support the healing of those affected by intergenerational, colonial and sexual violence. This research supports the work of Māori community experts and practitioners working at the flax roots in their approaches to healing within Māori knowledge systems. It also draws some scope for cross-cultural dialogue about spirituality within psychological practice.

### 5. "Because we were all doing it there together and we were there for each other": Whanaungatanga (extended family practices) and rangatahi (youth) wellbeing

**Sierra Tane**, *University of Auckland*

**Dr. Jade Le Grice**, *University of Auckland*

**Dr. Terryann Clark**, *University of Auckland*

Māori, the Indigenous people of New Zealand, have been significantly impacted by colonisation undermining and limiting Māori tino rangatiratanga (Māori agency in determining their own destinies). In this context, rangatahi (Māori youth) experience disproportionately higher rates of suicide, depression and substance use than Pākehā (Fleming et al., 2013; Fleming et al., 2014). Despite clear signals to better understand drivers and facilitators of rangatahi wellbeing, research exploring how whanaungatanga (processes and practices of relationships and attachments within whānau/extended family) informs rangatahi wellbeing remains relatively sparse. The present study is part of a broader kaupapa Māori research project that seeks to speak into this space, investigating rangatahi experiences of whanaungatanga and connections to health and wellbeing. Here, we report on an initial analysis of 12 photo-elicitation interviews with rangatahi and their whānau (extended families) in Northland, New Zealand to explore the everyday practices, routines, habits, and activities that occur within whānau contexts and support their wellbeing. Through initial analyses we identified the following themes: aroha (love) for rangatahi uniqueness and intrinsic talents; unconditional quality time (a te wa) together; sharing values and identity; and maintaining strength when interfacing with colonial systems. Moving beyond binaries of cultural collectivism and individualism, rangatahi Māori in this study appeared to derive agency through whānau time, interaction, support, and dialogue- constituted through relational agency. These contexts are rendered possible by mātauranga Māori pertaining to whanaungatanga that hold the significance of mauri (life force) of all whānau members, particularly rangatahi who remain unique, yet embedded within the whānau collective.



## Self Control and Self Construals

Chair: Yijie Zhu

1. Growth Mindset of Socioeconomic status and its moderating role in objective socioeconomic status and self-esteem.

**Shan Zhao**, *University of Macau*

Growth mindset studies had attracted much attention in educational research domain, yet not much research focused on mindset of socioeconomic status. Our research is among the first efforts in exploring the potential psychological impact that mindset of SES brought to young adults in different social ladders. 746 undergraduate students in Guangzhou were recruited in this study, with a mean age of 18.51 years old ( $SD=.847$ ). The result showed that, there is a positive correlation between objective SES and individual level of self-esteem. Participants reporting less monthly family income showed lower level of self-esteem. Besides, there is a significant association between mindset of SES and self-esteem. Participants believing that individual socioeconomic status can be changed in the future showed higher level of self-esteem. Further result indicated that mindset of SES was found to moderate the direct path from objective SES and self-esteem. This study furthers the understanding of potential mechanism by which mindset of SES can impact on psychological wellbeing.

2. Oneself is more important: The role of narcissism in the relationship between social class and dishonesty

**Song Wu**, *Shenzhen University*

**Jing Lin**, *Shenzhen University*

**Jingyuan Liang**, *Shenzhen University*

Previous studies have found that high social class individuals exhibit more dishonesty than low social class ones. However, the underlying mechanism of this phenomenon is still unclear. The "ignoring negative consequences" hypothesis suggests that belonging to a high social class makes individuals ignore the negative consequences of dishonesty, whereas the "self-focused" hypothesis suggests that belonging to a high social class makes individuals focus more on self and self-interests. The present study aims to examine these two hypotheses by measuring participants' social class, narcissism, fear of negative evaluation (FNE), and tendency to be dishonest. We hypothesize that social class will significantly and positively predict tendency to be dishonest (Hypothesis 1). However, we also propose two competitive hypotheses: first, FNE mediates the relationship between social class and tendency to be dishonest (Hypothesis 2); and second, narcissism mediates the relationship between social class and tendency to be dishonest (Hypothesis 3). Results provide evidence for the self-focused hypothesis by showing that social class positively predicts tendency to be dishonest,  $\beta = 0.12$ ,  $t = 2.40$ ,  $p = .017$ ; and narcissism plays a mediating role in this relationship, indirect effect = 0.11,  $SE = 0.03$ , 95% confidence intervals (CI) = [0.05, 0.16]. However, the mediating effect of FNE in the relationship between social class and dishonesty was not significant, indirect effect = 0.02,  $SE = 0.02$ , 95% CI

= [-0.01, 0.05].

3. The effect of personal norm and descriptive norm on pedestrian's intention to violation

**Yongjuan Li**, *Chinese Academy of Sciences*

**Dan Li**, *Chinese Academy of Sciences*

China has the highest annual number of traffic-related accidents. Pedestrians, cyclists, and motorcyclists are among the most vulnerable road users, accounting for more than half of all road traffic deaths. Based on the self-construal theory and a focus theory of normative conduct, the current study aims to explore the influence mechanism of personal norm and descriptive norm on pedestrian's intention to violation in the Chinese context.

We designed two studies to explore our research questions. In study one, a real-world traffic situation simulation experiment was design to explore the effect of two norms on pedestrian's v intention to violation, as well as the potential mediating role of anticipated regret and risk perception. In study two, a questionnaire survey was conducted to investigate the moderating effect of independent self-construal and interdependent self-construal on the relationship above.

Results showed that Chinese pedestrian's descriptive norm was more negative than personal norm, and both personal and descriptive norms significantly predicted pedestrian's intention to violation. Meanwhile, both anticipated regret and risk perception had significant mediating effect. Specifically, personal norm had an effect on intention through anticipated regret, and descriptive norm had an effect on intention through anticipated regret and risk perception. At the same time, self-construal moderated the relationship above. When pedestrians were higher on independent self-construal, personal norm had a stronger effect on the intention to violation through the anticipated regret; and descriptive norm had a stronger effect on the intention to violation through the anticipated regret and risk perception. The current research has a practical contribution for pedestrian safety intervention and the design of safety advertisements.

4. Accusatory Attribution to group and Prosociality to the Sufferers Facing with a Natural Disaster: Effect of Related News, Group Identity and Independent Self-Construal

**Yijie Zhu**, *Hong Kong Polytechnic University*

**Sylvia Xiaohua Chen**

The current study examined people's accusatory attribution to group and prosociality to the sufferers after exposure to positive or negative news about a natural disaster. Under the background of "5.12" Sichuan earthquake in China, 194 participants, including 99 Mainland Chinese students and 95 Hong Kong Chinese students, were recruited to join in this experiment. After completing a questionnaire (including measurement of independent self-construal), participants were randomly assigned into two conditions: in positive news condition, participants were asked to recall news about the Sichuan earthquake, which reflected positive characters of Chinese; in negative news condition, participants were asked to recall events reported in news media which reflected negative characters of Chinese

people. After that, all participants rated their Chinese identity, their attributing the disaster to Chinese people and their prosocial intention towards the sufferers. The results revealed that the independent self-construal moderated the mediation effect of Chinese identity on the casual relationship from the event valence to attribution and prosocial intention. When people's level of independent self-construal was low, positive (versus negative) news would bring higher Chinese identity, which resulted in lower accusatory attribution and higher prosocial intention. In contrast, interestingly, people with high level of independent self-construal indicated significantly lower Chinese identity after recalling positive (versus negative) news, and then were more likely to attributed the disaster loss to Chinese people and showed lower prosocial intention. Possible explanation and future direction were discussed.

### Paper Session 3-3-4

HSSB Computer Room

## Social Cognitions and Consumer Behaviors

Chair: Quan Ren Yeo

### 1. Effects of Social Distance and Desirability-Feasibility Factors on Consumer Behaviour

Quan Ren Yeo, *James Cook University*

Smita Singh, *James Cook University*

Construal Level Theory (CLT) proposes that individuals form high-level mental representations known as construals for events that are psychologically distant from them and low-level construals for events that are psychologically near to them. Research findings suggested that when individuals purchased a product for themselves, they focused on its feasibility factors due to the low temporal distance between the present and the eventual use of the product. On the other hand, individuals focused on desirability factors of the product when they purchased the product for others because of the high psychological distances from the individuals to the receivers and the receivers' eventual use of the product. Based on these prepositions, the present study recruited 160 participants (80 male, 80 female) and conducted a 2 x 2 between-group analysis of variance to investigate the effects of social distance (self versus other) and product descriptions of superior/inferior desirability-feasibility factors (inferior desirability/superior feasibility versus superior desirability/inferior feasibility factors) on individuals' likelihood of purchasing products. Further, the study investigated if the individuals' mental construal mediated the effect of social distance on the likelihood to purchase products. The study's findings reported: (1) There was no significant difference in participants' likelihood of purchasing products for themselves versus others, (2) Participants had a significantly higher likelihood to purchase products with inferior desirability/superior feasibility factors as compared to products with superior desirability/inferior feasibility factors, and (3) When purchasing a product for themselves, individuals had a higher likelihood to purchase products with inferior desirability/superior feasibility factors. However, there was no significant difference in likelihood to purchase products with different product descriptions of supe-

rior/inferior desirability-feasibility factors when individuals purchased the product for others. No significant mediation effects were found. Limitations of the study were identified and directions for future research were discussed.

### 2. Social representations of tax: Psychological reconstruction of the Indonesian history of tax

IKA RAHMA SUSILAWATI, *Brawijaya University*

RAHMAT HIDAYAT, *Gadjah Mada University*

Gaining a better understanding of why citizens comply or non-comply in taxation is one of the major issues for state and policymakers. This chronological review aims to contribute ideas from the psychological perspective, especially psycho-socio-historical framework. It provides historical exposure of tax development in Indonesia from the ninth century to the present. Furthermore, each time forms different psychological reconstructions. These are inherited from time to time and socially share in everyday life interaction, particularly when the citizens discuss the government and public policies. By tracing the history of taxation in Indonesia, we can understand the formation of cognitive and social representations in society towards taxes. Wherein further, the existing social representations of tax is intertwined with beliefs, moral values and ideological preferences, and attitude towards taxation. Ultimately, it affects citizen taxpaying behavior.

### 3. The conceptual structure and measurement of sense of gain in China

Xuyun Tan, *Chinese Academy of Social Sciences*

Sense of Gain is a new concept with psychological connotation and distinct era characteristic. In order to explore the structure and connotation of Sense of Gain, the initial items of the scale were formed by free association, and then after two forecasts the scale was revised through project analysis and factor analysis. Then the formal scale was applied to test the reliability and validity, meanwhile the Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) and the Orientations to Happiness Scale (OHS) were used to test its criterion validity. The results show that the sense of gain in Chinese refers to the individual's cognitive evaluation of the content, realization approach and required conditions of obtaining their own needs and the psychological experience in the process, including the five dimensions of gaining experience, gaining environment, gaining content, gaining way and sharing. The Sense of Gain Scale (including 28 items) has satisfactory validity and reliability, and achieved the standard of psychometrics, which can be used in both social psychology research and practice.

## The Invincible Force in Maintaining Group Hierarchy and the Consequences

Chair: **Vikas Minchekar**

1. DOES 'EDUCATION' THWART SEXISM AND GENDER DISCRIMINATION? PROMPTS FROM THE LEVEL OF GENDERISM AND TRANSPHOBIA IN AN ACADEMIC COMMUNITY

**Argel B. Masanda**, *Central Luzon State University*

Filipino culture generally conceptualizes gender in such a way that it makes it almost impossible for gender nonconforming individuals to express themselves freely without running into problems from the outside environment. Using the Genderism and Transphobia Scale (GTS) with pertinent local reliability (0.94), the study assumed that sexism and gender discrimination are significantly lower inside an academic community presumably due to its more comprehensive understanding of gender diversity and complexity. 824 faculty, staff and students were selected through stratified random sampling. Results of the study yielded rich data detailing how educational attainment can broaden one's perspective about gender-related issues and thus makes one more sensitive to their gendered experiences with gender nonconforming individuals. This can impede chances and instances that might lead to sexism and gender discrimination. As implied, persistent efforts in educating people about sex and gender can effectively deal in lowering related aggression and violence in academic and related communities.

2. Burning India in the Flame of Caste Violence

**Vikas Minchekar**, *Smt. Kasturbai Walchand College*

Caste violence is an important barrier to the development of modern India. Despite constitutional provisions for the protection of Dalits, violations of their fundamental human rights still continue and day by day these forces became stronger and stronger. The social dominance orientation, prejudice, fear of losing power among upper caste people, belief in the chaturvarn system, political interest and other factors are playing a crucial role in such kind of violence. To examine the role of these factors in caste violence, the present research has been carried out. SDO is conceptualized as a measure of individual differences in levels of group-based discrimination and preference for hierarchy within any social system and the domination over lower-status groups. Prejudice refers to an unjustifiable negative attitude toward a group and its individual members. Caste discrimination is also a highly sensitive issue in India. According to Carrell and her colleagues (2010) discrimination refers to unjustifiable negative behaviour towards a group or its members. Individuals high in SDO give his general preference to maintain hierarchical social relations (James H. Liu 2000; Pratto et al., 1994; Sidanius & Pratto, 1999). According to the latest available data with the Home Ministry, more than 40000 caste violence incidents occurred throughout the country in 2017 only.

The present research mainly aimed to find out the correlation

among social dominance orientations, caste prejudice, caste discrimination and caste violence. For this study, 1500 students were selected from colleges and universities from the different regions in India viz. North, Western, Central, North-East and South province. The obtained data was analyzed through the Pearson product moment correlation and stepwise multiple regression analysis. The results showed that the interlinking among these variables is very strong, hence, social dominance orientation, prejudice and discrimination emerged as strong predictors of caste violence in India.

3. The Psychology of exploited social Factors as portrayed in the plays of Arun Mirajkar

**Shashikant Khilare**, *Smt. Champaben Balchand Shah Mahila Mahavidyalaya*

The reciprocal concern between literature and society is being searched by interdisciplinary method which studying literature in modern age, and With the viewpoint of culture, political and psychology. The psychology of society, facts of life, the baffling socio-economics problems of the day are presented through literature. With the help of literature man's world, reasoning, dream desires and passions have been studied. The playwright like Vijay Tendulkar, Satish Alekar, Mahesh Elkunchwar and Arun Mirajkar, try to depict social and individual man's psychology.

Arun Mirajkar as a playwright portrays exploitation especially of socially depressed factors in his plays. The caste discrimination has left the prints of physical, psychological atrocities on the exploited social factors. They have been deprived even from human fundamental rights. He points out the psychological condition of such exploited society and desire that they should be drawn out from such condition. He expects and feel the need of socialist philosophy that will be helpful for it in his play 'Nibban'. In his another play titled 'Black Night' he reveals psychology and hypocrisy of upper castes towards depressed class. An upper caste actress tells that she has been badly Treated discriminated due to caste or race of her in a reality show in Europe. To show, her false accuse an African-American Director come forth and the duel starts. The play present the psychology of both classes of deprived and exploited. The psychology of upper caste towards exploiting social factors is underlined or predominantly portrayed in the plays of Arun Mirajkar.

## Conflicts, Violence, and Political Psychology

Chair: Leandro Adison N. David

1. Mental health symptoms predict self-reported aggression in the Philippine National Police: The moderating role of alcohol consumption and social support

**Leandro Adison N. David**, *Angeles University Foundation*

**Norman Mendoza**, *De La Salle University*

**Joy P. Panlaqui**, *Angeles University Foundation*

**Jenna Angelie S. Sagmit**, *Angeles University Foundation*

**Christian M. Sicat**, *Angeles University Foundation*

Reports of police brutality exist globally. Recently, in the Philippines, there has been increasing reports of abuse and aggression from its police force. Guided by the General Aggression Model (GAM; Allen, Anderson, & Bushman, 2018), we investigated the role of alcohol consumption and social support as moderators in the relationship between mental health symptoms (i.e. depression, anxiety, stress, and trauma) and aggressive behavior. Data from 279 national police officers assigned in a highly-urbanized city in Central Luzon, Philippines, was analyzed for descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation, and hierarchical multiple regression. Data reveals that over 18 percent (n=40) of alcohol-drinking respondents met the WHO criteria for hazardous alcohol drinking. Only 48 of the sample responded to the trauma checklist. Main effects analyses show that depression, anxiety, and stress, as well as alcohol consumption, are directly and significantly associated to self-reported aggression. For the moderating effects, alcohol consumption significantly enhanced the effect of mental health symptoms to aggression. Specifically, greater symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress predicted higher aggression especially with increased alcohol use. On the other hand, perceived social support buffered the effects of anxiety symptoms to aggression. These results point to the importance of considering mental health symptoms in understanding aggressive behaviors. In light of developing interventions to mitigate aggressive behaviors in the police force, alcohol consumption is a critical issue to be addressed and social support can be beneficial. Implications of cultural attributions of Alcohol use among police officers in Asia are discussed.

2. Explaining Non-Normative Collective Action: Understanding the Role of Group-Based Contempt and Perception of Threat on Religious-Political Action

**Muhammad Abdan Shadiqi**, *Universitas Indonesia*

**Hamdi Muluk**, *Universitas Indonesia*

**Mirra Noor Milla**, *Universitas Indonesia*

This study aims to develop non-normative action model using the perception of threat as the main predictor variable. The other predictor variables were politicized identity, moral conviction, group-based contempt, and group efficacy. In study 1 (N=560), we modified the social identity model collective action (SIMCA) of van Zomeren, Postmes, and Spears (2008) with re-

placed the group-based anger to contempt on supporting Palestinian as religious action. In study 2 (N=473), we examined SIMCA of van Zomeren, Postmes, Spears, and Bettache (2011) with added the perception of threat on political action context (presidential election action), and used moral, identity, efficacy, and emotion factors. We analyzed full model with model structural equation modeling. In study 1, we found a good fit model, but the group-based contempt had no significant direct and indirect effect (as mediator variable). In study 2, we separated the data to alternative candidate supporters' (n=266) and the incumbent supporters' (n=207) in 2019 of the presidential election in Indonesia. The results found that (a) a good fit model on two group supporters, (b) model of the perception of threat had a significant effect on the supporters of alternative candidate model; (c) in both supporter groups, the group-based contempt significantly predicted collective action and moderated effect of perception of threat and collective action; and (d) the group efficacy had a negative effect on non-normative collective action as predictor and mediator variable of politicized identity, moral conviction, and perception of threat on non-normative collective action.

3. Student Organizations and Community Service: Nature of Activities and Alignment with Organizational Objectives

**Jickerson P. Lado**, *University of the Philippines Los Baños*

**Pamela A. Custodio**, *University of the Philippines Los Baños*

**Allen L. Nazareno**, *University of the Philippines Los Baños*

**Nina M. Cadiz**, *University of the Philippines Los Baños*

**Jimby E. Casquete**, *University of the Philippines Los Baños*

**Marites E. Mojica**, *University of the Philippines Los Baños*

Student organizations in universities and colleges regularly conduct community service activities. In the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB), student organizations are required at least one community service activity per academic year to be officially recognized through the Student Organizations and Activities Division (SOAD) of Office of Student Affairs (OSA). The current Student Organizations Recognition Guidelines define "community service" as activities that try to address certain development concerns. There are limited systematic studies on how student organizations define community service and its nature in relation to the objectives of the organizations.

Primary data of recognized UPLB student organizations were generated from the Office of Student Affairs Management (OSAM) System to identify the nature of the organizations and community service activities are undertaken from three academic years 2015 to 2017. In order to validate the data and subsequent analysis, three sets of focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted among representatives of selected recognized student organizations.

Results showed that on the average, approximately 160 community service activities were conducted yearly by recognized UPLB student organizations. Upon categorizing the activities into ten themes, results showed that the top five most prevalent types were related to (1) assistance/service, (2) environment, (3) health, (4) education, and (5) culture and the arts. Fifty two percent (52%) of the community service activities were found to be conforming to the student organizations' vision, mission and objectives while 48% of student organizations

were non-conforming. Furthermore, challenges identified in conducting community service activities include monetary needs, manpower, and support from institutions. A framework that will serve as a guide on how UPLB student organizations will conduct community service activities from conceptualization to implementation was developed. This could provide valuable insights on the improvement of management of these activities both for the organizations and university institutions catering to student affairs.

4. Political extremism: Religious conservatism and obsessive passion of adherents to cultural Islamism in Indonesia

**Mirra Noor Milla**, *Universitas Indonesia*  
**Istiqomah, M. Abdan Shadiqi**

The role of religion is very crucial for most Indonesians people. Regarding Islam is the majority of religion in Indonesia, the political aspirations of Islamic groups in Indonesia are increasing and have led to ideological polarization. The concept of political extremism can explain this phenomenon. In this study, we assume that the diversity of Islam in Indonesia related to ideology can have consequences on Islamic political ideology, while passion for Islam influences political extremism. We conduct a survey with a total number of 580 participants (mean age = 21.47; male = 162 people; female 408 people). It was found that literal Islam can predict conservative ideology both socially ( $B = 0.178$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and religious ( $B = 0.284$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) compared to liberals. Literal Islam can also predict conservative extremism compared to moderate religious ( $B = 0.472$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). While cultural Islam only predicts conservative extremism when it has an obsessive passion for Islamic d ( $B = 0.397$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). Obsessive passion for Islam predicts conservatism and political extremism, both on the dimensions of social ( $B = 0.174$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and religious ( $B = 0.336$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). This research shows that The diversity of Islam can serve as a predictor in explaining the political ideology of Muslims in Indonesia.

### Paper Session 3-3-7

Activities Center Room D

## Measurement and Scale Development

**Chair: Shao-Chun Chuang**

1. Evaluating Measure on the Valuation of Coastal Area Loss among Coastal Residents of Miagao, Iloilo, Philippines.

**Jonathan Chris C. Bañas**, *University of the Philippines Visayas*

**Darius N. Salaum**, *University of the Philippines Visayas, Miagao, Iloilo, Philippines*

**Rodelio F. Subade**, *University of the Philippines Visayas, Miagao, Iloilo, Philippines*

**Claudette T. Posa**, *University of the Philippines Visayas, Philippines*

Endowed with a coastline that is rich in marine resources on which most of them are dependent to, Miagao coastal communities are confronting the threats on different goods and services offered by the coasts. As found by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau in recent years, there have been observed cases

of coastal area loss that have been a major problem to the people living in the said areas that might have been due to few possible causes. This study aimed to determine the community profile of the study site. This study also characterized and measured the attachment level of the study participants due to these losses by using an instrument developed by the researchers. The study explored the utility and psychometric property of the instrument developed. The instrument assesses the coastal area resource attachment using a 7-point Likert scaling. The intent of the scale was to create a measure that is psychometrically sound, which may be useful for future researches that would like to highlight an index of attachment towards coastal area resources. The instrument developed is called Coastal Area Resource Attachment Scale (CARAS). Reliability analysis was performed using Cronbach's Alpha and validity analysis was performed using Exploratory Factor Analysis on coastal residents ( $n=198$ ). Attachment indicators were the value and experience of the study participants to land, buildings and structures, trees, and economic activities that were lost from 1965-2015. The results show that there is a high level of attachment among study participants, which accounted to more than 50%. This indicated that more than 50% of them were willing-to-pay for adaptation strategies to preserve their resources, as it is part of their culture and heritage. The study suggests that the coastal communities, NGO's, and government should work together to formulate adaptation strategies that can reduce risk and potential damages.

2. Development of an assertion scale for consumer protection in Japan.

**Yasuhiro Daiku**, *Osaka University*

**Daisuke Ueno**, *Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Japan*

**Minako Iwata**, *Senior Consumer Mimamori Club, Japan*

The reported number of consumer problems in Japan has increased recently, and protection is needed for consumers against ill-intended marketers. One possible reason for problems is that consumers cannot refuse commercial offers that they do not want. Therefore, it is important to help consumers understand how they are actually unassertive. Here, we developed an assertion scale specifically for consumer protection that can be used in consumer-educational situations. First, the authors including a social psychologist, a gerontologist, and a consumer protection professional, devised a draft scale with 31 items thought to be related to consumers' assertiveness. Then, a survey was administered online to 306 participants (115 males, 191 females;  $M = 38.43$ ,  $SD = 10.15$ ) in order to extract appropriate items. The participants were asked to answer a questionnaire including our original scale, the Assertion Scale for Adolescents (Tamase et al., 2001), Kikuchi's Scale for Social Skills (Kiss-18; Kikuchi, 1988), the Japanese version of the Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BAQ; Ando et al., 1999), and three financial literacy questions extracted from Lusardi and Mitchell (2008). The total score was significantly correlated with the Assertion Scale for Adolescents ( $r = .47$ ). In addition, as a result of an exploratory factor analysis, we obtained 17 items ( $\omega = .73$ ) divided among three factors: assertiveness ( $\omega = .69$ ), emotional control ( $\omega = .52$ ), and aggressiveness ( $\omega = .61$ ). Assertiveness and aggressiveness had significant correlations

with the Assertion Scale for Adolescents ( $r = .47$  and  $.41$ , respectively), and only aggressiveness was correlated with BAQ ( $r = .29$ ). Meanwhile, emotional control had a slight correlation with the Assertion Scale for Adolescents ( $r = .13$ ) and no correlation with the other scales. These results verified our scale's reliability and validity.

### 3. The Concept of Vanity in Chinese Culture: Theoretical analysis and construct validation.

**Shao-Chun Chuang**, *National Chung Cheng University*

**Kung-Yu Hsu**, *National Chung Cheng University*

Previous vanity studies had involved defining the construct, developing measurement tools and testing the invariant cross-culturally, but the concept of vanity in those studies was based on the western culture context and the vanity scale was inapplicable to eastern culture. In order to identify theoretical concepts of Chinese vanity, three studies were carried out. Study 1 based on the fundamental lexical hypothesis to analyze the Chinese personal adjectives and Chinese proverbs to conceptualize Chinese vanity. The result of study 1 indicated the trait of Chinese vanity was that someone who attempts to pursue the praise or enviableness from others through material products, celebrity friends, or admirable reputation and achievement in order to satisfy self's positive impression needs. Moreover, the theoretical Chinese vanity included three dimensions (appearance, achievement and interpersonal.) Study 2 developed the initial 80 items of Chinese vanity inventory (CVI) on the basis of the theoretical concepts. A total of 605 Taiwanese participants were asked to complete the initial CVI items. Hierarchical factor analysis and exploratory factor analysis, were conducted to determine the underlying structure of CVI. The finding showed that the CVI included 40 items and had four components, identified as socialite vanity, appearance vanity, achievement vanity, and popularity vanity. Study 3 investigate the CVI's reliability and validity with respect to 1,070 subjects. For construct validity, confirmatory factor analysis was used to reconfirm the structure of four-factor and multi-group confirmatory factor analysis was used to re-tested measurement invariance in two samples. In order to test the criterion-related validity, the materialism, money attitude, narcissism and conspicuous consumption was regarded as the criterion-related indicators. The results tended to support the CVI has good internal consistency, stable construct validity, and satisfactory criterion-related validity. The cultural implication of Chinese vanity, limitations and future directions are discussed.

### 4. Factor Analysis of Sufficiency Living Wage in Thailand.

**Piyada Sombatwattana**, *Srinakharinwirot University*

**Dusadee Yoelao**, *Srinakharinwirot University*

The studies of living wage is getting more interest due to the widespread economic disparities. In this research we tried to elaborate this concept among Thai workers who worked according to the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy which was proposed by the late King Bhumibhol. The purpose of this research was to develop the items for the scale—Sufficiency Living Wage (SLW) and to evaluate the factor structure of SLW. The

sample of the study were 305 white- and blue- collar Thai workers. An exploratory factor analysis was done. Principal Axis Analysis for extraction, followed by Varimax with Kaiser Normalization for rotation was employed. The research results showed that the Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin measure of sampling adequacy index was  $.85$ ; Bartlett's test of Sphericity was significant with  $\chi^2(231, n = 305) = 2320.79, p < .001$ . This indicated the data were appropriate for factor analysis. Three orthogonal factors were extracted from a total of 22 items for the scale. The three factors extracted from EFA represented three dimensions of the SLW: evaluation of the living wage according to Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, psychological utility of the living wage, and usage of living wage according to Sufficiency Economy Philosophy. Twenty-two items were selected- the first factor comprised 6 items; the second factor comprised 9 items; and the third factor comprised 7 items. The loadings of the items ranged from  $.51$  to  $.77$ . The items selected were above the cutoff value of  $.50$  as recommended by Hair et al. (2010). Notably, Cronbach's alpha ranged from  $.76$  to  $.84$ . This revealed that the internal consistency estimation appeared adequate and above the cutoff value of  $.70$ . Implications are discussed for the applicability of the SLW scale in Thai work context.

## 2019 AASP Poster sessions with abstract

DAY 1 11/07/2019 (Thur.) 12:00 ~ 13:00

HSSB 4F

#01. The Association between Filial Beliefs, Psychological Maladaptation and Attachment in Young Adults

**Chia-Chi Chow**, *University College London*

**Yu-Lien Huang**, *Fo Guang University*

Introduction: Filial piety is one of the essential values shared in Chinese Confucian culture. The relationships between dual filial piety beliefs and psychological wellbeing have been investigated in adolescents and the elderly, however not much is known in young adults. The current research aimed to examine the relations of filial beliefs and psychological adaptation among people aged between 18 and 25 years. This study also explored the potential impact of filial beliefs on negative emotional states in young adult with different attachment.

Method: Three hundred and four young adults were recruited for the study. The Depression Anxiety Stress Scale, the Dual Filial Piety Scale, the Revised Experiences in Close Relationships and the Reflection Functioning Questionnaire were used to assess participants' negative emotional states (i.e., depression, anxiety and stress), filial beliefs, attachment anxiety and avoidance, and also mentalizing capacity.

Results: Correlational analysis showed that reciprocal filial beliefs and mentalizing capacity negatively correlated with depression, anxiety and stress, whereas attachment anxiety and avoidance positively correlated with negative emotional states. Regression analysis indicated that high attachment anxiety, low mentalizing capacity predicted anxiety, depression and stress. Reciprocal filial belief had buffer effects for an individual's depression and anxiety. The effect of reciprocal filial belief on preventing negative emotional states was further investigated in four attachment groups (secure, preoccupied, fearful-avoidance, and dismissing-avoidance). Regression analysis suggested that after controlling the effects of mentalizing capacity, attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance, reciprocal filial belief had buffer effects for depression and anxiety in fearful-avoidance and dismissing-avoidance attachment groups. Reciprocal filial belief also buffered the stress in the fearful avoidance group. However, reciprocal filial belief contributed to stressful states in the secure attachment group.

Discussion: The implication of the role of reciprocal filial belief in preventing psychological maladaptation in young adults was discussed.

#02. Stigma Toward Burnout Compared with that Toward Depression

**Junichi Igawa**, *Oita University*

**Daisuke Nakanishi**

**Ryousuke Iotake**

Introduction

Researchers (e.g., Shirom, 1989) have shown that people do not tend to stigmatize a person's burnout state, which is one

meaning of the existence of burnout concept. Previous research with French participants showed that neither burnout nor depression were stigmatized (Bianchi et al., 2016). However, that study did not consider the types of stigma scales and the relationship between stigma and personality. In this study, we employed different types of stigma scales and the big five personality scale.

Method

Participants were 1,087 care workers in a Japanese welfare facility (Mage=45.28, SD=0.39, 479 male, 608 female). Participants read a short scenario about Ms. A, who suffered from burnout or depression (illness conditions), and estimated stigma for Ms. A. Stigma scales used were the Link stigma scale (Link et al., 2001) and the social distance scale (Hoshizaki, 1994). We also used the Ten Item Personality Inventory (TIPI; Gosling et al., 2003) to investigate the effect of personality on stigma.

Results

Exploratory factor analysis with promax rotation produced a four-factor solution, and we calculated average scores of stigma index (Inequality,  $\alpha=.85$ ; Avoid relationships,  $\alpha=.75$ ; Family involvement,  $\alpha=.84$ ; Regional involvement,  $\alpha=.79$ ). We entered the illness condition (burnout: 0, depression: 1) and TIPI (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness) into regression to predict stigmas (four types) after controlling for demographic variables. A significant positive standardized partial regression coefficient of illness condition on Avoid relationships was observed ( $\beta=.06$ ). In addition, Extraversion had a negative coefficient for all stigma indexes.

Conclusion

The Avoid relationship stigma was higher for depression than for burnout. However, the effect size was quite small. This result indicates that the stigma difference between depression and burnout is trivial and only occurs in direct relationships. Additionally, people with high extroversion felt less stigma.

#03. Actual Condition of Disaster Countermeasures and Responding to Patients Receiving Home Oxygen Therapy in Case of a Disaster: Examining Practices at Home-visit Nurse Stations in West Japan

**Kaori Hatanaka**, *Kansai Medical University*

**Mika Hosoda**, *Osaka University*

**Emiko Yamamoto**, *University of Miyazaki*

In recent years, disasters, such as heavy rain and earthquakes, have occurred frequently in Japan, leading to delays in responding to disaster-vulnerable individuals. Patients receiving home oxygen therapy (HOT) need continuous HOT to maintain their life during disasters. However, emergency measures are inadequate for meeting their needs.

To ensure that patients with HOT take appropriate actions during disasters, it is important for home-visit nurses to assist them during disasters or normal times.

In this study, we conducted a survey of disaster countermeasures at home-visit nursing stations and clarified the related issues.

Accordingly, 166 home-visit nursing stations in A prefecture in West Japan were examined. We conducted a self-report questionnaire survey on the method of responding to patients'

needs during disasters, the presence of disaster manuals, disaster countermeasures, etc. Simple tabulation was performed for each item, and free responses were coded and categorized. Responses were received from 64 administrators (response rate: 38.6%). About 65% of nursing stations had a disaster manual. Over 90% of these manuals included contents related to “ensuring staff safety” and “ensuring users’ safety.”

About 30% of the nursing stations prepared for disasters through actions such as “prioritizing users’ safety,” “reviewing manuals,” and “conducting conferences on disasters.” Additionally, the following five categories of countermeasures were extracted: [preliminary preparation for patients/families], [response during a disaster], [preparation assuming disasters], [collaboration with staff], and [cooperation with other agencies].

Future tasks for home-visit nursing stations include conducting disaster-related conferences, conducting disaster simulation drills, and preparing practical manuals. As many administrators highlighted the importance of [determining an evacuation location and timing for the patients], disaster countermeasures for patients receiving HOT and their families were deemed to be inadequate. It will be necessary to implement specific anticipatory disaster countermeasures and share them with patients receiving HOT and their families to improve their self-management.

#### #04. An Exploratory Study on the Relationship Between Anxiety, Personality, and Social Norm Evaluation

**Wei-Ling Su**, *National Cheng Kung University*

**Po-Yi Chi**, *National Cheng Kung University*

**Min-Hsien Wu**, *National Cheng Kung University*

**Cheng-Hui Hou**, *National Cheng Kung University*

**Pei-Yu Wu**, *National Cheng Kung University*

**Tzu-Ching Lin**, *National Cheng Kung University*

**Shieh-Wei Saw**, *National Cheng Kung University*

**Jon-Fan Hu**, *National Cheng Kung University*

People with social anxiety disorder (SAD) or high social anxiety traits will demonstrate different pattern of judgments. That is, SAD patients feel more inappropriate than others when they encounter social norm violation behaviors. For the purpose of exploring the causal-effect relationship, the current study investigates whether the alteration of the state of anxiety and status of anxiety trait coupled with interdependent vs. independent personality would impact social norms judgments. Forty college students participated in the present study where a situational manipulation was designed to induce the subjects' social anxiety. The participants were asked to complete the rating of the revised Social Norm Processing Task (SNPT-R) scale and Self-Constraint Scale (SCS) for assessing the social norm judgments as well as interdependence and independence for personality. On the other hand, before and after the experiment, the anxiety states of the participants was measured by the State Anxiety Score (STAI). The results showed that there is no significant difference between high and low social anxiety individuals on the three situation types of social norm task (intentional, unintentional, and neutral) based on the scores of SNPT-R scale. In contrast, a regression analysis indicates that the unintentional

situational ratings in SNPT-R is negatively related to the discrepancy of STAI scores (change of anxiety state), while it is positively related to the interaction effect between the difference scores of the state anxiety (STAI) and the interdependent scores of SCS. In other words, the study revealed that, after the experimental manipulation, participants in the higher state of anxiety were found more likely to consider the unintentional violations more inappropriate. Furthermore, interdependent people tend to rate the unintentional violations more appropriate when they are in higher anxiety state.

#### #05. Vulnerability and Resilience to Suicide in Guam: A Cultural Perspective

**Andrew Linhardt**, *University of Guam*

**Iain K. B. Twaddle**

This research project looks at risk and protective factors for suicide among youth and young adults in the Pacific Island of Guam. The rates of suicide in Guam have steadily increased over recent years, reaching 19.4 suicide deaths per 100,000 population per year in 2010. This represents one of the highest suicide rates in the world. Surprisingly, there has been limited research conducted to understand the causes of Guam's high suicide rates. This poster presentation will outline a study aimed at identifying unique risk and protective factors for suicide among youth and young adults in Guam, so as to contribute to the development of culturally appropriate suicide prevention programs for Guam and the Micronesian region. The project employs narrative inquiry to explore the unique experiences of youth and young adults in Guam who have attempted suicide, including both their vulnerability and resilience to suicide. Discussion will focus on identifying risk and protective factors that are unique to Guam's community and culture.

#### #06. Association of Resilience, Perceived Stress, Anxiety and Quality of Life among College Students with Low Socioeconomic Status

**Jia Wu**, *Guangzhou College of South China University of Technology*

Background: Resilience has been employed to maintain the quality of life of college students with low socioeconomic status (SES) in the experience of financial pressure, social exclusion, stereotypes of low intellectual ability. Although college students being from low SES background may result in psychological changes (e.g. perceived stress and anxiety) and decrease the quality of life, high level of resilience could reduce perceived stress and anxiety to improve their quality of life. This study aimed to examine the relationship between resilience and life quality among college students with low socioeconomic status, and the mediating role of perceived stress and anxiety. Method: Convenient sampling was used to recruit 180 college students (Mean age=20.13 years; SD=1.18) with low SES from a university in Guangzhou. The self-reported data were collected on quality of life, resilience, perceived stress and anxiety among all participants. A structural equation model was used to analyze the relationships between resilience and quality of life, with perceived stress and anxiety mediators. Results: Resilience was negatively associated with low quality of



life among low SES college students, whereas perceived stress and anxiety was positively associated with low quality of life. Furthermore, resilience could indirectly impact the quality of life through reducing perceived stress and anxiety among low SES college students.

Conclusion: The result showed that resilience is a crucial protect factor to the quality of life among low SES college students by reducing their perceived stress and anxiety. This finding could provide scientific evidence for the development of psychological counseling and intervention which enhance college students' resilience to improve their quality of life.

#### #07. Subjective Socioeconomic Status and Depressive Symptoms among Migrant Workers in Macau: The Mediating Roles of Self-esteem and Perceived Discrimination

**Qianfeng Li**, *University of Macau*

**Peilian Chi**

Background: Migrant workers from Mainland China account for one-third of the workforce in Macau, however suffer from high mental health risk. Previous studies suggested that perceived discrimination and low self-esteem might account for their mental health status. This study aimed to examine whether the subjective socioeconomic status (SSS) might be associated with this chain of effects.

Method: Quota sampling was used to recruit 902 (42.4% females) mainland migrant workers in Macau in the current study. Self-report data were collected on SSS, depression, self-esteem, and perceived discrimination among migrant workers. Regression model was applied to examine the relationship between subjective SSS and depression, and then bootstrapping analysis was used to test the indirect effects of self-esteem and perceived discrimination.

Results: After controlling for age, gender, educational level, and monthly income, SSS was negatively associated with depression and perceived discrimination, but positively associated with self-esteem. Moreover, the association between SSS and depression was completely accounted by perceived discrimination and self-esteem. Furthermore, perceived discrimination was associated with depression indirectly through self-esteem. Conclusion: The current study highlights the importance of subjective socioeconomic status on individuals' mental health status. Our findings provided insights for future mental health prevention and intervention for migrant workers, such that reduced discrimination and enhanced self-esteem were substantial processes to reduce the depressive symptoms among migrant workers.

#### #08. Patient Education for Medical Safety Using Simulated Medical Examination

**Emiko Yamamoto**, *University of Miyazaki*

**Tomoko Tanaka**, *Okayama University*

**Yoshimi Hyodo**, *Okayama University*

**Kaori Hatanaka**, *Osaka University*

#### Purpose

It is important for medical professionals and patients to collaborate to ensure safe medical care; this concept is called "patient participation in medical care." The purpose of this research was

to prepare teaching materials that recognize the diversity of patients' medical attitudes toward their own treatment, and examine the educational effects of promoting an understanding of patient roles to ensure that patients select safe behavior.

#### Methods

Study participants were 27 college students who were randomly divided into control group A and intervention group B for experiments. We set up a simulated clinical scene (The medicine prescribed by the doctor suddenly changed without any explanation)

The simulated scene was presented only to the intervention group. The experiment was conducted in November 2015.

#### Results & Discussion

The results of simulation education showed the importance of communication that bridges the gaps in perceptions of medical personnel. Participants learned about the appropriate way to accurately convey symptoms as patients and voluntarily ask questions.

Furthermore, it seems that participants learned the importance of active participation in medical treatment. This research shows that by developing appropriate medical attitudes through a simulation education program can ensure active patient participation in medical treatment, and these attitudes can be clarified by explaining to the patients about their roles.

#### #09. Validating the Chinese Translation of the Protean and Boundaryless Career Attitudes Scales

**Allan Bernardo**, *University of Macau*

**Tulips Yiwen Wang**, *University of Macau*

**Juliet Honglei Chen**, *University of Macau*

**Zhang Xin**, *University of Macau*

**Lynn Li Yun**, *University of Macau*

With globalization and greater job mobility for workers, alternative models of career have been proposed, with these new models emphasizing individual career management as opposed to career development by organizations. To assess these new career-related concepts, the Protean Career Attitudes Scale and Boundaryless Career Attitudes Scale were developed and validated. Each scale has two subscales: self-directed and values-driven for the protean scale and borderless mindset and organizational mobility preference for the boundaryless scale. Although these individual management career attitudes may be increasingly important among Chinese people as the Chinese economy expands and work opportunities also diversify, the protean and boundaryless career attitudes have not been studied so far. As a first step in studying these career models among Chinese people, the two scales were translated into Chinese (using traditional orthography) using forward and backward translation procedures. The translated scales were administered to 575 university students, and their responses were analyzed using confirmatory factor analysis. One-factor, two-factor (protean vs. boundaryless), and four-factor models were tested, with the four-factor model showing the best fit with the data. Further analysis also showed good convergent validity for the four subscales, although the two protean subscales showed inadequate discriminant validity. Construct validity was demonstrated by showing how the four subscales positively predict ca-

reer adaptability and career optimism measures. The results indicate that the Chinese translation of the protean and boundaryless career attitude scales can be valid measures to begin assessing and studying this alternative career model in Chinese societies.

#### #10. A Life History Approach to Understanding Hedonic Versus Eudaimonic Pursuit of Happiness

**Peter Jinseok Kim**, *Yonsei University*

Why do some people view happiness as positive feelings and joy (i.e., hedonic happiness), whereas others view it as development and actualization of one's full potential (i.e., eudaimonic happiness)? We draw from life history research to answer this question, and offer a preliminary evidence that early-life experiences may partially guide how people view and pursue happiness.

Life history theory explains how strategic allocation of resources for important tasks in life can vary in accordance with one's early-life experiences (Kaplan & Gangestad, 2005). Fast strategists, who grow up in scarce and unpredictable surroundings, tend to take risks and seek immediate survival and reproduction, whereas slow strategists, who grow up in benign and predictable surroundings, tend to delay gratification and invest in embodied capital. Here, we hypothesized that eudaimonia may be related with slow strategy. Among others, core constructs of eudaimonic pursuits include personal growth, mastery, and competence (Ryan & Deci, 2000). Such pursuit, in turn, is likely to result in competitive advantage over others in the long run. We argue that slow life history strategy and eudaimonic pursuit may be linked, as they both prioritize growth and development that may benefit one's long-term fitness.

Similar to previous life history research (Griskevicius et al., 2013), cues of threat led to divergence in preference for life filled with positive feelings versus life of self-actualization. When shown a fictitious article depicting economic instability, those from higher- (vs. lower-) SES childhood (associated with slow strategy) showed a stronger preference for potential-fulfilled life to hedonic life. No differences emerged in control condition.

Overall, the present study offers a preliminary, yet novel explanation for why people differ in their view and pursuit of happiness. By drawing on life history theory, we also hope to bring in new perspectives to the field of subjective well-being for future research.

#### #11. The Relationship of Basic Psychological Needs Satisfaction and Self-regulated Learning

**David Neil M. Baul**, *Adventist University of the Philippines*

**Sheryll Ann Castillo**, *Adventist University of the Philippines*

**Jither Ken Patalinghug**, *Adventist University of the Philippines*

**Arthur Samuel Ramos**, *Adventist University of the Philippines*

**Hadjiemar Lapidez**, *Adventist University of the Philippines*

Self-regulated learning (SRL) is one of the most important skill that students need to develop. It is an instrument used in order to facilitate the learning efficiently and effectively of the students that ultimately help them perform better in school. There are several factors that may influence student's self-regulated learning. Several literatures suggest that basic psychological

needs satisfaction (BPNS) can positively influence self-regulated learning. This study intends to examine the association of psychological needs and self-regulated learning. Cluster random sampling method was used and a total of 191 senior high school students from Tagaytay City Science National High School were chosen to participate in the study. The students were given and answered BPNS and SRL scale. Correlational analysis revealed that there is a significant positive relationship exist between psychological needs satisfaction and self-regulating learning ( $r= 0.546$ ,  $P<0.01$ ). This means that as student's psychological need satisfaction increases, the student's self-regulating learning behavior also increases. In other words, when student's psychological needs are met, it would result to more self-regulating learning behavior of the students. Furthermore, results also suggest that Psychological need satisfaction is an important factor that will lead the students to regulate their learning behavior eventually helping them to achieve their academic goals and pursuits. It can also be inferred that if taken into consideration, especially in the curriculum of senior high school students, this may help both the teachers and the students not only academically but also socially and emotionally.

#### #12. The Effects of a Director's Leadership and the Length of a Staff Member's Work Experience on Job Performance

**Zentaro Uemura**, *University of Teacher Education Fukuoka*

This study aimed to investigate the effects of a director's leadership and the length of a staff member's work experience on job performance in early childhood education and care organizations. In total, 200 personnel (Mage = 41.84, SD = 10.82; Male = 56, Female = 144) working in nursery schools, kindergartens, or certified children centers in Japan responded to a questionnaire. The survey included items that queried demographic information and contained scaled items pertaining to the leadership skills of the director and job performance. The item pertaining to job performance contained four subscales: work motivation, maltreatment, orthodox education method, and orientation to discipline. Moreover, the survey included a General Health Questionnaire (GHQ). A two-way analysis of variance was performed with GHQ and the four subscales of job performance as dependent variables. The leadership skills of the director and the length of a staff member's work experience were regarded as the independent variables. The subsequent analysis revealed that the leadership skills of a director exerted significant impact on GHQ and on the four job performance subscales. Relatively evolved leadership qualities positively influenced the mental health of the employees, their motivation to work, their orthodox education methodology, and their orientation to discipline. Better leadership skills were also found to create a negative impact on maltreatment. Additionally, the length of a staff member's work experience substantially affected the employee's job performance. Furthermore, a positive correlation was found between orientation to discipline and maltreatment in the group of employees who had fewer than or equal to 10 years of experience. Conversely, that correlation was negative in more experienced personnel. These suggested that the meaning of discipline may change depending on the number of years of experience. Finally, the paper dis-

cussed the importance and components of leadership and experience based on the results mentioned above.

### #13. The Moderation Effects of Big-5 Personality Scale Towards the Relationship Between Study Abroad Difficulties and Online Usage

**Gregory Ching**, *Fu Jen Catholic University*

Researches have shown that study abroad is almost always accompanied by a certain level of stress. However, in the current age of technological connectedness, the internet has provided various tools that augment difficulties in the past: such as staying connected with relatives and friends, providing information in enriching both academic and cultural experiences while studying abroad, and many others. More so, with the different effects of personalities towards online usage, the current presentation shall seek to answer whether different (high and low) personality levels affect the relationship between study abroad difficulties and internet usage. Data was collected from 1870 study abroad students in Taiwan. Regression and simple slopes models were accomplished. Results show that while controlling for the effects of age, gender, duration of stay, and study abroad type, significant interactions with online usages were found on neuroticism, openness, extraversion, and agreeableness. In addition, simple slopes models all showed significant differences between the high (+2 SD) and low (-2 SD) personalities. More specifically, simple slopes analyses shows that study abroad students who scored high in neuroticism, or low in openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, or agreeableness have significantly smaller (or flatter) slopes than their extreme counterparts. In simple terms, these previously mentioned students' level of study abroad difficulties are not easily affected by their online usage habits as compared with their normal personality level peers. Lastly, regression analyses shows that besides the students' gender, the demographics age, duration of stay, and study abroad types are significant contributing factors for the different study abroad difficulties.

### #14. The History of Indigenous Psychology in Japan : Focusing on the Journal "Hentai Shinri" in Taisho Period

**Xinzhe Huang**, *Ritsumeikan University*

The recent researches of "history of psychology" implied some relevance between the indigenous thinking of mind and Western modern psychology. However, in non-western culture, the indigenous thinking and indigenous phenomenon of mind were ignored in the discipline of psychology until the new concept "Indigenous psychology" emerged in the middle of 1990. In this paper, an overview of indigenous psychology in Japan was given based on author's graduation thesis. Then I focused on the period of Indigenization of psychology (1917-1919) which was set by the graduation research, and the journal *Abnormal psychology (Hentai Shinri)* was selected for a deeply research of Japanese indigenous psychology. The method "historiography" was the main method of this research. Each contribution that concerned about indigenous thinking of mind and indigenous phenomenon was sampled for quantitative and qualitative analyzes. As a result, this journal keeps a stable quantity of researches

concerned about indigenous themes or topics every year. In addition, this kind of researches have various patterns. And the transition of research patterns suggested that instead of texting or utilizing the principles of modern psychology to explain the indigenous thinking of mind or indigenous phenomenon, the tendency of understanding the meaning from cultural and historical context can be found. Finally, the intelligence from these researches and how to use these wisdoms to develop the indigenous psychology and contribute more themes and topics were discussed in the paper as well.

### #15. Altruism as an Emotion-Regulating Tool for Extraverts

**Minyoung Choi**, *Yonsei University*

**Nangyeon Lim**, *Kyungsook University*

**Eunkook Mark Suh**, *Yonsei University*

Extraversion is highly associated with sociability, but the prosocial aspects of extraverts have not been fully understood. Here, we sought to explore when extraverts (versus introverts) show prosocial tendencies toward outgroup persons more. Drawing on the Negative State Relief model (Baumann, Cialdini, & Kenrick, 1981), we hypothesized that when feeling sad, extraverts (versus introverts) might have greater prosocial intentions toward strangers because they are more motivated to repair their mood states for enhancing happiness than introverts (Tamir, 2009). To test this hypothesis, seventy-two undergraduate Korean students ( $M_{age} = 22.79$ ,  $SD_{age} = 4.607$ ; 34 female) were recruited and randomly assigned to two experimental conditions, a happy mood condition and a sad mood condition. After assessing their personality, sad and happy mood states were experimentally manipulated by a brief writing task (about mood-congruent events). Finally, participants' prosocial intention towards strangers (i.e., a student from other university) was measured. A two-way ANOVA revealed a main effect of mood condition,  $F(1, 67) = 5.639$ ,  $p = .020$ , but there was no main effect of extraversion,  $F(1, 67) = 0.541$ ,  $p = .465$ . As expected, this main effect was qualified by a significant mood condition  $\times$  extraversion interaction,  $F(1, 67) = 6.609$ ,  $p = .012$ , such that the level of extraversion had a stronger effect on prosocial tendencies in a sad mood condition,  $F(1, 35) = 9.539$ ,  $p = .004$ , than in a happy mood condition,  $F(1, 32) = 1.300$ ,  $p = .263$ . Our finding suggests that extraverts' altruistic behavior partly stems from a mood regulation desire.

### #16. Latent Class Analysis for Identifying Subtypes of Self-compassion in Chinese Colleague Students

**Qinglu Wu**, *University of Macau*

**Peilian Chi**, *University of Macau*

**Objective:** Research has been burgeoning on self-compassion, an important personal emotion regulation strategy to deal with difficulties and sufferings. The present study aimed to identify the subtypes of self-compassion and examine whether indicators of psychological well-being and psychopathology are related to different subtypes of self-compassion.

**Method :** Chinese college students were recruited to answer the self-compassion scale and scales on psychological well-being (e.g., life satisfaction, resilience) and psychopathology (e.g., depression, anger). Latent class analysis was used to identify

the subtypes of self-compassion among 358 participants. Results: Four subtypes of self-compassion were revealed, including mild self-compassion (low in positive components and high in negative components), moderate self-compassion (moderate level of positive components and negative components), high self-compassion (high in positive components and low in negative components), and atypical self-compassion (high in positive and negative components). Participants in the classes of high and atypical self-compassion reported higher scores in psychological well-being (life satisfaction and resilience) than those in the groups of low and moderate self-compassion. People in mild self-compassion groups and high self-compassion groups had highest psychopathology (depression and anger) and lowest psychopathology respectively. There were no differences between classes of atypical and moderate self-compassion in psychopathology.

Conclusion: Subtypes of self-compassion have different patterns in the positive and negative components. Positive components are stronger indicators of psychological well-being and negative components are stronger indicators of psychopathology. Findings suggest that practitioners could choose the appropriate working points of self-compassion with considering their aims in the intervention.

#### #17. Attractiveness and Satisfaction in Men and Women Relationships

**Yoshihiro Kawana**, *Rissho University*

The internet survey was conducted with 518 men and 606 women respondents, age from 20 to 49, all of them from the Tokyo and around areas. The respondents were asked on the most loving opposite-sex person, in daily life. The collected data were categorized into six types of relationships: friends, unrequited lovers, lovers, fiances, marriage partners, and extramarital partners.

Factor analysis of attractiveness resulted in four factors: aesthetic attractiveness, social position and wealth, interpersonal attractiveness and social attractiveness. The three-way (sex, age generation, relationship with the partner) multivariate analysis of variance was performed using factor scores of attractiveness as the dependent variables.

As results of the analysis, men seemed to have a relationship with the female partners with high aesthetic and interpersonal attractiveness in many types of relationship. On the other hand, women showed the tendency to have a relationship with men who have high social status and wealth as well as social attractiveness in many types of relationship. The study results revealed that the complementarity of attractiveness exists between men and women, both are attracted to a person who has different features which they do not possess. In a marriage relationship, the partner's attractiveness scored the lowest. It was presumed that in marriage, people decide their partners by giving up much of the seeking attractiveness criterion. As a next step, the three-way (sex, age generation, relationship with the partner) multivariate analysis was performed on the satisfaction and happiness degree from the perspective of relationship. The results showed that the degree of satisfaction and happiness that come from the relationship were higher in order of prospective spouse (or fiancé), marriage partner, and lover. The

levels of satisfaction and happiness in an extramarital relationship were significantly lower than that of a married couple.

#### #18. The Effects of Psychological Games on Critical Thinking of the Youth

**Koshi Makino**, *Setsuman University*

This study examined the effects of psychological games on critical thinking disposition. Werewolf-Game was used as a psychological game. Werewolf game has about 10 participants and they were divided into two teams, werewolf team and citizen team. Werewolf tells a lie and attacks the citizens, citizens try to find the wolf by conversation and expel it. As for this game, werewolves have to tell lies and others must find out them, so participants must think about their discussion logically and judge it. Therefore, critical thinking is very important to win. Participants were 60 university students (36 males and 24 females, Average age is 20.62.). Half participants were divided into an experimental group, and the others were into the control group. The experimental group members played werewolf-games 6 times, and control group members did not. Their critical thinking disposition factors (4 factors) were measured: awareness for logical thinking, inquiry-mind, objectiveness, and evidence based judgment. The questionnaire was carried out 3 times: 2 weeks before the games, 2 weeks after the games, and 4 weeks after the games.

According to the ANOVA (2(between: experimental, control) × 3(within: before, after 2 weeks, after 4 weeks), interaction effect was significant. There was no significant difference in the means of all factors between experimental and control group before the games. 2 weeks after the games, awareness for logical thinking and evidence based judgment factors in experimental group became higher than before, and they were higher than those of control group. However, 4 weeks after the games, those 2 factors in experimental group became lower than 2 weeks before. This result indicate that awareness for logical thinking and evidence based judgment are promoted temporarily by psychological games. According to this study, it is possible we can use the psychological games to promote parts of critical thinking disposition.

#### #19. Intimate Partner Violence in the Pacific Island of Guam

**Seahara T. Cruz**, *University of Guam*

**Iain K. B. Twaddle**

This research project looks at intimate partner violence in the Pacific Island of Guam. Rates of intimate partner violence are relatively high in Guam and throughout the Micronesian region. Although Guam offers a wide range of victim services from both government agencies and nonprofit community organizations, the need for assistance is often greater than the services available. Thus, many victims struggle as they navigate through the criminal justice system and access victim services. This poster presentation provides an overview of research using a community-based participatory research model aimed at understanding the experiences and needs of victims of intimate partner violence and victim service providers. Discussion focuses on collectivist cultural values in Guam and the collaborative part-

nerships often formed between victims of intimate partner violence and their service providers that play a key role in aiding and supporting victims.

#### #20. Openness to Interracial Relationships: Perspectives of East and South Asian Canadians

**Jessica Padgett**, *York University*

**Bryan Choi**, *York University*

**Richard Lalonde**, *York University*

While most romantic relationships are endogenous (both partners coming from the same ethnic group), the rate of interracial partnerships is increasing worldwide and especially in Canada. The current study takes the perspective of South and East Asians born or living in Toronto, one of the world's most multicultural cities, and their openness to entering into an interracial relationship. Specifically, we look at how identity with their heritage and mainstream culture influences that openness and their ethnically-based partner preferences for both in-group and out-group members. The study is a mixed methods design using both quantitative and qualitative data. Participants were single undergraduate students of East Asian ( $n = 108$ ) or South Asian ( $n = 118$ ) heritage (67% female). Results indicate that East Asians' openness to interracial dating was increased with a higher sense of Canadian identity and South Asians' openness decreased with a higher heritage cultural identity. Both groups indicated their partner preference from four different ethnic groups (East Asian, South Asian, White, and Black). While South Asians showed a preference for either South or East Asian partners in terms of attractiveness, similarity, and familial approval, East Asians showed less consistent preferences. Of particular interest, East Asians considered South Asians and Whites to be more similar and garner stronger family approval than their own ethnic group. Open-ended responses were also coded relating to participants' relationship preferences for these four groups. Common themes that emerged included physical attractiveness, cultural similarity or differences, status within Canadian society, and approval (or lack there-of) from friends and family. While most research on interracial dating in North America focuses on the perspective of majority group members, this rich set of qualitative and quantitative data provides a voice to the Asian minority members who engage in these relationships.

#### #21. Birds of a Feather Flock Together, Except for My Brother: Cultural Variation in the Effect of Sibling Differentiation on Well-being and Sibling Relationship Quality.

**Ronda Lo**, *York University*

**Joni Sasaki**, *University of Hawaii Manoa*

**Hyunji Kim**, *University of Toronto*

**Richard Lalonde**, *York University*

Is being similar to your sibling a good thing? Or does it make you an easier target for unwanted comparisons? The theory of sibling differentiation (Schachter, Shore, Feldman-Rotman, Marquis, & Campbell, 1976) suggests that siblings who are different from one another may benefit from being able to peacefully express their uniqueness, and thus lessen opportunities

for comparison and sibling rivalry. This view may be less common, however, in cultures that tend to prioritize social harmony over individual uniqueness, particularly within the family. Two studies were conducted to evaluate the positive and negative effects of sibling differentiation across three different cultural groups: European Canadians, East Asian Canadians, and South Asian Canadians. Study 1 ( $N = 550$ ) examined the relationship between sibling differentiation, well-being and sibling relationship quality. Study 2 ( $N = 502$ ) examined the effect of sibling differentiation on well-being using an experimental priming design. Across both studies, European Canadians were expected to benefit from sibling differentiation (i.e., higher well-being and sibling relationship quality), whereas both East Asian and South Asian Canadians were expected to have no effect or a negative effect of sibling differentiation on the same outcomes. Yet results revealed that for European Canadians, sibling differentiation was consistently related to negative outcomes for sibling relationship quality (Study 1) and well-being (Studies 1 & 2). Although sibling differentiation did not have effects on either East Asian and South Asian Canadians' well-being and sibling relationship quality (Study 1), experimentally manipulating sibling differentiation revealed both positive and negative effects on affective aspects of well-being (Study 2). Qualitative analyses explored the types of sibling differentiation that may be more impactful on the self and sibling relationships and these will be further discussed.

#### #22. Investigating the Moderation Effect of School Life on the Relationships Inter Peer Group Status and Psychological School Adjustment Among Japanese Middle School Student

**Kumpei Mizuno**, *Hokkaido University*

**Motonobu Hidaka**, *Sakushin Gakuin University*

The aim of the current study was to investigate the moderation effect on the relationships between inter-peer group status and school adjustment. Recently, some Japanese education critics (e.g., Moriguchi, 2008) and empirical studies (Mizuno & Ota, 2017; Suzuki, 2012) pointed out the problem of "School Caste", which is a phenomenon about an inter-peer group hierarchy among a classroom (Suzuki, 2012). As Japanese students spend most of their school days in assigned homeroom class and embedded in their classrooms (Kanethuna, 2016), "School Caste" may be a particular problem in Japan. Mizuno & Ota(2017) and Suzuki (2012) found that students in low-status peer group in classroom have lower psychological school adjustment, but moderation factors have not been investigated. We hypothesized that enjoying school life outside of classroom played as a moderation factor and weakened the relationships between inter-peer group status and psychological school adjustment. The current study measured academic engagement, student-teacher relationship, and three types of network size (toward same grade students in other classrooms, other grade students, and adults at school). 1,417 Japanese middle school students completed questionnaires. The regression analysis revealed that network size toward same grade students in other classrooms moderated the relationships between inter-peer group status and psychological school adjustment( $p < .01$ ). Again, simple slope test showed that larger network size (+1SD) weakened

the relationship between inter-peer group status and psychological school adjustment ( $\beta=.19$ ,  $p<.001$ ), whereas smaller network size (-1SD) heightened this relation ( $\beta=.33$ ,  $p<.001$ ). This result indicates that the wider relationship outside of the classroom may play as some type of social capitals and social supports, and buffer psychological maladjustment caused by classroom status hierarchy.

#### #23. Social Skills Scores Change Along Social Skill Training Sessions

**Ikuo Daibo**, *Hokusei Gakuen University*

**Yukiko Iso**, *Tokyo Future University*

**Tomoko Hyugano**, *Tokyo Future University*

Improving communication skills draw many peoples' attention, because reducing bonding of interpersonal relationships and declining communication ability are seen as modern social problems.

The social skills trainings enable to develop close relationships and to help others enough by developing social skills and enriching the function of self.

The aim of this study is to clarify the feature of change of participants' social skills scores along training program over three days in relation to participants' attribute.

The participants were Japanese full time students (FS;19-22 years;N=29) and correspondence course students (CS;20-58 years;N=50) at two classes(2016,2017) in same university.

The training program including for mixed class of FS and CS was composed of three parts: basic communication skills of individuals, interpersonal communication skills in dyad, and small group discussions.

Two measures of social skills were adopted. ACT (Affective Communication Test; Friedman, et al., 1986) is a measure of nonverbal expression skill. JICS (Japanese Interpersonal Competence Scale; Takai & Ota, 1994) is a measure which was reflected social skills in Japanese cultural background. JICS is consisted five subscales as Perceptive Ability (PA), Self-Restraint (SR), Hierarchal Relationship Management (HRM), Interpersonal Sensitivity (IS), Intolerance for Ambiguity (TA). These measures were carried out at the beginning of the training day(1) and at the end of the each training day(2,3,4) a total of four times.

FS and CS showed similar skill scores changes along training sessions. ACT scores went down on the first day session, then their scores rose up till the end of third day. But, SR, HRM and IS rose up gradually along each measurement points ( $ps<.01$ ). Furthermore, CS showed significantly higher scores than FS as for PA, IS and HRM.

ACT is a sensitive measure reflected social experience. As participants had first intensive interaction, they understood that they could not communicate as much as they expect. Therefore, as more training opportunities increase, they must be aware of own skill improvement. JICS is a necessary skill for daily interpersonal relationships, which is a repetitive conscious skill in this type of training, so it is likely to rise along with training opportunities.

#### #24. The Role of Conversational Recursion in Theory of Mind Development

**Arkadiusz Bialek**, *Jagiellonian University*

**Anna Filip**, *Jagiellonian University*

**Marta Bialecka-Pikul**, *Jagiellonian University*

Turn-taking organization of conversation provides participants with procedural infrastructure for managing understandings as well as for recognizing breakdowns in understanding and for conducting attempts to repair them (Schegloff, 1992). Other-initiated repair (OIR) is recipient's expression signaling problems with understanding what sender said, due to unclear or underspecified message (Dingemanse et al., 2015). According to Collaborative Model of Dialog (Clark, 1996) conversational understanding is build upon intention(mind)-reading, thus OIR should be related to theory of mind (ToM), i.e. ability to predict and explain other's behaviour through attributing mental states (Premack & Woodruff, 1978). Concurrently, OIR and ToM both are forms of recursion, conversational (Levinson, 2013) and mental (Corbalis, 2003) respectively. Contrary, people seem to be insensitive to conversational incoherence (Galantucci et al., 2018).

We aimed to investigate developmental relations between OIR, language comprehension and production and first- and second-order ToM. We tested 341 Polish children, when they were two-years (language), three-and-a-half years (OIR and first-order ToM) and five-and-a-half years (second-order ToM) old. First, almost half of the children engaged in OIR. Second, in structural equation modeling our developmental model has good fit (RMSEA = .02; CFI = .97; TLI = .96).Third, OIR was insignificantly correlated with first-order ToM ( $r = -.03$ ,  $p = .799$ ), but both OIR ( $\beta = .44$ ,  $p = .013$ ) and first-order ToM ( $\beta = .81$ ,  $p = .015$ ) significantly explained second-order ToM variance.

We found that conversational recursion is not concurrently related to first-order ToM, but is longitudinally related to advanced ToM ability, suggesting that only the latter one has truly recursive structure. Potentially, participation in interactive discourse of OIR form would be its developmental basis. The results will be discussed with regard to high- and low-context cultures (Hall, 1959) and the question of similar relations in the cultural context of less explicit communication will be addressed.

#### #25. Expressing Emotions Through Gestures Across Cultures

**Jessie Bee Kim Koh**, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen*

**Fangbo Cheng**, *University of Alberta*

**Elena Nicoladis**, *University of Alberta*

**Paula Marentette**, *University of Alberta*

Emotions are expressed verbally and non-verbally. For the latter, research has focused on examining facial emotion expressions. Yet, non-verbal emotion expressions are not restricted to the face and may be further manifested through gestures. Surprisingly, emotion expressions through gestures have not garnered much research attention. Indeed, gesture research has focused on examining the self function (whereby gestures help the self to express what one wants to say) and social function (whereby gestures increase listeners' comprehension), but not emotional function (whereby gestures serve to express one's emotions).

Further, just like the cultural display rules of facial emotion expressions, emotion expressions through gestures may differ across cultures. Western cultures value emotion expressions because they authenticate the individual self. In contrast, Eastern cultures discourage emotion expressions because they may disrupt social harmony. This study thus sought to examine the emotional function of gestures in the Canadian and Chinese contexts.

Participants were 211 Canadian (mean age 19.7 years; 168 females) and 213 Chinese college students (mean age 20.2 years; 129 females). They answered open-ended questions regarding when and why do themselves and other individuals gesture. Specific to the when question, coding categories included social, emotional and other situations. Specific to the why question, coding categories included self, social, emotional and other functions.

Independent of culture, Canadians and Chinese gestured not only in social situations, but also in emotional situations. Further, they gestured not only to express what they want to say and increase listeners' comprehension, but also to express their emotions. Between cultures, Canadians were more likely to gesture in emotional situations to express their emotions, especially negative emotions, than Chinese.

The findings extend the limited understanding of emotion expressions through gestures across cultures. Practical implications will be discussed.

#### #26. Can't Stop Looking at Her: Automatic Theorization to Infer Other's Mental States in Ambiguous Situation

**Miho Hayakawa**, *Nagoya University*

**Ryuichi Tamai**, *Nagoya University*

**Tasuku Igarashi**, *Nagoya University*

We examine how people infer other's mental state based on two strategies, theorization and simulation. People make more accurate judgments on the mental state of a target person if they infer it from their own experience same as him/her (i.e., simulation) than if they infer it from observations about him/her (i.e., theorization). However, the applicability of simulation may be limited in the situation where people can expect others to have similar emotion with them. Furthermore, compared to simulation, people tend to use theorization as a default strategy for mindreading and overestimate its effectiveness. We examine where the bias comes from and predict that people use theorization when they infer mental states of others situated in ambiguous settings in which they would have subtle emotion. In a laboratory, participants are asked to see a number of pictures and report their impressions. Longer reaction time to report impressions indicates higher ambiguity of the picture. Participants then see a target person, who is looking at the same picture, and judge his/her emotional states. Theorization is measured by participant's attention to target's face and simulation is that to the pictures. We hypothesize that the higher the ambiguity of the pictures, the more theorization is used to infer target's mental state. This study will provide further evidence on the understanding of effective strategies for mindreading and the source of miscommunication.

#### #27. Analyzing Language Features of Taiwanese Presidency

**Yun-Jhen Jhang**, *National Taiwan University*

**Jen-Ho Chang**, *Academia Sinica*

The current study aims to investigate the differences of language usage among elected presidents of Taiwan in order to understand their personality style. We analyzed four elected presidents (Lee Teng-hui, Chen Shui-bian, Ma Ying-jeou and Tsai Ing-wen) of Taiwan's speech during their governing years ( $N = 4018$  texts), and focus on the usage of pronouns to explore the differences and similarities of their styles. In addition, we compared past research studies on Taiwan's presidents to investigate any coincidence or new findings. The results revealed that the usage rate of the first-person singular pronoun (e.g., I, me, or mine), which mainly indicates the focus of oneself, are increasing by the year, and also showed the highest frequency of president Tsai. The second-person pronouns (e.g., you, your, or yours), which indicated the differentiation between self and others, are found significantly more in president Tsai's corpora. The first-person plural and third-person pronouns are used more frequently by both president Ma and president Tsai. Limitations and implications are also discussed.

#### #28. Facial Emotion Expressions in Twitter and Their Correlates: A Cross-national Study

**June Chun Yeung**, *Lingnan University*

**Abby Yu-Hoi Chau**, *Independent Researcher*

**Yuen Wan Ho**, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

With the technology advancement in machine learning, accessing a large scale of facial emotion expression on social media across different nations becomes possible. We investigated online facial emotions expressed on Twitter at a cross-national level and examined their relations to indicators of national happiness. Users' profile pictures, machine-learned classification of facial basic emotions (anger, disgust, fear, happiness, sadness, surprise, plus neutral), and their basic demographic information were collected in early 2018, with a sample size of 173,684 across 41 countries. Among all emotions, happiness and neutral were the most frequent facial expressions (41.99% and 36.61%, respectively). Others descriptive statistics of our cross-national dataset were also reported. Using our dataset and the World Happiness Report 2018, we found that the online emotion expressions were correlated with happiness indicators, including positive and negative affects, social support, perceptions of corruption, and GINI index. To be specific, the facial expression of sadness was associated with negative affect, perceptions of corruption, and GINI index ( $r_s$  ranged from .325 to .409) and that of neutral was negatively associated with social support and positive affect ( $r_s = -.508$  and  $-.457$ , respectively). These relations were not influenced by the potential covariate (i.e., GDP per capita). We demonstrate an application of the machine-learned emotion recognition to cross-national psychology studies. This study may help to understand the cultural norms of online emotion expressions.

#### #29. The Intervention of Affective and Cognitive Theory of Mind on Impacting Social Norm Violation Judgements

**Nai-Ching Hsiao**, *National Cheng Kung University*

**Jon-Fan Hu**, *National Cheng Kung University*

Individual's judgment on the appropriateness of social norm includes perceiving other's mental states (theory of mind), but it might differ with the intervention aspects in real social contexts. Therefore, in this study we mainly focus on evaluating whether affective and cognitive theory of mind would affect social norm violation judgments and investigate whether the timing of mentalization involves the judgments. As a result, preconceived intention intervention (both affective and cognitive theory of mind) significantly affected the judgments of the appropriateness. However, only cognitive theory of mind in attributing violation intentions after encountering the social norm statement was found to affect in the judgments of the appropriateness of norm violations. In summary, theory of mind plays an important role on the judgment of appropriateness for social norm violation, but the timing of intervention matters significantly.

**#30. Relationship Between Schadenfreude and Social Comparison**

**Masatomo Aiba**, *Hiroshima University*

**Kiriko Sakata**

This research aims to examine the conditions evoking Schadenfreude from the viewpoint of social comparison. Since schadenfreude is defined as an emotion induced by competition with others, this work hypothesizes that schadenfreude would be evoked most comprehensively when recalling a subject of upward comparison than when dealing with subjects of downward comparison, or equivalent others. A questionnaire experiment, which included part of the hypothetical situation method was implemented. First, the experimental participants were randomly classified into three conditions: "superior person than me," "equally capable person," and "inferior person." The participants was presented scenes of being defeated by other in the test and scenes in which the others cheated on tests and dropped their credits. I examined the differences in emotions evoked in these conditions, and found that schadenfreude was evoked in all conditions. In the case of the "more superior person," a factor for evoking schadenfreude in participants was "contempt" relating to action reducing their superiority. As for the "inferior person," a factor for suppressing schadenfreude in participants was "threaten" of the participant's current position.

**#31. The Factor Analysis of the Analysis-Holism Scale**

**Zhong-Han Liu**, *National Chengchi University*

**Chien-Ming Yang**, *National Chengchi University*

The Analysis-Holism Scale (AHS) is according to the theoretical model of analytic versus holistic thinking by Nisbett and his colleagues (2001). This scale which is 24 items contains four factors: causality, attitude toward contradictions, perception of changes and locus of attention. The very cultural difference study uses the scale to compare the western thinking to the Asian thinking (Jen & Lien, 2010; Kitayama et al., 2014; von der Beck, Oeberst, Cress, & Nestler, 2017). However, there still be lack of the reliability and validity of the Taiwan Chinese version of AHS. This research tried to test the reliability and exploratory

factor analysis of the Analysis-Holism Scale. A total of 83 college students (33 male, 50 female) were participated in this study. The Analysis-Holism Scale has been translated into traditional Chinese version. The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  is .73 when 2 items were deleted after the item-total correlation. Further, we performed a principal components factor analysis and used the direct oblimin rotation method. Factor analysis results showed that the KMO is .62 and total variance explained is 56.01. According to the scree plot test, the five-factor has been chosen. Finally, the five factors were found by the exploratory factor analysis and renamed as : dynamic complexity, conservative stability, causality, attitude toward contradictions and holism. There were some cross-loading items, and those items might imply two dimensions construct or more complex subdimension. Furthermore, further study should be increased in the number of subjects and test The Analysis-Holism Scale by Structural Equation Modelling.

**#32. Empirical Research for Relationship Between Critical Attitudes Toward TV and People's Response and Behavior**

**Nobuko Masaki**, *Keio University*

I examined the relationship between critical "attitudes" toward TV and various "reaction and behaviors" toward TV (e.g., stop watching, talking to friends about program). People may have critical attitudes toward some TV programs, such as program they feel "harmful" or "not ethical". However, prior research didn't clear that what kind of reaction or behaviors people take after having such attitudes. Therefore, I surveyed on 520 Japanese in 2018, and empirically examined the relationship between critical attitudes toward TV and reaction which were taken.

Questionnaire included following items. The first were 19 items asking critical attitudes toward TV programs (e.g., criticism toward dramas, toward risk and depict depiction). Second were 40 items asking reactions and behaviors respondents took after feeling criticism toward TV program (e.g., "I will stop watching TV", "I will talk about program with my family and friends"). Factor analysis revealed that second items were categorized to 7 sub-factors: 1) posting their opinions on media; 2) stop to watch the program; 3) communicate with someone ; 4) search other opinions on SNS, 5) being confused; 6) talking to TV screen, and 7) thinking it cannot be helped and give up to say anything.

I conducted multiple regression analysis with reactions and behaviors as a dependent variable, and critical attitudes toward TV programs as independent variables. The results showed that different critical attitudes foster different reactions and behaviors. For example, 1) criticism toward dramas fostered various behaviors, such as "posting", "stop to watch", "communication with someone", "search using SNS", "talking to TV screen" and "thinking it cannot be helped". However, 2) criticism toward risk and depict depiction fostered only "thinking it cannot be helped", and didn't promote any other behaviors. These showed that critical attitudes may affect some specific reactions and behaviors, but types of reactions may differ depends on types of TV criticism attitudes.

**#33. A Cross-National Comparison of Implicit Attitudes towards Autism Spectrum Disorder between China and Ireland**



Previous research shows that there are cross-cultural differences in explicit attitudes towards autism spectrum disorder (ASD) (Obeid et al., 2015), with countries with higher levels of knowledge of ASD showing less negative explicit attitudes (Dillenburger et al., 2013). However, there is scarce information addressing cross-cultural differences in implicit stigma towards ASD. This study contrasted both the explicit and implicit attitudes towards ASD between Ireland and China.

A total of 117 participants from China (Mage = 36.27 years, SDage = 12.06 years) and 151 from Ireland (Mage = 51.52 years, SDage = 12.50 years) were recruited via Lightspeed, a research company specialized in global digital data solutions. The study used a mixed research method examining 1) quantitative data of reaction time in response to a modified Single Category Implicit Association Test (SC-IAT) (Karpinski & Steinman, 2006) for implicit stigma, and 2) qualitative data of thematic and content analysis for participants' responses to open ended questions regarding symptoms of ASD.

The results indicated that participants from China displayed significantly greater implicit stigma than did participants from Ireland,  $t(260) = 4.96$ ,  $p < 0.001$ . Also, there were significant differences in the knowledge of ASD symptoms. Specifically, participants from China were more likely to report symptoms related to language and communication while participants from Ireland, learning, routines, and violence. Participants from China were more likely to report that ASD symptoms were the result of a motivation or want, whereas participants from Ireland, an inability.

This research revealed that individuals with ASD in China might be faced with more misunderstanding in social settings as opposed to those in Ireland, and that the two countries differed in the goals and concerns related to the well-being of individuals with ASD. Implications for cultural-specific educational programs advocating the rights and welfare of individuals with ASD will be discussed.

**#34. Analysis of Personal Attitude Construct on Chinese Discomforts in Japanese Language of Social Hierarchy**

**Tetsuo Naito**, *Meiji Gakuin University*

Honorific language varies from language to language. There are differences not only to older person and higher-ranking people, but also between male and female. The scheme of honorific language is so naturally embedded in our social lives that we are hardly aware of it. On the contrast, when foreigners take up residency not so long term, they develop their schema of new country with their experiences and notice cultural differences. But they can hardly find out the total structure. The aim of this study was qualitatively to research Chinese discomforts in Japanese language of social hierarchy by personal attitude construct analysis (PAC Analysis). PAC Analysis was created for research of peculiar image or attitude of one subject (single case) by Naito (1993). This technique is operational and objective, in it there is no mean nor standard deviation, but we can make use of cluster analysis. We are able to get qualitative and quantitative data in single case. Peculiar characteristics should not

be excluded because of single case. So, we use intersubjective interpretation. The subject was a male Chinese international student. The procedure was 1) presented the stimulus sentences about discomforts to Japanese honorific expression, 2) required to order cards of association by importance, 3) instructed to estimate the distance of similarity intuitively, 4) Cluster Analysis by Ward was done, and 5) asked to describe the image about clusters. Result clearly specified characteristics of social hierarchy of Japanese language and Chinese subject's discomforts to them. In Japan, 1) they use honorific expressions to higher ranking people. But they use polite language in business life even to same and lower ranking people. 2) There are differences in language between male and female. Female ordinarily talk politely to male. 3) Chinese subject feels discomfort, but he decided that he accommodate himself to them because of not long residence.

**#35. Self-Categorization and Its Influence On the Judgement of Intergroup Relationship: Based on Chinese Social Survey 2006**

**Manqi Chen**, *Chinese Academy of Social Psychology*

Harmonious intergroup relationship bases on how individuals construct the group which they belongs to. It is more valuable for the social governance that individuals construct their group on social clue (such as rich or poor) than on nature clue (such as female or male). This article tried to explore how individuals categorized themselves according the social clue, what is the characteristic of individual's self-categorization, how individual's self-categorization affect social stability. The results showed that individual was inclined to self-categorization as relative disadvantaged group. The cross-category analysis showed that when individuals categorized themselves as relative disadvantaged group in one category, in the other category individuals who categorized themselves as advantaged group hold more negative intergroup attitude than those who categorized themselves as disadvantaged group. The intergroup attitude was correlation with hukou, education and rich-poor. Those conclusion mean that individuals self-categorization are complicated and diversification, and will become the psychological foundation for threatening social harmony and stability. The upward flow mechanism will help to alleviated the intergroup conflict. The complexity of social identity can be used to strengthen social integration and then maintain social stability. It is expected to build a harmonious and stable society by solving the income gap between the masses.

**#36. Effect of Imagination on Prosociality: The Role of Anticipated Positive Emotion**

**Ryuji Oguni**, *Kwansei Gakuin University*

**Masanori Kobayashi**, *Yamagata University*

**Keiko Otake**, *Kwansei Gakuin University*

Recent studies have shown that the imagining (i.e. episodic simulation) helping a person in need enhances helping efficacy (Oguni et al., 2018) as well as helping intention (Gaesser & Schacter, 2014). Specifically, the subjective vividness of scene imagery was positively associated with helping efficacy and helping intention (Gaesser et al., 2018; Oguni et al., 2018). Ad-

ditionally, previous studies highlighted an important role of anticipated emotions on enhancing helping intention by imagination. For example, Gaesser et al. (2017) found that the imagining helping events that elicited positive emotion enhanced helping intention. However, little is known about the relationships between helping efficacy and anticipated positive emotion. Here, we focused on warm glow that is good feeling experienced when doing prosocial behavior (Andreoni, 1990). We investigated relationships between helping efficacy and helping intention and warm glow. Japanese undergraduates (N = 80) were randomly assigned to one of two conditions (imagine vs. control) between-subjects design. Participants were asked to imagine helping behavior (imagine condition) and to identify the media source (control condition), in response to sentences describing a person in need. Then, the participants rated their helping efficacy and intention. Participants in the imagine condition also rated anticipated warm glow and vividness about imagined scene. The results showed that helping intention in the imagine condition was significantly higher than that in control condition. However, helping efficacy did not significantly differ between control and imagine conditions. Both helping efficacy and helping intention were positively correlated with warm glow and vividness. Thus, the imagining helping behavior enhanced helping intention, in accordance with previous findings (e.g., Gaesser & Schacter, 2014). Furthermore, our results suggest that increasing anticipated warm glow enhances not only helping intention but also helping efficacy. These results highlight an important role of anticipated warm glow on enhancing helping efficacy and helping intention by imagination.

#37. Necessity for Developing New Psychological Scales in Japanese Psychological Journals: Classification of the Necessity

**Shin Nakamine**, *Kochi University*

**Namiko Kamijo**, *Tokyo Seitoku University*

Many psychological scales have been developed recently in Japan. There is no problem with this situation if there is the necessity to develop a new scale. However, redundant scale development causes various problems such as jingle fallacy and jangle fallacy. Therefore, it is required to describe the necessity to develop a new scale in the article on scale development. The study reviewed the articles of Japanese Journal of Psychology pertaining to the development of a new psychological scale in order to ascertain whether these articles described the necessity to develop a new scale. The study reviewed the articles published from 2001 to 2016. For over 15 years, there are 112 articles related to the development of a scale found in the Japanese Journal of Psychology. There is only about 30% (38 articles) that describe the necessity related to the originality of the new scale. In addition, about 40% (48 articles) does not describe the definitions of the constructs. Based on these, the following two points have been proposed: Specifying the definition of the new construct and clarifying similarities and differences between the new scale and the existing scales.

#38. Experimental Study of Confrontational Discussions in Collectivistic Cultures: Comparison Between Japanese and Chinese People

**Masanori Kimura**, *Kobe College*

**Xinhua Mao**, *Kobe Gakuin University*

**Jinsheng Hu**, *Liaoning Normal University*

**Chihiro Kobayashi**, *Kobe College*

This study experimentally investigated confrontational discussions in collectivistic cultures. We compared Japanese and Chinese people by focusing on self-presentational motives, verbal and nonverbal behaviors, rapport, interpersonal conflicts, and conflict management strategies. Forty-Three Japanese dyads (20 stranger-dyads and 23 friend-dyads, n = 86) and 40 Chinese dyads (20 stranger- and friend-dyads each, n = 80) participated in a study conducted in two countries. Participants chose a controversial social issue, such as “people need an academic background to succeed in life,” and discussed the issue for three minutes. During the discussion, they were randomly assigned to argue for or against the issue. Their conversations were videotaped and verbal and nonverbal cues including smiling, speech, gaze, and nodding were coded for their duration by two coders. Additionally, self-presentational motives (Leary et al., 1994), interpersonal conflicts (Jehn, 1994), management strategies (Van de Vliert, 1997) and rapport (Bernieri, Gillis, Davis, & Grahe, 1996) were assessed. Results indicated that ingratiation, exemplification, and adonization motives of Japanese were higher than Chinese. Moreover, Japanese smiled and nodded longer, whereas Chinese gazed more. Although there were no differences in task conflicts, Japanese perceived relational conflicts more than Chinese. Moreover, Chinese adopted verbal conflict management strategies including problem-solving, avoiding, and compromising more often than Japanese. Japanese strangers yielded more than Chinese and Chinese strangers adopted forcing more than Japanese, whereas there were no differences between the Japanese and Chinese in yielding or forcing friends. Finally, the Chinese experienced more rapport among themselves than Japanese. These results suggest that both people from collectivistic cultures pursued harmony during confrontational discussions. However, Japanese tended not to manage conflicts between them verbally, but rather nonverbally present themselves as friendly and socially desirable, whereas Chinese tended to actively confront interpersonal problems and manage them verbally.

#39. Differences in Attitudes Toward Male Roles in Japan According to Age

**Yutaka Watanabe**, *University of Tsukuba*

Men are increasingly expected to fulfill multiple roles in contemporary society. Watanabe(2017c) proposed two categories for male roles, traditional and new, and developed a scale of attitudes regarding these roles. Attitudes toward traditional roles consist of five factors; those toward new roles consist of four factors. However, previous studies focused on whether people had traditional or egalitarian attitudes. This study examined Japanese men’s attitudes toward multiple male roles and whether their age affects these attitudes. We collected data from 1,995 Japanese men across four studies, dividing the subjects into the six groups: college students in their teens and 20s, and non-students in their 20s, 30s, 40s, and 50s. I examined two points per group. First, I examined differences between the scores of each factor and the theoretical intermediate value (4).

Results showed that both groups of college students had positive attitudes toward “High Social Status (HSS),” and men aged 30 and above had positive attitudes toward “High Agency (HA).” Men from all groups had positive attitudes toward “High Communion (HC)” and “Emancipation from Emotional Restriction and Toughness (EERT)” but negative attitudes toward “Household Responsibility (HR).” Men in older groups gradually became affirmative toward “Psychological and Physical Strength (PPS),” “Low Effeminacy (LE),” “Superiority to Women (SW),” and “Attentiveness to Women (AW).” Second, I examined age differences in attitudes toward each factor. Results indicated that the two groups of college students had more positive attitudes toward HSS and EERT than other groups. College students and men in their 40s and 50s had more positive attitudes toward HC than those in their 20s and 30s. Men in older groups had more positive attitudes toward PPS, LE, SW and AW than those in younger groups. There was no significant age difference in attitudes toward HR. Implications were discussed based on social changes in Japan.

**#40. Women’s Negative Attitudes Toward Female Subgroups: Gender Role Attitudes and Female Subgroup Identity as Predictors**

**Qin Baoni, Hiroshima university**  
**Morinaga Yasuko**

This study investigated why women show negative attitudes toward female subgroups, by focusing on gender role attitudes and female subgroup identity. Based on the gender identity model (Becker & Wagner, 2009) and social identity theory (Tajfel, 1986), we hypothesized that (a) working women, who have both progressive gender role attitudes and a strong (vs. weak) female subgroup group identity, would have more negative attitudes toward a housewife; (b) those negative attitudes would be mediated by psychological distance between the own and other subgroup; and (c) hypotheses (a) and (b) would also be applicable to the negative attitudes of traditional housewives towards a working woman. Participants were 606 Japanese female adults (working women and housewives). They first responded to questions on gender role attitudes and female subgroup identity, and then evaluated a target woman after reading a short description of her (working woman vs. housewife). As hypothesized, we found that progressive working women who identified strongly with their own subgroup had more negative attitudes towards the housewife target than did progressive working women with weak subgroup identity. Additionally, their negative attitudes were mediated by perceived psychological distance between the self and housewife. Similarly, traditional housewives who identified strongly with their own subgroup had more negative attitudes towards the working woman target, and their negative attitudes were mediated by perceived psychological distance between the self and working woman. When women’s gender role attitudes were incongruent with their social roles, their strong subgroup identity (e.g., a housewife who has progressive gender role attitudes and a strong housewife identity) did not lead to negative attitudes toward the other subgroup. Mechanisms underlying the negative attitudes that women have towards female subgroups were discussed.

**#41. Gender Equality, Self-Perception and Life Satisfaction among CLSU Community**

**Rochelle Ann Pararuan, Central Luzon State University**

The Central Luzon State University Gender and Development (CLSU-GAD) Office aims to promote gender equality among students and personnel through the implementation of its programs and conduct of various funded researches. Looking into the level of awareness of the CLSU community particularly faculty, staff and students on Gender Equality can be a springboard in implementing Gender Equality Programs. The research looked into the perception of the CLSU Community regarding Gender Equality. The study assumed that there is a high level of awareness on gender equality among CLSU community because of the Gender and Development Offices’ implementation of programs and activities pertaining to Gender Equality. There were 300 participants in the study comprised of 80 faculty, 20 staff and 200 students. Participants were selected through Random Sampling. Participants were asked to answer a self-made survey covering Gender Equality, Self-Perception, and Life Satisfaction. Results of the study shows that the level of awareness of students (Mean= 3.05), faculty (Mean= 3.18) and staff (Mean=3.12) of Central Luzon State University in Gender Equality is high showing that the CLSU community is indeed particular and conscious about equal rights and responsibilities by men and women in the workplace, school and at home. The study further reveals that as we age our level of awareness towards gender equality tends to increase. Increase in Level of Awareness on Gender Equality may also indicate increase in the level of self-perception and life satisfaction. With the result, enhanced programs and activities by the Gender and Development Office can be planned and implemented to sustain the level of awareness on Gender Equality of CLSU Community as a whole.

**#42. Can Norms of Reproduction Ever Justify Homophobia Under Egalitarian Conditions?**

**Nahoko Adachi, Osaka City University**  
**Tomoko Ikegami, Osaka City University**

Japanese society seems to be increasingly tolerant of gays and lesbians as indicated by the fact that some local governments are accepting the rights of homosexual couples. Yet, there remains prejudice toward gay men and lesbians (an attitude known as homophobia) in our society. For example, one Japanese assemblywoman remarked that homosexual couples are less productive because they cannot make children. It is curious that people make inconsiderate remarks such as these in a society where egalitarianism is greatly valued. According to the Justification-Suppression model of prejudice (JSM), people first try to suppress the expression of their prejudice, conforming to norms of egalitarianism. However, a conflict occurs in the act of suppression, which forces some sort of justification for release of one’s prejudice by relying on exiting norms. In this study, we examined whether beliefs in norms of reproduction justify the expression of homophobia under egalitarian conditions. Seventy-three undergraduate students participated in the study; 36 were assigned to the control condition and 37 to the

egalitarian condition. Participants completed the measures as follows: 1) Implicit Association Test (IAT); 2) a questionnaire about a scenario describing tourism in Osaka (control condition) or marriage equality (egalitarian condition); 3) negative affect scale; 4) beliefs in reproduction scale; and 5) attitudes toward gay men and lesbians scale. Experiments were conducted individually.

Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that implicit homophobia was positively associated with explicit negative attitudes toward both gay men and lesbians. More importantly, beliefs in norms of reproduction did promote negative attitudes toward gay men and lesbians in either condition. The negative affect only promoted negative attitudes towards gay men, and egalitarian circumstances only suppressed negative attitudes toward gay men but not lesbians. Thus, we concluded that norms of reproduction justify the homophobic expression even when people are pressed to be egalitarian.

#### #43. Examining the Impact of the Arbitrariness of Death on Explorative Activities in Japan

Hui Fa, *Osaka University*

Tsukasa Teraguchi

Eiichiro Watamura

The present study tested whether asking people to think about death (mortality salience) with a high arbitrariness would increase their desire to be more explorative, in order to investigate their worldviews and rationalize the unexpected death. The previous researches examined that death concerns may lead to convergent thinking because that, according to terror management theory, individuals tend to suppress the fear of death by committing themselves to the culture worldview (Perech & Wisman, 2016). Our study predicted that, however, when death is viewed as highly arbitrary, people would be more likely to maintain an open mind for new ideas, which may provide a reasonable explanation for death.

Participants included 96 undergraduate students in Japan were instructed to describe their feelings towards their own death whether due to old age (low arbitrariness) or an accident (high arbitrariness). In the control condition, participants were asked to report their experience of having a toothache. After that, participants were required to answer a 6-point scale consisting of 18 items that relate to interests in a variety of exploration activities (Green & Campbell, 2000), which was used as a dependent variable of this study. The results revealed that, contrary to our prediction, participants in high-arbitrariness death condition ( $M = 4.05$ ) had the lowest willingness to take part in exploration activities compare to control condition ( $M = 4.54$ ) and low-arbitrariness condition ( $M = 4.24$ ). For undergraduate students, however, being explorative may be considered as an important value to achieve. Therefore, the results revealed the possibility that after being reminded of death with a high arbitrariness, people may exert less effort in meeting the standards of one's cultural worldviews.

#### #44. An Investigation on the Moral Mechanism of Culture Mixing in the Counterfeit Context

Dongmei Li, *South China Normal University*

Bobby K. Cheon

#### Felix Tang

Counterfeits are those bearing an identical trademark from a trademark that is registered by another party. On the one hand, globalization has increased the connectedness among countries and people frequently experience local and foreign cultures simultaneously, a phenomenon known as 'culture mixing' (Hao, Li, Peng, Peng, & Torelli, 2016). On the other hand, globalization and enhanced internet services increase the accessibility of counterfeit products. Although most scholars and practitioners have focused on the economic effect of counterfeits, relatively little is known about the influence of cultural contexts on counterfeits, particularly in a modern culturally diverse world. How does culture mixing experience influence consumers' moral judgment of counterfeits? Why is counterfeit consumption perceived as immoral and unethical? What foundations are used for the moral judgment of counterfeit consumption in culture mixing contexts? To answer these questions, we conducted three experiments to investigate the underlying moral judgment of counterfeits in the context of culture mixing. In study 1, we demonstrated the enhanced effects of culture mixing on the immoral perception of counterfeits of the symbolic local brand among consumers with a high level of cultural identification, and such immoral perception, in turn, led to boycott intention of counterfeits. In study 2, we found a joint effect of culture mixing experience and patriotism the moral judgment of people who sell, produce, or buy counterfeits of symbolic local brands. Specifically, in the culture mixing experience context, consumers with a high (vs. low) level of patriotism tend to perceive the seller, producer, and buyer of counterfeits to be less moral, which in turn increases their boycott intention. In study 3, the results show that in the culture mixing experience context consumers with a high (vs. low) level of patriotism tend to consider the counterfeit of the symbolic local brand as violations of harm, fairness, loyalty, and purity foundations, which in turn increase boycott intention. The study extends the literature in two important ways. First, the finding enhances our knowledge about the underlying moral mechanism of counterfeits in the multicultural context. Previous research about counterfeits has demonstrated that consumers judge counterfeit consumption less moral. This study offers a deep understanding about the fundamental moral concerns related to the moral judgment of counterfeits. Second, the findings enrich existing multicultural research by demonstrating the relationship between culture mixing experience and morality.

#### #45. Liberal–Conservative Dimension of Moral Concerns Underlying Political Faction Formation in Taiwan

Han-Yu Hsu, *National Taiwan University*

Li-Li Huang

Kwang-Kuo Hwang

Moral foundations theory provides a framework for understanding the traditional liberal–conservative dichotomy in political factions. Typically, factions on the liberal side are more concerned with individualizing foundations—including care/harm and fairness/cheating—for the protection of individual rights and welfare, whereas factions on the conservative

side are concerned with both individualizing and binding foundations—including loyalty/betrayal, authority/subversion, and sanctity/degradation—for the maintenance of existing social ethics. Our research extended this framework to the analysis of Taiwanese political factions, which are not distributed conspicuously along the liberal–conservative line but instead on whether Taiwan should become a legally independent state or unify with the People’s Republic of China (Mainland China). Our results indicate that despite the scarce use of the terms liberal or left and conservative or right in common communication, a liberal–conservative dimension underlies the Taiwanese political spectrum. Specifically, supporters of Taiwan independence exhibit liberal-like moral concerns, whereas supporters of China unification and the status quo demonstrate conservative-like moral concerns. Moreover, indirect effects exist through moral foundations from political factions to stances on social issues; this is especially prevalent in the case of Taiwan independence camp’s clear support for the legalization of same-sex marriage, a stance resulting from antiauthoritarian moral and political characteristics.

#46. The Kinder I Am, the Happier I Feel: The Relationship between Kindness and Well-Being in Three Cultures

**Claudia Gherghel**, *Nagoya University*

**Dorin Nastas**, *Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi*

**Takeshi Hashimoto**, *Shizuoka University*

**Jiro Takai**, *Nagoya University*

We investigated the relationship between performing acts of kindness and well-being in three cultures: Japan, Romania and the US. An original questionnaire measuring frequency of conducting small acts of kindness was developed, and its convergent validity, as well as its association with life satisfaction and positive affect were probed. Japanese and American participants, recruited online via crowdsourcing platforms, were asked to complete the questionnaire in exchange for a small monetary reward, while a convenience sample of adult Romanian students responded to the questionnaire in exchange for course credits. Frequency of performing acts of kindness was associated with empathic concern and endorsement of the Community ethic. Furthermore, kindness significantly predicted satisfaction with life and positive affect, after controlling for gender, age, culture, and response style. This study provides additional cross-cultural evidence to support the association between performing acts of kindness and subjective well-being.

#47. The Study of Redistributive Preferences for Different Social Classes

**Yongyu Guo**, *Nanjing Normal University*

**Jie Bai**, *Central China Normal University*

Social class has been identified as one of the key variables that explain individuals’ redistributive preferences. Although a large number of studies conducted in European and American countries have explored the direct relationships, there are few studies conducting in Chinese society and exploring the internal mechanism of social class’ effect on redistributive preferences. This research aims to systematically and

deeply explore the relationships between social class and redistributive preferences through 5 studies in the context of Chinese society.

Study 1 investigates the direct relationship between social class and redistributive preferences. Based on the newly-published data of Chinese General Social Survey, study 1 finds that higher social class individuals tend to have lower redistributive preferences. The other four studies deeply explore the psychological mechanism of social class’s effect on redistributive preferences, which is mediating role of the attributions for rich-poor gap. Study 2 explores the whole psychological process through investigating 621 urban and rural residents. The results show that compared to lower subjective social class individuals, higher subjective social class individuals tend to make more internal attributions for rich-poor gap, and then have lower redistributive preferences. To further reveal the casual relationships of the psychological process, study 3 and study 4, 5 respectively explore the first half and second half of the psychological process through experiment method. Study 3, with 122 middle class adults as participants, experimentally primes individual’s subjective social class feelings. The results indicate that compared to those with priming low subjective social class feelings, individuals with priming high subjective social class feelings tend to make more internal attributions for rich-poor gap. Study 4, with 161 adults as participants, experimentally primes the reasons for rich-poor gap. The results show that compared to the condition of priming the external reason of rich-poor gap, under the condition of priming internal reason individuals tend to have lower redistributive attitudes.

On the basis of third-party dictator game, Study 5 with 49 undergraduates as participants further explores the influence of the reasons of poor-rich gap on redistributive preferences under the micro scenario. The results indicate that under the condition of priming internal reason of rich-poor gap, individuals also have less redistributive behaviors.

In conclusion, above five studies deeply explore the relationships between social class and redistributive preferences in the context of Chinese society. The results demonstrate that social class is negatively related to individuals’ redistributive preferences. Moreover, the relationship between these two variables is mediated by the attributions for rich-poor gap. Theoretical as well as societal implications are discussed.

#48. Memory of Counterintuitive Content with Enhanced Credibility

**Hiroshi Sato**, *Hiroshima University*

**Asuka Komiya**, *Hiroshima University*

**Kiriko Sakata**, *Hiroshima University*

This study focused on how religion would generally become widespread. Some previous research showed that minimally counterintuitive contents (MCI) are more memorable than intuitive contents (INT), which explains the diffusion of religion including MCI (e.g., Norenzayan et al., 2006). Though a religion must have believers to be a religion, Willard et al. (2016) indicated that MCI is less often believed in than INT. To resolve this inconsistency, MCI’s credibility can be enhanced by the transmission of content by humans with costly displays consistent with their verbal claims (credibility enhancing displays [CREDS];

Henrich, 2009). In this study, we hypothesized that MCI with CREDs would be more memorable than both MCI without CREDs and INT. We conducted an experiment to compare the memorability of two types of contents (MCI and INT), and that of three conditions which differ in a confederate's behavior toward the contents (verbally endorsing with CREDs, verbally endorsing only, or no verbal endorsement). The result showed that a main effect of a confederate's behavior and the interaction with the contents' effects were not significant, which did not support our hypothesis. However, memorability of MCI with CREDs had a positive correlation with a critical thinking disposition, which could mean that more skeptical people maintain MCI's memories.

#### #49. Effects of Regulatory Focus and Mutuality of Harm on Enmityship

**Hye-Kyu Han**, *Sungkyunkwan University*

**Seul-Ki Song**, *Sungkyunkwan University*

**Juhyun Lee**, *Sungkyunkwan University*

**Hoon-Seok Choi**, *Sungkyunkwan University*

Enemy has often been conceptualized as a unilaterally harmful counterpart: someone who sabotages the goals of the other party (Adams & Plaut, 2003; Sullivan et al., 2010). Along this conceptualization, Li and Masuda (2016) reported laboratory data on how individuals' regulatory focus affects their reactions to a unilaterally harmful enemy in two national samples with differing cultures (European Canadians vs. Hong Kong Chinese). Unlike this previous work, we note that enemyship in real life often includes 'bilateral harm,' in which both parties in an enemy relationship can benefit by taking advantage of the other. Building on the notion that regulatory fit guides the ways in which individuals process information and make evaluative judgments (Higgins, 2000; Lee & Aaker, 2004), we examined how the fit between individuals' regulatory focus and the nature of enemyship affects their recall of enemy-related information. In a laboratory experiment involving Korean undergraduates, we manipulated regulatory focus (prevention vs. promotion) and the mutuality of harm (unilateral vs. bilateral). We then asked our participants to read a profile of an enemy and later administered a surprise recall test. We ascertained the total number of information pieces recalled from the profile as our dependent measure. Results indicated that, when the enemy was described as unilaterally harmful, there was no significant effect. By contrast, a significant effect of regulatory focus emerged in the bilateral enemyship condition such that participants in the prevention focus condition recalled more pieces of information than did those in the promotion focus condition. Implications of the findings will be discussed

#### #50. Better Sooner Than Later: Implicit Preferences for Short-Term Orientation in the Chinese Context

**Linna Fu**, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen*

**Giovanni A. Travaglino**, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen / University of Kent*

Among Hofstede's five cultural dimensions, long-term orientation (LTO) is theorized to play a salient role in people's lives in the Eastern context, including China. long-term orientation

stands for the fostering of virtues oriented toward future rewards, in particular, perseverance and thrift. Individuals in China are often characterized as having high levels of LTO. In turn, previous research indicates that high LTO shapes their career choices, property investments and even decisions about establishing their own family and other social matters. However, given recent social changes in China, and novel cultural and economic developments, it is important to re-examine people's current attitudes towards long-term orientation. Explicit attitudes are generally influenced by social desirability, labeling effect and impression management processes. Therefore, we focus on implicit attitudes to investigate individuals' LTO in the Chinese context. According to Meta-cognition Theory, people learn and respond faster to their most favorable items. In addition, the Elaboration Likelihood Model indicates that people's implicit attitudes are more strongly led by emotion factors and less by cognitive factors. In this study (N = 51), we utilized 'Long and Large (LL) choices and 'Short and Small' (SS) choices as our measurement method with the aid of intertemporal decision area. Specifically, participants were exposed to implicit learning using reward association during the training phase. Next, the Implicit Association Test was used to measure implicit attitude concerning participants' LTO. Results revealed participants implicit preference for a short-term orientation. The study is the first long-term orientation at the implicit level. Implications of the results for theory and practice, as well as future direction, are discussed.

#### #51. Changes of Personal Motivation and Academic Help-seeking Behavior in the Motivation Type: Focused on Pre-test and Normal Time

**Masayuki Fujino**, *Nagoya University*

**Motoyuki Nakaya**

In terms of motivation type, the study found that the motivation of individuals changes from pre-test to normal time, also, clarified the change of academic help-seeking behavior.

Based on the self-determination theory (Ryan & Deci, 2000), the study focused on the change of autonomous change of motivation.

The participants were 103 medical university students. A longitudinal study was conducted on Time 1 (on pre-test) and Time 2(on normal time).

Firstly, by using of cluster analysis, participants were divided into four groups by motivation: low motivation group, heteronomous motivation group, autonomous motivation group, and high motivation group.

We conducted a two-way ANOVA with taking these four groups as independent variables, and taking subscale of motivation and points of times as dependent variables.

The results show that (1) In all groups, the external and intrinsic motivation increased on test, meanwhile the introjected and identified motivation decreased. (2) On normal times, the introjected and identified motivation increased and the external and intrinsic motivation decreased.

Secondly, we found changes in academic help-seeking behavior for four motivation groups. By conducting two-way ANOVA, we found that (a) For the low motivation group, dependent and adaptive help-seeking behavior increased and the avoidance of

help-seeking decreased before the test, while the avoidance of help-seeking demands increased on normal times. (b) For the heteronomous motivation group, the dependent help-seeking increased, and adaptive help-seeking and avoidance of help-seeking decreased on test, while adaptive help-seeking and avoidance of help-seeking were increased on normal times. Based on the above results, it is important to clarify that the motivation of individuals and academic help-seeking behavior in different types of motivation groups were changed on pre-test and normal times.

**#52. All That Is Gold Does Not Glitter : An Experiment for Investigating Effects of Cognitive Resource Disparity on Acceptance of Outgroup Members**

**Jiayu Chen**, *Nagoya University*

**Tasuku Igarashi**, *Nagoya University*

Humans tend to favor ingroup members, which is known as 'ingroup favoritism' (Tajfel & Turner, 1979), while some social scientists have contended inconsistent perspectives. An empirical study has revealed that people are more willing to benefit advantaged outgroup members when there are resource disparities among groups (Samson, 2018). To investigate the effect of disparities on inclusive/cooperative behaviors towards outgroup members, we conduct a multigroup online economic-game experiment using oTree (Chen et al., 2016), focusing on resource disparities and the acceptance of outgroup members. By manipulating the levels of resource disparities in experimental groups by Gini coefficients (Nishi et al., 2015), we investigate participants' decision-making strategy on the replacement of a non-cooperative ingroup member with a cooperative outgroup member from a disadvantaged group. Based on the evidence that higher levels of initial economic inequality led to more evident discriminations between the rich and the poor (Nishi et al., 2015), we predict that people tend to accept outgroup members only when intergroup resource disparity is low. As for higher intergroup resource disparity, we predict that people prefer keeping non-cooperative ingroup members rather than accepting cooperative outgroup newcomers. Our experiment sheds light on possible determinants of social class solidification, which leads to a blocked social mobility in real society.

**#53 Creativity and Innovation Implementation: Understanding the Underlying Mechanisms of an Organizational Climate**

**Asami Oue**, *Fukuyama University*

**Yasuhiko Haraguchi**, *Tokyo Keizai University*

Individual innovation has been studied for the past three decades with most research focused on identifying its predictors. Previous research has highlighted the importance of an organizational, innovative climate for individual innovation, yet relatively little is known about how and when an innovative climate leads to the process of individual innovation. This process involves an idea creation phase and an innovation implementation phase. Prior work has described how an organizational climate increases an employee's ability to create ideas and implement innovation. However, idea creation and innovation implementation are considered that they are sequential as an innovation process. This paper examines if the entire innovation

process is enhanced by an organizational climate. The social-political perspective of innovation was used to develop a model depicting an innovative climate as the key moderator that enhances the relationship between positive idea creation and innovation implementation (Van de Ven, 1986). The proposed model was tested in a dataset with information collected from 181 employees working in the R&D department of a large Japanese manufacturing company. These findings show that a perceived innovative climate moderates the relationship between idea creation and innovation implementation such that the positive relationship is more prominent when the perceived innovative climate is high. We discuss the implications of these findings for individual innovation and the organizational climate.

**#54. The Influences of Perceptions of Relational Mobility in Opposite-sex Relationships and the Negative Attitude Toward Romantic Love on Mental Health**

**Junichi Taniguchi**, *Tezukayama University*

This study revealed effects of perceptions of relational mobility in opposite-sex relationships and the negative attitude toward romantic love on mental health. 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 how people perceive their amount of opportunities or capabilities to meet and select new partners of the opposite sex, and the attitude toward romantic love, which is consisting of romantic avoidance and romantic anxiety. Participants were 292 undergraduate students (90 males, 202 females,  $M_{age}=19.62\pm 1.32$ ). Main findings were as follows: 1) Romantic anxiety mediated the negative relation between self-relational mobility and Depression. 2) Romantic anxiety and avoidance mediated the negative relation between self-relational mobility and Loneliness. 3) Romantic anxiety mediated the positive relation between other-relational mobility and Depression, and other-relational mobility and Loneliness. 4) Self-relational mobility had a direct negative effect on Loneliness. These results were discussed in terms of the process that perceptions of relational mobility and the negative attitude toward romantic love deteriorated mental health.

**#55. Effects of Social and Individual Mobility on Reputation Estimation**

**Shuma Iwatani**, *The University of Tokyo*

**Aki Hasegawa**, *The University of Tokyo*

**Yukiko Muramoto**, *The University of Tokyo*

**Ikutaro Masaki**, *The University of Tokyo*

**Shiho Imashiro**, *Recruit Management Solutions Co.,Ltd.*

When people deviate from norms, they may suffer from a ruined reputation. In this situation, some people will overestimate the possibility of acquiring a poor reputation, whereas others will underestimate it. Yamagishi et al. (1999) argued that people in low-mobility societies overestimate the possibility of their free-riding behavior being detected. This tendency is because those in low-mobility societies have fewer opportunities

to form new relationships and more needs to avoid isolation. If they underestimate the possibility and deviate from the norm, they will get a poor reputation and become isolated. Based on these, we hypothesized that those in low-mobility societies would overestimate the possibility of getting a poor reputation when they deviate from the norm, whereas those in high-mobility societies would not (Hypothesis 1). In addition, we assumed that even in equal-mobility societies, some can utilize the mobility whereas others cannot. For example, in a labor market, good performers would have more choices when seeking new employers compared with poor performers. Thus, we hypothesized that those who cannot utilize the mobility will overestimate the possibility of getting a poor reputation whereas those who can utilize the same will not (Hypothesis 2). In this study, we regarded overtime work as a group norm, and conducted an online survey of 500 workers in Japan. The result supported Hypothesis 2 (mobility at the individual level) but did not support Hypothesis 1 (mobility at the societal level). These results imply that overestimation will lead people with low individual mobility to follow the norm more frequently compared with those with high individual mobility.

**#56. Basic Psychological Needs Satisfaction and Academic Performance of Filipino Senior High School Students**

**Hadjiemar B. Lapidez**, *Adventist University of the Philippines*

**Sheryll Ann M. Castillo**

**David Neil M. Baul**

**Jither Ken V. Patalinghug**

**Arthur Samuel B. Ramos**

Theorists Ryan and Deci proposed that humans have three basic psychological needs: autonomy, competence and relatedness. Studies revealed that satisfaction of these needs positively impacts wellbeing and performance. Furthermore, a number of research in the field of educational psychology reveal that basic psychological needs satisfaction is associated with academic performance. However, in the Philippines, there are few studies available which support this claim. In order to address this concern, this descriptive-correlational study aimed to investigate the relationship of basic psychological needs satisfaction (BPNS) and academic performance in terms of grade point average (GPA). Using random-cluster sampling, a total of 191 senior high school students (110 females, 81 males) from a Science High School in the Philippines were chosen to participate in the study. They answered the Basic Psychological Needs Satisfaction Scale and provided their demographic information. Grade point average were retrieved upon the permission of the students, class adviser and the school principal. Correlational analysis revealed that constructs of Basic Psychological Needs such as competence ( $r=0.185$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) and relatedness ( $r=0.160$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) has a significant positive relationship with academic performance. On the other hand, autonomy ( $r=0.130$ ,  $p>0.05$ ) has no significant relationship with academic performance and that academic performance is the same regardless of the gender of the students ( $t=-0.995$ ,  $p>0.05$ ). The study concludes that satisfying both competence and relatedness needs helps in the improvement of academic performance. Implications and recommendations are further discussed in the study.

**#57. Predictive Effects of Effort Beliefs on Academic Emotions and Learning Engagement of Undergraduates in Confucian Cultural Context**

**Shun-Wen Chen**, *National Tsing-Hua University*

Previous Western studies of learning psychology showed that people's implicit beliefs could influence their learning motivations and achievement pursuits. However, researches of cultural psychology showed that the cognition, emotions and behaviors of East Asians' learning motivations and beliefs may be different with Westerners. According to the theoretic framework of indigenous achievement goals (Chen et al., 2009), among East Asian societies influenced by Confucian cultural heritage, pursuing academic achievement is often regarded as a student's obligation with high social expectations. Therefore, in the pursuit of academic goals, people will develop two beliefs about effort: obligation-oriented belief of effort (i.e., believing that effort-making is a student's role obligation) and improvement-oriented belief of effort (i.e., believing that effort can conquer the limitations of one's ability). The aim of the present study is to investigate the effects of these two kinds of effort beliefs on academic emotions and learning engagement of undergraduates. This study recruited 240 undergraduates and adopted the questionnaire method. Results of SEM showed that (1) participants' obligation-oriented belief of effort positively correlated with their learning engagement and activation/negative emotions (e.g., feeling of indebtedness) when they faced academic frustration, and (2) participants' improvement-oriented belief of effort positively correlated with their learning engagement and activation/positive emotions (e.g., pride) when they faced academic success. The theoretical and practical implications were discussed.

**#58. The Importance of HR Practices on Ethical Behavior in Service Organizations: A Review and Theoretical Model**

**Yoshinori Shibata**, *Matsuyama University*

**Oue Asami**, *Fukuyama University*

This research examines the role of human resource (HR) practices for managing workplace ethics in service organizations. As research has shown that HR practices such as training, performance appraisal and compensation are predictors of employee ethical behavior, yet relatively little is known about how and when such HR practices may lead to perform ethical conduct especially in service organizations. In this study, we first review and integrate the literatures concerning the ethical HR practices and the antecedents of ethical behavior, along with a new body of knowledge of moral intuition perspective to help understand employees experience intuitive and emotional reactions in service settings. Second, we develop a theoretical framework that perceptions of the organization's ethical climate and employee prosocial motivation mediate the relationship between HR practices and ethical behavior. Within this framework, we identify several HR practices that play a facilitative role in sustaining workplace ethics in service settings. Moreover, we hypothesize that both ethical climate that underscores ethical principles in organizations, and prosocial motivation that desire to promote the well-being of customers and



communities would mediate the relationship between HR practices and ethical behavior in service settings. Lastly, future research directions applicable to scholars in HR and behavioral ethics domains are provided.

#### #59. Components of Inclusion in Workplace: Uniqueness or Authenticity?

**Kiriko Sakata**, *Hiroshima University*

**Ma Meng**, *Hiroshima University*

Social inclusion is an important factor used to solve various problems derived from having diversity in the workplace. Inclusion was recently defined as “the degree to which individuals experience treatment from the group that satisfies their need for belongingness and uniqueness” (Shore et al., 2011; p.1265). On the other hand, Jansen et al. (2014) state that one of the two components of inclusion is authenticity, and not uniqueness. Valuing uniqueness endangers the safe inclusion of prototypical or majority group members. However, regardless of the prototypicality of members, it is possible for anyone to have unique features, skills, and ideas different from others in the group. We predicted that valuing uniqueness is important for inclusion because the unique features of members are unchangeable. The purpose of this study is to clarify the components of inclusion by examining the hypothesis that all of belongingness, authenticity, and uniqueness are able to be components of inclusion. Six hundred employees participated in a web survey that measured the degree of treatment necessary to satisfy the need for belongingness, authenticity, and uniqueness in their work unit and the indices of inclusiveness (i.e., self-esteem in the work unit, psychological safety, and self-verification). Consistent with our hypothesis, results of a multiple regression analysis showed that all three treatments significantly increased psychological safety and self-verification regardless of the gender majority or minority of the participants. The contribution of uniqueness to self-verification was larger among the gender majority of their work unit. The generalizability of the finding was discussed.

#### #60. Necessity for Developing New Psychological Scales in Japanese Psychological Journals: Comparison Between Short Report and Original Paper

**Namiko Kamijo**, *Tokyo Seitoku University*

**Shin Nakamine**, *Kochi University*

Many researchers have made psychological scales in Japan. Although new psychological scales are able to deepen the understanding of the mind, redundant scale development causes various problems such as jingle fallacy and jangle fallacy. Therefore, it is required to describe the necessity to develop a new scale in the article on scale development. This study reviewed the articles of Japanese Journal of Personality pertaining to the development of a new psychological scale and ascertained whether these articles described the necessity to develop a new scale. For over 15 years, there are 107 articles related to the development of a scale found in the Japanese Journal of Personality. There is about 76% (81 articles) that describe the necessity of relations with other constructs, but only about 18% (19 articles) that describe the necessity related to the originality of the new

scale. In addition, while researchers who chose the short report when they reported the new scale increase, the short paper that reported the new scale had fewer descriptions about the necessity than the original paper. From this, the following two points have been proposed: First point, clarifying similarities and differences between the new scale and the existing scales. Secondly, utilizing the specifications of the psychology scales, which summarized information of the new scale such as definition, range of the participants, and procedure of scoring, to rearrange the new construct attempting to develop.

**DAY 2 12/07/2019 (Fri.) 12:10 ~ 13:10**

**HSSB 4F**

#### #01. Social Anxiety Related to Father Involvement

**Eliza Tania**, *Universitas Mercu Buana*

**Erna Risnawati**, *Universitas Mercu Buana*

This study is to acknowledge the relation between Father Involvement and the Social Anxiety Adolescent ( Study on several Senior High School at Jakarta ). The samples taken from the 550 respondent , across Jakarta. The measurement tools of the study is the Father Involvement Scale those made base on the Father Involvement Dimension that adopted from Gony ( 2010 ) and the Social Anxiety Disorder Scale using La Greca ( 1998 ). Each scale has reliability 0.943 for the Father Involvement Scale and 0.868 for the Social Anxiety Scale. The result of the study, found the  $r = -0.186$  that shows that there is negative correlation between Father involvement and the Social Anxiety Adolescent at Jakarta. The relation shows negative direction ( the opposite relationship ) that explain the higher Father Involvement , the lower Social Anxiety, and the opposite.

#### #02. Relationship of Self-Regulated Learning Strategies and Academic Performance among Senior High School Students

**Arthur Samuel B. Ramos**, *Adventist University of the Philippines*

**Sheryll Ann M. Castillo**, *Adventist University of the Philippines*

**Hadjiemar B. Lapidez**, *Adventist University of the Philippines*

**David Neil M. Baul**, *Adventist University of the Philippines*

**Jither Ken V. Patalinghug**, *Adventist University of the Philippines*

A major concern of research particularly in the educational psychology field is to find variables that may improve the academic performance of students. The present study investigated self-regulated learning strategies which was measured by three constructs namely cognitive, metacognitive, and resource management and its existing relationship between academic performance that was measured by the students general weighted average and furthermore determined which among the specific strategies is the best predictor. Data were gathered from 191 senior high school students from a selected Science National High School in one of the regions in the Philippines. Random-cluster sampling method was utilized to determine the specific class sections who would participate in the study. Correlational analysis revealed a significant positive relationship among self-regulated learning strategies constructs such as cognitive ( $r=0.282$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), metacognitive ( $r=0.304$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), and resource management ( $r=0.214$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) to academic performance. Among the specific self-regulated learning strategies,

stepwise regression analysis revealed that metacognitive is the best predictor of academic performance. The study implies that by monitoring, controlling and regulating cognitive activities and actual behavior, it helps in the improvement of academic performance of senior high school students. Furthermore, it can be suggested that the result of the present study be utilized in creating programs that will give highlight in the development of metacognitive strategies among students and modify curriculums that will enhance self-regulated learning strategies that will address the problem in academic performance.

#### #03. Assessment Medication Use for Insomnia Patients

**Chingyu Chang**, *Chung-Li Ten-Chen Hospital*

Insomnia, defined by the presence of an individual's report of difficulty with sleep, become to be a public health problem in our life. To help people sleep, there are some medication can use by doctor for insomnia patients. Because there are many medication, such as benzodiazepams and Z drugs can choice, its important to know what kind of medication is often to use on insomnia patients and do have any adverse effect on these patients. We collected the data from 2017.10.01 to 2018.09.30. Patient who had be diagnosis on ICD 10 code F51.01, F51.02, F51.03, F51.04, F51.05, F51.8 and G47.0 were included. Data were be analysis by medication use and frequency. Adverse event also were be collection and analysis from adverse drug event system.

#### #04. Bridging the Perception Gap Between Teacher and Student to Improve Intercultural Competence

**Sachie Banks**, *Bunkyo University*

This study examined perceptual differences between a teacher and students, regarding how to develop intercultural competence. The study employed triangulation of qualitative data collected through nine semi-structured interviews, random interviews, fieldnotes from the sites of projects with international students, and students' reflectional essays on the projects. The data were gathered from ten Japanese students who were enrolled in the intercultural communication seminar during two school years. The students' views were compared to those of their teacher (researcher) and the differences between them were analyzed. The former believed that actual experience of intercultural encounters, such as working together with international students, should be an important aspect of becoming aware of cultural differences and learning how to manage them. On the other hand, a student group preferred to be "ready" before experiencing any sort of intercultural encounters because they felt ashamed to expose inadequacy in language skills and cultural understanding and did not want to make mistakes that could create negative images of their country and people. They wished to learn about intercultural communication without experiencing any foreignness, although they were not sure when they would be ready to meet people from different backgrounds. The study suggested that negotiating the meaning of becoming interculturally competent should be an essential process in bridging the gap between teachers and students.

#### #05. Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Young Adults with Substance Use Disorder

**Casiana L.C. Reyes**, *University of Guam*

There has been a link between adverse childhood experiences and severe health issues, risky behaviors, developmental problems, and increased healthcare utilization (Kalmakis & Chandler, 2015). The goal of this proposed study is to determine whether young adults with a substance use disorder and a history of family-related adverse childhood experiences (ACE) are at greater risk for failure in their substance abuse treatment programs. Bowlby's attachment theory asserts the importance of providing children with an intimate and continuous relationship with a parent or caregiver (Kalmakis & Chandler, 2013). Guam and the Pacific region emphasize a strong cultural value on family. It is then essential to examine the effects when an individual is not provided with a strong, supportive family background or strong parent-child relationship. This study will examine the prevalence of family-related adverse childhood experiences among those in substance use recovery programs and assess the effectiveness of providing screenings for adverse childhood experiences. Participants will be individuals currently in a substance use treatment program in Guam between the ages of 18-30 diagnosed with substance use disorder. The study will consist of the following measures: Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Questionnaire as a self-report measure and a semi structure interview examining childhood experiences among individuals in substance use disorder treatment program. Approximately 10 items on the questionnaire measure for adverse childhood experiences. Items include childhood adversity categorized as abuse (verbal, physical, sexual, emotional), neglect, violence, substance use, and mental illness. Results will indicate that all participants will have experienced at least two adverse childhood experiences. Themes that will be represented in the interview responses: family-related adverse childhood experiences, substance use history, protective factors, risk factors, and experiences and progress in treatment programs. The results of this proposed will contribute to improving prevention and treatment efforts within the Pacific Island region.

#### #06. Person-Organization Value Congruence as a Predictor of Work Outcome and a Moderator of the Personality-Performance Relationships among Japanese Saleswomen

**Takashi Kakuyama**, *Tokyo Future University*

**Yukie Tsuzuki**, *Seijo University*

Individual preferences for 25 sets of values (e.g., being innovative), perceptions of these values as being characteristic of the culture of the branch they belonged to, two sets of work outcomes (job satisfaction and organizational commitment) and two sets of personal qualities (instrumentality and achievement motivation) were assessed for 131 Japanese saleswomen. Person-organization value congruence was operationalized as the rank order correlation of the 25 values for individual preferences and the average of the perceptions the participants had of the culture of the branch they belong to. Value congruence was found to be a significant predictor of job satisfaction and organizational commitment. Value congruence was also found

to interact with instrumentality and achievement motivation, respectively, to predict job performance. Implications of the findings are discussed.

#07. Japanese Women's Well-being in Relation to the Economic Gender Gap: A Beneficial Function of System Justification and Benevolent Sexism

**Yasuko Morinaga**, *Hiroshima University*

**Koudai Fukudome**, *Hiroshima University*

Japan is one of the countries that have a huge gender gap in terms of economic participation and opportunity (World Economic Forum, 2017). How do women in Japan perceive this gender inequality? Based on system justification theory (Jost & Banaji, 1994) and ambivalent sexism theory (Glick & Fiske, 1996), we hypothesized that women, and not men, with low income would show greater well-being (i.e., life satisfaction; 3 items; Diener et al., 1985 and subjective social status; 1 item from World Value Survey) when they agreed with beliefs justifying economic inequality between genders (JEI; newly created 7 items) and benevolent sexism (BS; 8 items; Morinaga et al., 2018) than women who did not. Further, we sought information on marital status, which has been reported to significantly predict women's well-being. Using an online sample of both genders (N = 660), we found that JEI, income, and marital status, but not BS, significantly predicted both life satisfaction and subjective social status of women, whereas for men, BS, income, and marital status, but not JEI, significantly predicted both the well-being indices. We also found two significant interactions only for women. Women's life satisfaction was significantly predicted by an interaction of JEI and annual income. Simple slope analysis revealed that women with low annual income reported higher satisfaction when they agreed (vs. disagreed) with JEI, whereas women with high annual income were not affected by JEI. Women's subjective social status was significantly predicted by an interaction of BS and marital status. Simple slope analysis showed that married women reported slightly higher subjective social status when they agreed (vs. disagreed) with BS, whereas single women were not affected by BS. The results, thereby, partly supported our hypotheses. Further, how women in Japan justify gender inequality and their well-being are discussed.

#08. Why are the Endogenous Powers for Poverty Alleviation so Important?—An Integral Internal Motivation Depletion Model for the Intergenerational Poverty of the Li Nationality

**Anguo Fu**, *Hainan University*

**Na Wu**, *Hainan College of Economics and Business*

Endogenous powers are the core psychological resource for poor individuals to get rid of poverty. However, there is still no systematic explanation framework to the endogenous power for poverty alleviation. The comparative study was conducted between the individuals who successful or unsuccessful to get rid of poverty from a poor Li village in Hainan, and the grounded theory and field investigation as research methodologies, this article attempts to construct an integral internal motivation depletion model for the intergenerational poverty of the Li nationality from the perspectives of endogenous powers for poverty

alleviation and integration of endogenous and exogenous driving forces. The study reveals that: (1) the "Three-factor Onion Model" of personal negative internal driving force with negative values, negative self-concept and the character of passive anti-poverty as the core factors is the endogenous driving force for the intergenerational poverty of the Li nationality; (2) failing to adapt to the Li-Han dualistic cultural context is an important exogenous cause of the lack of social psychological resources among those poverty-stricken Li people for generations, and the combination of internal and external inadaptability leads to the formation of negative endogenous powers; (3) under the influence of the construction of inner-capacities, parenting capabilities become an important internal driving force, which takes the mediating effect during the promotion of endogenous powers of their offspring and helps cultivate positive psychological resources for the family. Finally, this article attempts to offer several proposals on psychological targeted poverty alleviation based on endogenous powers improvement, cultural adaptation promotion and family function reconstruction.

#09. The Process of Immigrants' Psychological Adjustment in Rural-oriented-migration

**Naoka Maemura**, *Kobe City University of Foreign Studies*

**Junzo Kato**, *University of the Ryukyus*

This study aimed to investigate how people migrating from cities to rural areas adjust to the local community and environment. This "Rural-Oriented-Migration (ROM)," the converse of typical urban migration, has gradually become common in Japan. In particular, Okinawa prefecture, a southeastern island of Japan surrounded by the ocean, has become increasingly popular for native Japanese people, not only as a tourist site but also as a new residential destination. These domestic migrants usually come here hoping to live a happy life in this paradisiacal rural area, but in reality, they do not always end up satisfied with their new life. Many migrants meet with an obstacle or the other and leave Okinawa to go back to the mainland. This has resulted in the need for identifying issues faced by migrants (for use by the local government and potential migrants). In this study, semi-structured interviews were employed to understand the experiences of migrants who have moved from various Japanese cities to Okinawa. Leading studies have provided insights on the different categories of ROM such as: "voluntary migration," "migration for business or study," "migration to accompany someone," and "migration for lifestyle change." Interviewees were selected based on these categories. Results of the study revealed that a development of good relationships with the local people was essential for successful migration, especially for long-term migrants. We also identified other crucial factors affecting migrant acclimatization such as economic condition, lifestyle, and a sense of belonging with the natural environment of Okinawa.

#10. What Factors Affect Quality of Life After a Huge Disaster?

**Motohiko Nagata**, *Kyoto University*

The purpose of the present study is to examine what factors make survivors' life after a huge disaster positive or negative.

We conducted a questionnaire survey of 18-69 years old in Noda Village, Japan, that had been devastated by the 3.11 East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, in August and September of 2017. It included such items as sense of recovery, damage for work and home, changes in social relationships, changes of life in various aspects, life satisfaction, and so on. The results showed that encounter with important others and enrichment of human relationships triggered by the disaster strongly influenced whether life after the disaster has been felt positively or not. Implications of the results are discussed in terms of endogenous recovery.

#11. Discourse Analysis to Cope with Conflicting Information about Fukushima Nuke Disaster :Lives Under Severe Disparities of Power and Uncertainty Concerning 'the Objective Science'

**Yasuhiro Igarashi**, *Yamano College of Aesthetics*

The accident of Fukushima No.1 nuclear power plant has caused serious radiation contamination since 2011. Most of the evacuation orders issued to evacuation-designated zones have been lifted by 2018. But decommissioning of the stricken power plant and recovery from environmental pollution are nowhere in sight. Survivors have been suffering from serious concerns on health hazards which might be caused by radiation. For example, pediatric thyroid cancer that survivors of the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl suffer from is one of the most feared health threat. It was said pediatric thyroid cancer are rare, one or two in 1 million. But by September 2018, 202 had been given the diagnosis among about 380,000 kids who were under 18 at the time of the accident. Mainstream researchers and governmental authorities say the cancer have not increased after the accident. They say frequent occurrence is 'a screening effect' caused by checking all kids of Fukushima because exposed dose in Fukushima was significantly lower than in Chernobyl. Meanwhile other researchers say morbidity of pediatric thyroid cancer has been significantly increasing based on results of their epidemiologic researches. Both say they are right insisting they are based on results from 'objective scientific researches'. People have been facing a new situation where science cannot settle controversies on health hazards that might be vital for their lives. Survivors have to live under uncertainty and controversies. We encounter kinds of information concerning the nuke disaster in TV program, on newspapers, in daily conversation, and others. Here we can use discourse analysis to handle this puzzle reading them as text. Although the problems are complicated, ways health effects of low dose radiation are constructed are often simple, with discourses of 'authenticity of international organizations' and 'authority of prestigious institution'. Discourse analysis can contribute to come through the situation after 3.11.

#12. The Mediating Role of Social Networking Sites Usage on the Relationship Between Online Friends and Well-being: A Comparison Between China and Germany

**Jin-Liang Wang**, *Southwest University*  
**Xue-Qin Yin**

With the explosive growth of social networking sites (SNSs)

around the world, it has become a common phenomenon that people tend to transfer their social connections to the internet. Numerous studies have focused on the effect of online friends on well-being, however, we have little knowledge about the potential mechanism underlying this effect and whether cultural differences exist in the mediating effect. Building on social presence theory, the current study examined the effect of number of friends on well-being, and examined whether this relationship was mediated by specific SNSs usage behaviors. Furthermore, we also tested the cultural differences on the mediating effect among colleges students in China and Germany. 610 Chinese college students ( $M = 20.97$ ,  $SD = 2.14$ ; 67.71% were female) and 189 German students ( $M = 22.87$ ,  $SD = 3.93$ ; 66.30% were female) completed the survey. Collected data were analyzed with measurement invariance, basic descriptive, structural modeling and multi-group analysis. The result of multi-item CFA showed that the metric invariance of SNSs usage behavior, life satisfaction and affect balance was satisfied. German college students have larger number of friends, while Chinese students reported higher frequency of content production, interactive communication and in-network viewing. Both in China and German, number of friends positively related to these specific SNSs usage behaviors, i.e., content production, interactive communication, in-network and out-of-network viewing. For Chinese colleges students, interactive communication positively and partially mediated the relationship between number of friends and affect balance. Moreover, content production was found to positively and partially mediate the relationship between friends and life satisfaction. In Germany samples, however, in-network viewing was fully and positively mediated the relationship between friends with life satisfaction and affect balance. And out-of-network viewing was found to fully but negatively mediate the relationship between friends and well-being. Multi-group analyses suggested that the mediating roles of in-network and out-of-network viewing existed cultural difference. Findings provide supporting evidence that the relationships between SNSs friends, specific usage behaviors and life satisfaction as well affect balance may vary in Eastern and Western cultures.

#13. Factors Influencing Parental Attitudes Regarding Sports: The Sports Experience and Psychological Attributes of Their Child (using SDQ)

**Etsuko Togo**, *Tokyo Future University*

**Megumi M. Ohashi**, *Tokyo Future University*

**Yumiko Iume**, *Tokyo Future University*

Sports is one of the most popular after-class activities among Japanese elementary school children. They mostly play in community-based sports clubs which are run by volunteer coaches and parents. Parents are highly involved in these clubs and play an important role: They attend practice sessions and matches to cheer the children, take care of children, and arrange transportation for them, among other tasks. They also have to deal with the psychological attributes and sports-abilities of their own children, which might have a strong influence on parental attitudes. This study was designed to identify factors influencing parental attitudes towards children. An online survey was conducted with 1154 Japanese parents with elementary school

children. We inquired about psychological attributes of their child by using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), as well as parental attitudes, the type of sports, the child's sports skill level, the team's sports skill level, and the child's sports skill level in the team, among others. The results indicated that when the child's age and conduct problems were less, empathetic attitudes toward children were higher among both mothers and fathers. The empathetic attitudes were also higher when their child's prosocial behaviors were high. Moreover, parent's inconsistent responses increased as emotional symptoms of their child increased, and as the peer relationship problems of their child decreased. The controlling type of parenting was higher as conduct problems and disorders of their child increased. There were certain differences in these results due to the gender of the parents and children and the type of sport. We also examined the relationships between SDQ and type of sport, and child's level in the team. Implications re discussed in terms of factors related to sports parenting. It is hoped that these results would improve the environment for doing for Japanese children.

**#14. A Company-based Experiment to Promote the Number of Walking Steps**

**Masayuki Kurokawa**, *Aichi University of Education*

**Tatsuya Konishi**, *KDDI Research, Inc.*

**Masatoshi Nagata**, *KDDI Research, Inc.*

**Masaru Honjo**, *KDDI Research, Inc.*

**Akio Yoneyama**, *KDDI Research, Inc.*

**Koji Mishima**, *Chubu University*

Japan has the highest weekday sedentary times among 20 countries studied (Bauman, Ainsworth, Sallis, Hagstorömer, Craig, Bull, Pratt, Venugopal, Chau, Sjöström, & IPS Group, 2011), which was attributed to long-term desk work. Recent epidemiologic evidence has highlighted the health risks of prolonged sitting, and office workers should take walks during breaks. This study reports a company-based experiment to promote the number of walking steps among office workers. Participants were 211 office workers who were working at KDDI Research Inc. The main business of KDDI Research Inc. is surveys, research, and consulting on policies, markets, and businesses (mainly in the information and communication fields). The experiment comprised walking over a 9-day period. Participants were informed about the experiment by posters and digital signage, and installed an application on their business smartphone. The application provided feedback on the number of steps taken and participants' intra- and inter-departmental ranking. The number of steps was measured by smartphone sensor (pedometer) for a total of 26 days (7 days before the experiment, the 9-day walking period, and 10 days after the experiment). Self-report questionnaires were completed after the experiment by 104 participants. The number of steps per day significantly increased during the walking period compared with before the experiment. However, after the experiment, the number of steps returned to similar levels to before the experiment. Participants with a lower sense of belonging to their department significantly increased the number of steps during the walking period compared with before. Although the number of steps in the walking period increased, walking did not

become a habit for participants. The results suggested that the experiment of walking promotion may contribute to revitalizing employees with a lower sense of belonging to their department.

**#15. The Effects of Perceived Family Support on the Association between Acculturation and Negative Mental Health Outcomes: A Moderation Study**

**Jean Margarete Santos**, *University of Guam*

**Yoshito Kawabata**, *University of Guam*

Guam, a small island territory of the United States located across the Pacific with an area of only 544 square miles, has a staggering amount of immigrants currently residing in the island. In 2010, the number of immigrants living in Guam consisted of more than 60 percent of the island's total population (CIA, n.d.). According to Guam State Epidemiological Profile (2015), the island has a disturbingly high rate of substance use and depressive symptoms. Such occurrences of mental disorders among immigrants could be explained through acculturation – that mental disorders are the result of immigrants' unsuccessful efforts to acculturate in their new environment. In other words, one's practice of acculturation may protect them from the challenges of relocation such as the occurrence of mental health problems. Guam immigrants, who mainly came from the other parts of Micronesia and Asia, practice a collectivist culture which gives utter importance to their family units. According to Bowen's family systems theory, many issues are more likely to begin with the family and individuals resolve their issues in this context. Using this theory, the researcher assumes that one's perceived family support may play as an additional protective factor against mental health problems among Guam immigrants. Through a moderation model, the present study will examine the association between acculturation, family support, and negative mental health outcomes (depression, social anxiety, and substance use). The researcher predicts that (a) acculturation will be negatively correlated with depression and social anxiety (b) higher perceived family support will enhance the effect of acculturation in mental health problems and (c) lower perceived family support will buffer the effect of acculturation in mental health problems. The participants will consist of 200 Guam immigrants from a sample of undergraduate students from University of Guam. The data will be analyzed using SPSS. The findings of this study may assist clinical practitioners develop an integration of family-focused and culturally-specific therapeutic interventions that may help improve the mental health of Guam immigrants.

**#16. Perceived Social Impact, Perceived Social Worth, and Employee Behaviors Among Care Workers in Facilities Covered by Public Aid Providing Long-Term Care to the Elderly**

**Yasuhiko Haraguchi**, *Tokyo Keizai University*

**Yoshinori Shibata**, *Matsuyama University*

Perceived social impact is the degree to which employees feel that their actions benefit others. Perceived social worth is the degree to which employees feel that their contributions are valued by others. Perceived social impact and perceived social worth have been shown to have a positive effect on job perfor-

mance (Grant, 2008). Both concepts are part of task significance. Work performance is also affected by employee behavior. Therefore, we predicted that these two concepts would have a positive effect on employee behavior.

This study tested the relationship between perceived social impacts, perceived social worth, and employee behavior in the care workers employed in facilities covered by public aid providing long-term care to the elderly. Using a questionnaire survey form, data were collected from 2092 care workers employed in 160 Japanese facilities. In addition to perceived social impact and perceived social worth and job satisfaction, we used organizational citizenship behavior, customer-oriented behavior, and role behavior to measure employee behavior.

Perceived social impact was found to have a positive effect on employee behavior either directly or through job satisfaction. Perceived social worth also had a positive effect on employee behavior either directly or through job satisfaction. However, perceived social worth did not have a positive effect on some behaviors. We concluded that increasing perceived social impact and perceived social worth may activate employee behavior, which could increase job performance. This research also demonstrated that the task significance of work activates employee behavior.

We will discuss the details of how perceived social impact and perceived social worth contribute to employee behavior.

#### #17. Do Working Adults in Graduate School Transfer Their Learnings to Their Organization?

**Sachiko Nishino**, *Hiroshima University*  
**Toshihiko Souma**

In Japan, there are many working adults who want to enroll in graduate school to acquire useful knowledge that can help them in their profession, but evidence shows that only a few of those individuals actually enter graduate school. When we interviewed managers at companies and administrative organizations, most of them did not know whether their superordinate's knowledge gained in graduate school was having an effect within their organization. Because of that, these managers were largely unsupportive of their subordinates' time spent in graduate school. Which leads to our question: is it beneficial for companies and administrative organizations to have employees enrolled in graduate level classes?

In this study, we examined whether knowledge transfer successfully occurs in organizations that employ individuals enrolled in graduate school. We used a questionnaire to survey 89 working adults who are currently or were previously enrolled in graduate school. We conducted multiple regression analyses with participants' logical thinking at their workplaces as the dependent variable, and their motivation for learning at graduate school and the perceived climate within their organizations to support knowledge transfer as independent variables.

The results showed that even if the employees' motivation to learn is low, the more the organizational climate supports knowledge transfer, the more these employees demonstrate logical thinking in the workplaces. When participants' motivation to learn was high, they showed logical thinking regardless of climate level. We discussed the usefulness of understanding the effects of learning in working adults from the viewpoint of

far transfer.

#### #18. "When you feel inadequate, write about self-kind messages": Testing Writing Methodologies of Enhancing Self-compassion Among Japanese.

**Yuki Miyagawa**, *Tezukayama University*  
**Junichi Taniguchi**, *Tezukayama University*

Because self-compassion relates to well-being, there is a growing interest in cultivating self-compassion. One common technique is writing about compassionate messages. However, its instruction focuses on self-kindness and oversimplifies other aspects of self-compassion. Hereinafter it is referred as self-kindness writing. This study developed a new writing instruction that reflects common humanity and mindfulness (e.g., "it is natural to have negative thoughts") as well as self-kindness ("Please write about kind and compassionate messages"), which is termed as self-compassion writing.

This study tested the effect of writing methodology on the increase of the positive component of self-compassion and the reduction of its negative components (comprising self-judgment, isolation, over-identification). Japanese undergraduates were randomly assigned to the self-kindness (n = 29), the self-compassion (n = 25), the self-esteem (n = 29; writing about personal strengths), or the positive distraction (n = 26; writing about hobbies) conditions. After recalling their personal weakness and completing the baseline measure of self-compassion, they engaged in one of these writing tasks for 3 minutes. Next, they answered the measure of self-compassion and the difficulty of writing tasks.

We created the differences of the positive and negative components by subtracting baseline scores from post scores respectively. We conducted one-way ANOVAs including the difficulty as a covariate.

We found the significant main effect of condition on the difference of the positive components of self-compassion,  $F(3, 107) = 2.75, p = .013$ . Participants in the self-kindness condition reported greater increase of this components than those in the self-esteem condition. There was no other significant difference. In sum, compared with the self-esteem writing, the self-kindness writing is more effective for inducing the positive components of self-compassion but it did not affect the negative components. In addition, the effect of newly developed self-compassion writing is not different from that of other writings.

#### #19. The Effects of Process Recoding Revised to Enhance Self-compassion on Self-compassion and Self-focus—A Preliminary Randomized Control Trial

**Yusuke Kurebayashi**, *Niigata University of Health and Welfare*  
**Airi Ohya**, *Niigata University of Health and Welfare*  
**Mitsuko Kanaya**, *Niigata University of Health and Welfare*

##### Background & Aim

The caring skills of health care providers should be improved by increasing self-focus. Self-focus has adaptive aspect (Reflection) and maladaptive aspect (Rumination). Enhancing reflection and preventing rumination are necessary to improve caring skills. Process recording is traditionally used in nursing education to help improve these skills. This is a reflection sheet about care

provider–patient interactions. However, students often emphasize only their inexperience, indicating the need to improve process recording.

Recently, self-compassion has received attention because it prevents rumination. Therefore, this preliminary randomized control trial aimed to examine the effect of revised process recording enhancing self-compassion on self-focus or self-compassion.

#### Methods

Senior university students in Japan were recruited and assigned randomly into intervention and control groups. The control students were asked to use the traditional process recording format; the intervention students were asked to use the revised version, which added the prompt to write “a message showing compassion regarding your weakness and effort.”

Both groups were asked to complete a questionnaire consisting of rumination reflection (RRQ) and self-compassion (SCS) scales at baseline and follow-up.

A paired t-test was introduced to measure change of RRQ and SCS. The protocol was approved by ethical committee.

#### Results

Fifteen students participated and were assigned into control (n = 8) and intervention (n = 7) groups. Neither showed change in any RRQ subscale.

Intervention students showed significant improvement on the mindfulness subscale of SCS (p = .015); the control students showed no significant change on any SCS subscale.

#### Discussion

Neither the control nor the intervention group showed differences in self-focus, meaning the educational effects of both forms of process recording are equal. Only the intervention group showed improvement in self-compassion, which facilitates self-growth. This revised process recording format is acceptable for nursing education. However, largescale RCT are needed.

#### #20. Why Does Differentiation in Leader–member Exchanges Occur?

**Toshihiko Souma**, *Hiroshima University*

**Aya Hotta**, *Hiroshima University*

**Yasuhiko Haraguchi**, *Tokyo Keizai University*

**TingChang Liang**, *Hiroshima University*

Leaders develop different relationships with their followers in work groups. One manager may form high leader–member exchange (LMX) relationships with some subordinates but low LMX relationships with others. Another manager may form high or low LMX relationships with all subordinates. When does differentiation of LMX occur? In their study, Ma et al. (2010) demonstrated that differentiation of LMX was related to leaders’ values: Leaders with universalistic values, compared with leaders with particularistic values, prefer that the same rules be applied equally to all; therefore, they form relationships with all their followers at a similar level of LMX. By contrast, Henderson (2009) suggested that differentiation of LMX was affected by a shortage of resources they could use and by the necessity for cooperation among followers, such as interdependence regarding the work. We examined how the individual characteristics

of the leader and the workplace characteristics affect LMX differentiation. We conducted a survey for facility managers and their subordinates working in 184 nursing-care facilities in Japan. We calculated the standard deviation of LMX of subordinates for each organization and then performed multiple regression analysis with the SD as the dependent variable. The “big five” personality traits and universalistic and particularistic values of the manager, variables of the workplace environment, and the number of subordinates per organization were entered as independent variables, controlling for the group mean of LMX. The results show that differentiation of LMX is predicted by the magnitude of the workload on the manager and the degree of interdependence regarding the work in the facility, as well as by the neuroticism of the manager. This suggests that the differentiation of LMX occurs as a response to the leader’s work environment.

#### #21. Psychological Effects of Human Resource System Facilitating Freedom of Work Style: Mediating Effect of Psychological Safety.

**Ikutaro Masaki**, *The University of Tokyo*

**Mikoto Taniguchi**, *Okamura Corporation*

**Mai Morita**, *Okamura Corporation*

**Ryoko Usuki**, *Okamura Corporation*

By diversify of attitudes and demographics of workers, providing enough freedom (e.g., flextime, telework) to realize various workstyles which fit diverse work and life demands has been a critical issue nowadays, especially for Japanese companies. However, it isn’t clear whether human resource (HR) systems which facilitate freedom of work style promote workers’ morale in organizations. Therefore, many companies in Japan are hesitating from introducing such systems because of the lack of enough evidence to do so.

Following these backgrounds, this research aimed to quantitatively examine the positive psychological effect of such HR systems. Especially, we focused on the mediation effects of perception for psychological safety. That is, we hypothesized HR systems to support the freedom of workstyles may promote psychological safety, and therefore lead to higher morale by employees.

We conducted a web-based survey to about 1,000 workers in Japan. We asked the following questions. As independent variables, we asked about subjective adequacy of the HR systems in their companies to promote the freedom of workstyles. As dependent variables, we asked affective commitment and psychological well-being as variables to reflect employees’ morale. At last we asked employees’ perception of climate for psychological safety as a mediating variable. As a result of path analysis with these variables, HR system for freedom of workstyle, especially for freedom of side business and work-time (e.g., flex-time), had significant positive effect to psychological wellbeing and affective organizational commitment. There were also significant mediation effects of perception for psychological safety. Specifically, perceived psychological safety mediated the positive effects of the HR systems to psychological wellbeing and affective organizational commitment. These results show that, the HR systems can foster positive psychological states in organizations, and perceived psychological safety may be the key to

understand these relationships.

#### #22. Use of Objects to Acquire a Feeling of Security in Adolescence

**Toshiki Murase**, *Shimane University*

**Hiroimi Nishikawa**, *Shimane University*

The prevalence of objects providing a sense of security for adolescents and the relationship of such objects to the cognition of stressors in everyday life were investigated. Undergraduate students (N = 96) were asked whether there were objects that made them feel a sense of security. If they responded affirmatively, they were asked to specify the objects; soft objects (soft animals and cloth objects), mobile phones, money, accessories and clothes, or others. To identify the functions of the objects, participants also responded to questions about when they needed these objects and the feelings that the objects brought them. They also responded to questions on the cognition of stressors in everyday life. The results indicated that 82.6% of the participants possessed such objects. Participants that possessed soft objects for providing a feeling of security showed higher cognition of stressors than those that did not possess any objects. However, other types of objects showed no relationship with the cognition of stressors. Soft objects were required when they need to be soothed and that soft objects provided a soothing feeling. Moreover, mobile phones and money were always needed, and they provided a feeling of normalcy. Furthermore, accessories and clothes were needed to activate the motivation to face challenges. These results indicate that soft objects for adolescents had a similar function to transitional objects in childhood and that adolescents used various types of objects to regulate their feeling of security.

#### #23. Differentiating Self-other Overlap From Closeness: Revisiting the Measurement of Inclusion of Other in the Self (IOS)

**Qi-Wen Ding**, *National Taiwan University*

**Tsung-Ren Huang**, *National Taiwan University*

**Jen-Ho Chang**, *Academia Sinica*

Two terms for describing interpersonal relationships: (1) the self-other overlap (a.k.a. inclusion of other in the self, IOS) and (2) the self-other closeness, have been interchangeably used in previous research. However, we argue that these terms may reflect different meanings and cannot be confounded conceptually and operationally. Thus, the current study developed a web-based drawing task for measuring these two constructs simultaneously by releasing the geometric constraints in the traditional IOS scale. The results (N = 229) showed that the correlation between the self-other overlap (corresponding to the overlapping percentage in the drawing task) and closeness (corresponding to the distance between two targets) was significantly higher when evaluating the relationship with the closest person than the hateful one. In the case of the close other, the overlap index could better predict other criteria (personal acquaintance measure and “we-ness” index) than the distance index, whereas in the hateful one, only the distance index could predict these criteria. Our results suggested that although the two constructs would correlate stronger when the interper-

sonal relationships become more intimate, the overlapped index has a better sensitivity than distance index to reflect this kind of interdependence (especially relevant to one’s self-concept) in interpersonal relationships. On the other hand, the distance index has a better performance to represent a general closeness tendency.

#### #24. Is Beauty in the Language of the Beholder? Aesthetic Pleasure as a Function of One’s Language.

**Lynn Zhang**, *University of Southern California*

**Mohammad Atari**

**Reza Afhami**

**Eryn Newman**

**Norbert Schwarz**

Abstract concepts are mentally represented through conceptual metaphors (Lakoff & Johnson, 1999). For example, valence is mapped onto vertical space (good things are “up”; Meier & Robinson, 2005) and time is mentally represented to progress in the direction one reads and writes (Boroditsky, 2000). Given that metaphor congruent material is processed more easily (Meier & Robinson, 2004) and that ease of processing is a major determinant of aesthetic pleasure (Reber, Schwarz, & Winkielman, 2004), material congruent with an applicable metaphor should be more pleasing than material that is not. As a result, aesthetic pleasure derived from the same material should vary as a function of its metaphorical representation in one’s language(s).

In 4 experiments, native English and Farsi speakers viewed 8 pairs of arrangements of valenced (happy/sad) photos and 8 pairs of arrangements of temporal (past/modern) themed photos. Since good things are metaphorically “up” in both languages, both English and Farsi speakers preferred the happy-above-sad arrangement (58%- 64% of the time). Since the progression of time is mapped onto the reading and writing direction of one’s language, English and Farsi speakers differed in their preference for temporal-themed arrangements. While English speakers consistently preferred arrangements that place the past-themed photo to the left of the modern-themed photo (66%-70% of the time), Farsi speakers preferred arrangements that place the past-themed photo to the right (50% to 53% of the time). Although the latter was not significantly above chance, follow-up analyses revealed that preference differed for Farsi speakers high and low in English proficiency. Whereas Farsi speakers with low English proficiency preferred past-right arrangements 53% of the time, those high in English proficiency preferred the same arrangement only 48% of the time. The results suggest that aesthetic pleasure derived from the same visual stimuli varies as a function of one’s language(s).

#### #25. Body Idiomatization by Messages

**Yasuhiro Suzuki**, *Nagoya University*

While previous studies on massage effect have been mainly about improvement of quality of life due to pain alleviation and relaxation, more recent studies have focused on the improvement of QOL through social advancement. For example, it has been reported that severe diabetics that were unconcerned about the management of their affected parts and own health



changed in behavior after they got a foot care massage in nursing care. It is suggested that the change was triggered by self-massage guided by their perception of their feet in a new light, and then the act of massage led to the consciousness to their own health [3].

In this study, we gave a facial massage for two weeks to 11 Japanese females in their 70s that were unemployed and lost the habit to apply makeup with aging. As their facial skin condition improved, all participants changed their behaviors such that they began to wear makeup, dress up, and go outside. In particular, three of them became actively increasing opportunities to meet people like helping acquaintances' work. Such activation of social behavior suggests that a massage has not only relax effect for the body but also possibility to evoke notice to "its body which is other person inside" that is buried inside the subject ([1, 2]), and leads to the transformation of the relationship with others through the change of self concept. In discussion, we will consider this process from the viewpoint of body idiomatization and cultural influence.

[1] K. Aya, Bulletin of the Graduate School of Education, Kyoto University (2009), 55: 365-375

[2] Shiino N, Techniques and Order of Teaching Materials (pp. 33-64) Kyoto Sekaishisoshu, 1991

[3] Daitoku M, et al Journal of the Japan Diabetes Society 50(2), 163-172, 2007-02-28

#26. University Students' Situational Communication Apprehension and Regulatory Focus: Cross-culture Comparison among Japan, China, and United States

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**Xiaoyan Wu**, *Zhengzhou University*

**Peter S. Lee**, *California State University, Fullerton*

**Jiro Takai**, *Nagoya University*

Popular beliefs have it that East Asians, including Japanese and Chinese university students have a higher level of communication apprehension (CA) relative to Americans. This difference has often been attributed to personality traits. However, communication apprehension cannot bypass the context. People may experience anxiety when interacting with others in specific situations. This study aims to examine the relationships among situational communication apprehension (SCA) towards teacher versus stranger, and self-regulatory focus of American, Chinese and Japanese university students. Samples of 677 university students from America (n=309), China (n=367), and Japan (n=201) responded to three scales: the Self-Regulatory Focus scale (promotion, prevention), Situational Communication Apprehension measure (SCA) toward the two targets. The situation was described as the most recent time students communicated with their teacher or a stranger respectively. The results indicate that Japanese students had the highest SCA, while Chinese students were significantly higher than American. Also, Japanese and American students showed greater apprehension toward the stranger relative to the teacher. American students were more promotion focused, whereas Japanese and Chinese students were more prevention focused. Both facets of regulatory focus (promotion and prevention) showed a significantly negative relationship with SCA for both teachers and strangers

in all three countries. It was presumed that Americans receive more communication-oriented education and training from a young age, perhaps allowing them to feel less SCA, and be more promotion focused. Perhaps this is indicative of power distance, fear of negative evaluation, and face-work (also called Mien-tzu) of the Eastern cultures, which increases SCA, and emphasizes prevention focus of Japanese and Chinese students. We suggest that the communication training of university students in Japan and China should not only focus on communication competence, but also target goal motivation and SCA reduction.

#27. Comparing the Social Judgements Between American and Taiwanese Cultures

**Yun Chuang**, *National Cheng Kung University*

**Jon-Fan Hu**, *National Cheng Kung University*

While observing others in the society, people make explanations and judgements about others' behaviors. However, there should be cultural differences in affecting behavior judgments. The aim of the present study is to examine whether there are cognitive or emotional differences between Eastern and Western cultures while judging other people's behaviors. Vignettes stimuli and the questions developed by Knutson et al. (2010) were used to measure how Taiwanese participants think and react while making behavior judgements. Factor analysis is conducted to compare the results with the original study completed in the US. The results revealed that for the Taiwanese participants, emotional aversion was more related to the norm violation, while for the American participants, according to the original study, aversion was more related to the social affect. The results of this comparison have demonstrated cultural differences between Taiwan and the US in how aversion could be evoked by observing others' behaviors.

#28. Consideration on Appropriate Communication at the Workplace: What Leads to an Experienced Workplace Incivility?

**Hiroko Fujii**, *Prefectural University of Hiroshima*

**Ryoich Senba**

**Kazuki Kodama**

**Ryo Tanaka**

**Yoko Sato**

The purpose of this research is to examine what is necessary to establish appropriate communication in the workplace. There are various people in the workplace. Apart from whether it has malice or not, there are people who take rude behavior, even by subordinates, colleagues, and bosses. It is known that experienced workplace incivility has a negative impact on personal emotions, as well as effects leading to decreased organizational commitment, organizational justice, etc. In workplaces where outcomes require sufficient collaboration between the members, better relationship is desirable for both individuals and organizations. However, as there are findings implying that workers of high narcissism sense more negative experiences in daily life, it is possible that there are other factors other than those of incivility committed personal, causing an incivility. To examine the relationship between the experienced workplace incivility and individual communication style, 43 workers who work

in Japan were recruited in this research. The mean age was 34.6 years (SD = 12.4). In a hierarchical multiple regression analysis with experienced workplace incivility as dependent variable and participant attributes, hypersensitive narcissism, empathy, and communication style as independent variables, participants with an aggressively assertive communication style and with a non-assertive communication style were more likely to experience workplace incivility. The present finding suggests that if a worker wants to avoid experiencing workplace incivility, he/she should improve his/her own communication style, but not only rely on the support from others.

#### #29. Individual Variations in Neonatal Cries Do Not Reflect Cross-Lingual Differences

**Hung-Chu Lin**, *University of Louisiana at Lafayette*

**Gwen E. Gustafson**, *University of Connecticut*

**Sarah M. Sanborn**, *Clemson University*

**James A. Green**, *University of Connecticut*

Prior research has suggested cross-lingual differences in neonatal cry “melodies” or intonation contours that reflect the prosody of speech in the infants’ environments (e.g., Mampe, Friederici, Christophe, & Wermke, 2009). However, such a phenomenon does not align with theoretical models (e.g., Golub & Corwin, 1985; Porter, Porges, & Marshall, 1988) or empirical findings (e.g., Lee, Jhang, Chen, Relyea, & Oller, 2017) in the cry literature. We argue that such conclusions often result from inappropriate statistical analyses that treat multiple cries from the same infant as independent events.

We contrasted 179 cries of one-month-old infants ( $n = 11$ ) born into a Mandarin Chinese language environment with 318 cries of infants ( $n = 22$ ) born into an American English environment. Cry samples were collected in the infants’ homes before feeding. 30 seconds of crying were analyzed using Praat (Boersma & Weenink, 2010) to extract 13 acoustic variables (e.g., the position of the maximum fundamental frequency, F0, duration, harmonicity, proportion of the cry’s total energy, etc.).

The first analysis treated each of the 497 cries as an independently sampled unit. Simple t-tests revealed differences between the Mandarin- and English-hearing groups in nine of the 13 acoustic variables, suggesting a native language effect on neonatal cries. In contrast, the second analysis used hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) and treated the 497 cries as Level 1 units that were nested within 33 infants (Level 2 units that varied in language environment). The HLM analysis indicated that only one of the 13 comparisons proved significant, providing weak support for the claimed language-based differences in neonates’ cries. Treating multiple cries from the same infant as independent units violates basic statistical assumptions and leads to spurious conclusions. Appropriate strategies to unraveling cross-group differences without obscuring individual differences will be discussed.

#### #30. The Effect of a Message on the Intention to Buy Environmental Products: A Comparison of Germany, China, and Japan

**Kaori Ando**, *Nara Women’s University*

**Susumu Ohnuma**, *Hokkaido University*

**Junkichi Sugiura**, *Keio University*

**Gundula Hubner**, *Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg*,

*MSH Medical School*

**Li Dong Hui**, *Dalian University of Foreign Languages*

**Nahoko Adachi**, *Osaka City University*

The present study examined the effect of messages from a friend and a company on intention to buy environmental products. Buying environmental products represents an environmental behavior in which a decision made only once has lasting effects. Cross-cultural differences in acceptance of environmental messages have not yet been fully investigated. According to Markus & Kitayama (1991), in East Asian countries including Japan and China, interdependent cultural constructs are more dominant. This leads us to hypothesize that in Japan and China, participants are more likely to accept messages from friends to maintain harmonious relationships.

**Method:** We conducted a scenario experiment with university students in Germany ( $N=94$ ), China ( $N=102$ ) and Japan ( $N=161$ ). Participants were given leaflets containing messages and questionnaires. The message which recommended a portable photovoltaic device was either from a friend or a company. Participants completed the questionnaire which measured their intention to buy the product and their environmental attitudes before and after reading the message.

**Results:** The result of ANOVA showed that the intention to buy the product increased after reading the message in all countries, except for the friend condition in Germany, where a message from a friend did not impact the intention to buy the product. Regression analysis with post intention to buy the product also showed that the sender only had an effect in Germany. Both individual and social benefit evaluation promoted intention in Japan, while individual benefit only had a significant effect in Germany. Thus, the hypothesis was not supported: Messages from friends did not have a larger impact in Asian countries. Instead, the results showed that messages from friends had no impact in Germany which has independent culture.

#### #31. Psychological Distance and Media Coverage about Foreign Nations in Japan

**Akashi Yamamoto**, *Chubu University*

According to the construal-level theory, as psychological distance (in time, space, social distance, and hypotheticality) increases, construals become more abstract, which in turn leads to an increase in the psychological distances perceived by individuals (Trope & Liberman, 2010). According to the linguistic category model (LCM), on linguistic expressions regarding individuals and social events adjectives are more abstract than verbs (Semin & Fiedler, 1992), and the same is true in Japanese (Yamamoto, 2016). Using LCM’s coding scheme, Fujita et al. (2006) found that increasing the reported spatial distance of social events leads individuals to represent them more abstractly and globally.

This study focused on Japanese newspaper articles about foreign countries. Newspapers report real events of the day. If it is assumed that the distance in time and hypotheticality are constant to some extent, articles about a country that is spatially and socially close to Japan would be written more concretely than would those about a distant country.

The target countries in this study were China and USA. Both receive a wide media coverage in Japan. However, China is closer to Japan than is USA at least in spatial distance.

Articles about China and USA appearing on the first page, from 1986 to 2015, were searched from the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun's article database (China: N=2377; USA: N=1106). Using MeCab (a morphological analysis tool for Japanese), adjectives and verbs were extracted from news articles. The results indicated that articles about USA included more adjectives and less verbs per 1000 characters as compared to those about China. This finding suggests that media coverage uses more abstract linguistic expressions to represent events related to a distant country. More details will be reported in the presentation.

**#32. Luck Resource Belief in the Southeast Asia**  
**Koshi Murakami, Kobe Yamate University**

In past survey, it was shown that "Luck Resource Belief" (Murakami, 2004), which is the tendency to perceive luck as like resources, are widely spread throughout Asia regardless of religion, except for some areas. However, the results of these surveys are biased towards South and West Asia, and the aspects of "Luck Resource Belief" in Southeast Asia are unclear. In this study, we have surveyed on the three countries of the Philippines, Vietnam and Singapore, those countries with religiously different backgrounds, and compared them with the past results about Thailand, Myanmar and Indonesia. As a result, although there were some differences, it was indicated that "Luck Resource Belief" are widely spread in Southeast Asia in general.

**#33. Task Choice Strategies of Entity and Incremental Theorists in Daily Lives: Investigation Through Situation Sampling Method**

**Keita Suzuki, University of Tokyo**  
**Mayu Yasuda**  
**Yukiko Muramoto**

Implicit theories are naïve theories that refer to the malleability of personal attribute. Some people believe intelligence is a fixed trait that cannot be changed (entity theorists), whereas others believe that it is malleable (incremental theorists). Suzuki & Muramoto (2017) revealed that when individuals are required to maximize their outcomes in a situation wherein they can choose which task to engage in out of multiple options, incremental theorists tend to engage in the task they are first assigned (local effort strategy: LES), whereas entity theorists tend to search for the most suitable task (aptitude exploration strategy: AES). However, their research was conducted in a rigidly controlled laboratory, and its ecological validity was not sufficient. To overcome these problems, we investigated whether such strategies are prevalent among incremental and entity theorists in daily life by using the situation sampling method. Participants were randomly assigned into two experimental conditions: Those in the LES condition were instructed to describe experiences wherein they confronted difficulties in performing some task but kept making efforts to engage in it,

whereas participants in the AES condition were to describe experiences wherein they gave up the difficult task and tried another task that they were better suited for. We assumed that the number and recentness of experiences are indicative of the prevalence of the strategy, and predicted that in the LES condition, incremental theorists would recall more recent and a greater number of experiences than would entity theorists, and vice versa in the AES condition. Results revealed that the number of LES and AES experiences did not differ among incremental and entity theorists. However, focusing on the experiences they wrote first, incremental theorists described more recent and important LES experiences than did entity theorists, and the hypothesis was partly supported.

**#34. Investigating the Social Value Orientation in Taiwan**  
**He-Ming Liao, National Taiwan University**  
**Jen-Ho Chang, Academia Sinica**

Social value orientation (SVO) slider measure is considered a more precise way to evaluate and categorize one's orientation toward self and other. In addition to categorizing people's motivation into four types (altruistic, prosocial, individualistic, and competitive), SVO slider measure can further distinguish prosocial individuals' motivation between inequality aversion and joint maximization. Therefore, the current study aimed to examine the social value orientation measurement in Taiwan (N = 257). The results demonstrated that almost all of the participants are categorized into the prosocial type of SVO in Taiwan, and the motivational tendency of joint gain positively correlated with social dominance orientation, negatively correlated with agreeableness and neuroticism of big five personality, and also negatively correlates with the Zhong Yong thinking style. Implications and limitations for the research on SVO are discussed.

**#35. Koreans' Victim Beliefs about the Japanese Colonization: A Thematic Analysis of Newspaper Articles**  
**Hu Young Jeong, Clark University**  
**Johanna Ray Vollhardt, Clark University**

As current relations between Japan and Korea are strained by the history of colonization of the Korean Peninsula by Japan, it is crucial to understand how Koreans construe their past experience of collective victimization. Expanding on the literature on collective victim beliefs, this qualitative study attempted to identify salient victim beliefs in Korean society. In addition, the current study identified different victim beliefs that have yet been studied in the social psychological literature on collective victimhood (Noor, Vollhardt, Mari, & Nadler, 2017). Seventy-two news articles from six major newspaper agencies were collected from three time periods during which the conflict between Japan and South Korea escalated. Thematic analysis revealed three high-level themes with several subthemes salient in South Korean media discourse, which focused on the aftermath and victimization by the Japanese, how Korean people are striving to cope with the negative impact of collective victimization, and at the same time, transmitting the memories and lessons of the victimization to the future generation. These pre-

sent the first social psychological evidence of the culture-specific victim beliefs in Korea. Also, the current study has theoretical and practical implication for collective victimhood literature as well as modern Japan-South Korea relationship. Finally, the current findings raise the need for more social psychological research on collective victimhood in the relatively neglected Asian contexts.

#### #36. Implicit and Explicit Attitudes Toward Passive Smoking in Subtypes of Non-smokers

**Masanori Kobayashi**, *Yamagata University*

**Keiko Otake**, *Kwasei Gakuin University*

Smoking is known as one of the most unhealthy behavior, suggesting that reducing the number of smokers is necessary for the health of smokers as well as non-smokers. Ideally, non-smokers would avoid smoking and smokers would change their approaching to smoking. Such avoidance/approach to smoking can be thought of as reflections of avoidance/approach attitudes toward smoking. We investigated whether implicit and explicit attitudes toward smoking differ between subtypes of non-smokers. We focused on non-smokers whose daily behavior is high-antipathy toward passive smoking (i.e. high-antipathy group) and non-smokers whose daily behavior is acceptable to passive smoking (i.e. acceptance group). Furthermore, we examined whether a video encouraging non-smoking could change those attitudes. An implicit avoidance measure came from an implicit association test (avoid vs. approach) and an explicit measure did from an evaluation task to measure the degree of negativity about smoking pictures. The high-antipathy group and the acceptance group were recruited based on the screening questionnaire measuring daily behavior to passive smoking (e.g., I do not choose a smoking-free restaurant). Participants in each group took the implicit association test and the evaluation task before and after watching the video. We found that explicit attitudes of the high-antipathy group were significantly higher than that of the acceptance group, but that implicit attitudes did not significantly differ between two groups. Furthermore, the video significantly changed explicit attitudes to be more negative but not implicit attitudes. Our results suggest that explicit attitudes are reflected by daily behavior toward smoking but implicit attitudes not, and that the video intervention is only effective for explicit attitudes. We speculate that the acceptance group implicitly know that smoking should be avoided but they are unlikely to do avoidance behavior toward smoking. Further studies should investigate whether change in implicit attitudes for developing preventive measures against passive smoking.

#### 37. The Effect of Group-based Guilt and Shame Toward Ingroup Members' Annoyance Behavior on the Organizational Evaluation by Ingroup Members

**Chikae Isobe**, *Chiba University*

**Toshihiko Souma**, *Hiroshima University*

**Yoshiya Furukawa**, *Hiroshima University*

and Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

Recently in Japan, the responsibility for the annoyance behavior by an organization and/or organizational member has often

been created controversy. This has happened not only about misconduct by organizations and on the job, but also regarding misconduct by individual members of organizations off the job, which has resulted in various organizations being accused of misdeeds. Previous studies on organizational responses have indicated that it is desirable for organizations to admit misconduct and apologize, which would recover the image of the organization (e.g., Oobuchi, 2015). An organizational apology is considered important, especially in Japan.

Previous studies on the promotion of compensatory behaviors toward organizational deviance have suggested that the members' emotions aroused by perceiving the deviance decide their future behaviors. These studies have indicated that when group members feel shame, their prosocial motivation is increased (e.g., Gausel & Brown, 2012). The purpose of this research is to examine the influence of company statements for member's annoyance behavior, with shame or guilt feeling and compensation behavior, on its members' group evaluation.

We conducted a survey toward nurses working in hospitals and 49 participants (Mean Age =43.79, SD= 4.79, Female=41) were selected for analyzed. Participants were asked to image the presented situation, and asked to evaluate their organization. Results of ANCOVAs showed that participants evaluated lower their organization when their organization stated not to compensate some members' annoying behavior on the organizational event with feeling shame, more than with guilt. On the other side, on the private event, it was shown that whether or not to compensate is an important factor. Our result of organizational event supported the previous results that shame would facilitate to compensation behavior more than guilt.

#### #38. Can Imagined Contact Improve Intergroup Relations and Intercultural Receptive Attitude in the Long Run?

**Anqi Hu**, *Nagoya University*

**Jiro Takai**

Previous studies have suggested that intergroup attitude could be improved by simply imagining a scenario of satisfying interaction with an outgroup member, but this method has yet to be conducted outside of highly multicultural societies. This study placed the focus on Japan, where the non-Japanese population is relatively small; hence we aimed to test the imagined contact method with those who have had little experience interacting with diverse people. The other feature of this study was that it followed up on the effect of imagined contact over a span of a month to test for its durability. Japanese participants (N = 227) were assessed on their intergroup attitude toward Chinese, before, after, and one month later, using three different measures of intergroup attitudes toward Chinese, including social distance, intergroup anxiety and outgroup evaluation. The scenario implemented Allport's (1954) four essential factors for positive intergroup interaction. The control group read a scenario about having positive contact with an ingroup member (Japanese). The experimental group read a scenario about a Japanese person having a positive and satisfactory contact with a Chinese person. Results indicated that the experimental group showed significantly positive attitude change toward the Chinese right after reading imagined contact scenario. However,

there were no significant differences on intergroup attitude between experimental and control groups on a follow up administration a month later. Results suggest that the imagined contact method is effective immediately after its implementation, but this effect does not last for any substantial time. Subsequent studies should probe into how its duration can be facilitated to last longer.

**#39. 'I Can Understand You, but You Should Be One of Us': Perspective Taking Moderates the Relationship Between Common Ingroup Identity and Empathy Toward Subgroup Members**

**Hayeon Lee**, *University of North Korean Studies*

**Hyejeong Cha**, *Sungkyunkwan University*

**Jeongeun Park**, *Sungkyunkwan University*

The Korean Peninsula has been divided into North and South for more than 70 years. As a consequence, South Koreans identify themselves with their nation and constantly refer to this nation-level social identity in thinking about the state of affairs between the two Koreas. At the same time, however, South Koreans also have an ethnic identity as 'Han' associated with the common historical background they share with North Koreans for over 5,000 years. From this, it is expected that salience in national identity amongst South Koreans would lead to the perception of North Koreans as outgroup due to the contrast between the two in political and socio-cultural systems. By the same token, one might expect that salience in ethnic identity would produce assimilative processes in attitudes towards North Koreans on the part of South Koreans. This suggests that, depending on the relative salience of the two social identities, attitudes of South Koreans toward North Koreans may vary. We tested this idea in a laboratory experiment involving South Korean undergraduates. Participants read an article describing allegedly a North Korean defector living in South Korea who had committed a minor crime in the midst of his adaptation to the South Korean society. We measured individual differences in national identity and ethnic identity. The focus of perspective-taking (self-focused vs. target-focused) was manipulated via instructions. We found that participants with relatively stronger ethnic identity showed a greater degree of empathy toward the target only when they focused on the target's thoughts and feelings. Implications of these findings and future directions are discussed.

**#40. Evaluations of Female Subordinates by Male Superiors Who Experience Gender and Status Threats.**

**Yuki Kiyosue**, *Hiroshima University*

**Yasuko Morinaga**, *Hiroshima University*

Previous research has shown that female superiors were negatively evaluated by their male subordinates whose masculinity was threatened. In the present study, we examined how a female subordinate is evaluated by her male superior when she elicited two types of feelings of threat, gender threat (i.e., masculinity for men and femininity for women) and status threats. We conducted a 2 (participants' genders) × 2 (subordinates' genders) design online experiment in Japan. A total of 177 workers (74 men) aged 25 to 30 years participated. They were

asked to read a hypothetical scenario in which they (i.e., superiors) lost a competition with their subordinate, and were then asked to evaluate the subordinate on two dimensions, warmth and competence. Structural equation modeling analysis revealed that the female subordinate (vs. male subordinate) provoked both feelings of gender threat and status threat, and received lower evaluation on warmth and competence. Greater gender threat led to a lower evaluation on the competence dimension, while greater status threat led to a lower evaluation on the warmth dimension. However, we did not find any significant main effect of participants' genders nor the interaction of participants' and subordinates' genders. Although we expected that the female subordinate would provoke a feeling of gender threat only in her male superior, it was observed in female superiors as well. Contrary to the findings of previous research that reported gender differences among participants when they evaluated their female superiors, our findings suggest that when a superior evaluates his/her subordinates, only the latter's gender might matter. The results were discussed with reference to threat types and evaluation dimensions.

**#41. Quantifying the Psychological Value of Private Information in an Online Survey Experiment**

**Jui-Chung Allen Li**, *New York University and Quanton Corporation*

**Hao-Ting Yu**, *National Taiwan University*

**Yinsu Han**, *Hangzhou Foreign Languages School*

**Jinhao Pan**, *Hangzhou Foreign Languages School*

Despite concerns about privacy, people easily give out private information online and during various business transactions without any awareness of how their private information will be used. We report one of the first empirical attempts to quantify the psychological value of private information.

We apply the economic theory and put a price tag on the private information in a factorial survey. We construct vignettes that describe an online service that requests to exchange the fictitious person's private information for a coupon. We ask the subjects to report the value of the coupon for which they believe the fictitious person in the vignette would be willing to give out their private information to stay with the same online service. We manipulate the level of private information (name alone, name and phone number, name and email, name and address, name and transaction history), gender, occupation and annual earnings of the fictitious person in the vignettes. We present to each subject 40 vignettes randomly drawn from a vignette population fully crossing all levels of all independent variables.

Eighty-six subjects were recruited through the investigators' social network or the Amazon's Mechanical Turk Marketplace. The variances of estimated price of privacy are extremely large, indicating that many subjects do not possess any clear idea about the fair value of their private information. Excluding those respondents with a standard deviation of US\$100 or higher (N = 42), the average price of private information is US\$41. Transaction history incurs a US\$9 higher psychological value than the other three categories of private information, which do not differ significantly from each other. Private information of those fictitious people who are male or with higher

earnings has a higher psychological value. The multilevel analysis shows that these differences do not vary with the subject's gender, country of origin, and age.

#### #42. Understanding the Construction of Gender Norms and Behaviors in South Korean Marriage: A Socio-cultural Perspective

**Poppy Kemp**, *The University of Sheffield*

**Chanki Moon**, *University of Kent/Chonnam National University*

Gender norms have long played a key role in prescribing which roles and characteristics are standardized and appropriate for men and women in society throughout history. Thus, these gender norms follow us into adulthood and shape the ways in which we form relationships with other people and influence our own behaviors in interpersonal relations. However, how these gender norms are structured and operated in society can vary across cultures, mediated by various ideologies. For example, Confucianism is a key example which has been widely recognized as one of the most significant factors in the construction of behaviors and interpersonal relationships in East Asian countries. In the present article, we particularly focused on the case of Korean society, explaining how gender norms and behaviors are constructed and why in relation to marriage. The current Korean society continues to be influenced by Confucian values that control how gender norms and behaviors in interpersonal relationships are constructed today such as the main gender roles and norms for men and women within marriage. However, it is also true that western behavioral attributes such as individualistic values are becoming a prevalent driving force within the context of work and for the construction of gender norms within marriage in the Korean society. Theoretical and practical implications of the findings for our understanding of the construction of gender norms within marriage at a societal level, and the role of cultural values at an individual level, as well as future directions for research, will be discussed.

#### #43. Relations among Narcissism, Gender, Age and Harassment Perception in the Workplace

**Ryoichi Senba**, *Kyushu International University*

**Fujii Hiroko**

**Kazuki Kodama**

**Ryo Tanaka**

**Yoko Sato**

The purpose of this research is to clarify the relations between subordinates' perception of their supervisors' behavior as harassment (hereafter "harassment perception") and their attributes (narcissism, gender and age), and examine the proper management methods in organizations. Two surveys were conducted on workers belonging to corporations or associations, one with a questionnaire and the other with videos based on precedents not judged as harassment. Firstly, the respondents were divided into two groups of high and low narcissism scores, which were cross-tabulated by the existence of harassment perception. Secondly, gender was cross-tabulated by the harassment perception similarly. Thirdly, the relation between age and the harassment perception was tested with Mann-Whitney U test. As a result, a significant relation between narcissism and

the harassment perception was recognized, while ones between gender, age and the harassment perception were not. These implied that subordinates with high narcissism had a greater tendency to perceive education and supervise of supervisors as harassment than ones with low narcissism, and there was no gender or age difference regarding the harassment perception in the workplace.

#### #44. Development of a Scale to Assess Children's Experience of Sports-harassment by Their Coaches

**Megumi M. Ohashi**, *Tokyo Future University*

**Etsuko Togo**, *Tokyo Future University*

**Yumiko Iwano**, *Tokyo Future University*

Doing sports at a young age plays an especially important role in children's physical fitness and social skills, which are essential for the healthy development of children. However, sports harassment has been recently reported. Those victimized by such harassment are mainly senior high school, university, and professional players, but also elementary school sports players. Sports harassment includes harassment by coaches, teammates, own parents, and parents of other team members. Sports harassment is difficult to detect, especially in 'community-based junior sports clubs, which are organizations common in Japan for facilitating extracurricular activities for local children during holidays and after school. The few studies on sports harassment in children to date have inquired parents or coaches or had a small sample size. Therefore, we developed an easy-to-respond scale for accurately assessing children's experience of sports harassment and explored the role of sports harassment in junior-sports. We focused on harassment by coaches because the influence of leaders is significant and it has been focused in previous research. Two surveys were conducted among Japanese children in grades 6 and 7 with experience of playing sports after school or on weekends. We asked about their sport-experience, experience of sports-harassment by their coaches, intention to continue playing, their satisfaction, their coaches' personality, and self-esteem, among others. The results indicated that only a few had suffered sports harassment. Those who experienced sports-harassment tended to evaluate their coach as believing that victory was everything, and as having a strict and aggressive personality. Moreover, their satisfaction with sports experiences tended to be lower. It was concluded that the scale could adequately assess sports harassment. Unexpectedly, those who experience sports-harassment by their coach tend to continue playing sports after graduating from the team.

#### #45. "Take one for the team!" The Positive and Negative Effects of Justice Sensitivity in a Volunteer's Dilemma in Workplace Scenarios

**Yukari Jessica Tham**, *The University of Tokyo*

**Takaaki Hashimoto**, *The University of Tokyo*

**Yuko Shiraiwa**, *The University of Tokyo*

**Kaori Karasawa**, *The University of Tokyo*

Background: The situation where only one volunteer is needed to provide the group benefit is known as the "volunteer's dilemma" (Diekmann, 1985). If someone volunteers, everyone

benefits, but if nobody does, everyone suffers. It is rational to be the only volunteer when nobody is likely to step forward, and to freeride when someone else is likely to volunteer. Based on studies of justice sensitivity (e.g., Schmitt et al., 2010), however, we hypothesize that people would make rather irrational decisions: When those high in self-oriented justice sensitivity (sensitivity to becoming a victim of injustice) find that nobody is going to volunteer, they would shirk because it is unfair for them to be the only one who incurs the cost of volunteering. In contrast, when those high in other-oriented justice sensitivity (sensitivity to benefiting from injustice) find that someone else is going to volunteer, they would also volunteer so as not to let the person be the only one who incurs the cost of volunteering. Method: We conducted two scenario-based experiments (Study1: n = 94, Study2: n = 93). The participants completed Justice Sensitivity Inventory (Schmitt et al., 2010), and read a scenario of the volunteer's dilemma, which is likely to happen at a workplace. They were divided into two conditions: one (out of six) member always volunteers vs. nobody volunteers in the scenario. The participants were asked how likely they would volunteer in the situation. Results: The hypotheses were partly supported in both studies; self-oriented justice sensitivity had the negative effect and other-oriented justice sensitivity had the positive effect on people's willingness to volunteer; however, it was regardless of condition (i.e., the number of volunteers). The present research contributes to the literature on the associations between justice sensitivity and people's behavior, specifically prosocial and antisocial behavior, in the volunteer's dilemma.

**#46. How do People Evaluate Altruistic Lies, Truth, and Restraint on Negative Feedback?**

**Keiya Taguchi**, *Nagoya University*  
**Ai Mizokawa**

This study aimed first to examine the influence of social relationships (friend versus acquaintance), seriousness of situations (not serious versus serious), and type of statements (altruistic lies versus truth versus restraint on negative feedback) on evaluations regarding morality of people who made such statements. The second aim was to examine the effects of these variables on evaluations regarding the acceptability of the behaviors reflected in the three statements. Two-hundred-thirty undergraduates (121 female students, M = 19.78 years; SD = 1.34) participated in the study. The participants read twelve scenarios (three different statements in four stories). They evaluated the protagonists' morality (moral character, honesty, and benevolence) and how acceptable the statements were. Results of a three-way ANOVA showed that the ratings of morality differed significantly, based on the statements. Protagonists who told altruistic lies were evaluated to be higher in moral character and benevolence than those who told the truth or chose to restrain from negative feedback. Protagonists who chose to restrain from negative feedback were evaluated as more moral and benevolent than truth-tellers. In contrast, protagonists who told altruistic lies were evaluated as less honest than those who told the truth or restrained from negative feedback. Protagonists who restrained from negative feedback were evaluated as more honest than altruistic liars, but less honest

than truth-tellers. The analysis also showed that the ratings on acceptability differed significantly depending on the statements: altruistic lies were more accepted than the truth or the restraint on negative feedback. This suggests that altruistic lies were evaluated as more moral, even if they lacked honesty. Additionally, there is a possibility that people think that benevolence was important in communication, because altruistic lies were rated as more acceptable than other statements. This study offers new insights on how people evaluate morality and accept altruistic lies.

**#47. Preliminary Psychometric Properties of the Authority-Sensitization Scale in a Confucian Cultural Context**  
**Po-Jui Chu**, *National Changhua University of Education*  
**Chin-Lung Chien**, *Kaohsiung Medical University*  
**Shih-Chi Hsu**, *Kaohsiung Medical University*

Authority-sensitization is defined as a cultural habitus for continually monitoring whether or not an authority figure is nearby (termed authority searching) and to perform respectful behaviors if an authority figure is present (termed respectful behaviors). Past studies indicated that authority-sensitization exists pervasively in Chinese society, however, there is no formal measure for authority-sensitization up to now. This study aimed to develop an authority-sensitization scale and to establish its preliminary psychometric properties. Data were collected through an online survey, and the valid sample was 152. The results indicated that (1) two factors, "authority searching" and "respecting behavior", were obtained through exploratory factor analysis; (2) both factors exhibited good internal consistency (above .80); (3) the two factors significantly correlated with "obedience to authority" (traditionality), "interpersonal sensitivity", and "social desirability", but did not significantly correlated with "power distance"; (4) controlling "obedience to authority", "interpersonal sensitivity", and "social desirability", both factors still significantly correlated with the quality of vertical relationship. In summary, the factor structure, reliability, and validity of the authority-sensitization scale were supported by preliminary evidence. Finally, the study's contributions, limitations, and future directions will be discussed.

**#48. The Replication of Moral Foundations Questionnaire in Japan**

**Mei Yamagata**, *Osaka University*  
**Eiichiro Watamura**, *Osaka University*  
**Tsukasa Teraguchi**, *Osaka University*

The purpose of this study is to investigate whether the 5-factor model of Moral Foundations Theory (MFT; Haidt, 2007) is replicated in Japan. This theory claims that 5 moral foundations (Care, Fairness, Loyalty, Authority and Purity) are universal, however, the recent researches show different results from this theory (Yalçındağ et al., 2017). In Study 1, we tested with using 32 items of Relevance items and Judgement items of the Japanese version (Kanai, 2013) of Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ; Graham et al., 2011) and the samples consisted of 152 students. CFA and EFA indicated the 2-factor model (Care-Fairness / Loyalty-Authority excluding Purity) showed the best fit among any other model including 5-factor model and another

2-factor model (Care-Fairness / Loyalty-Authority-Purity; Graham et al., 2011). Results were consistent across Relevance items and Judgement items. In Study 2, we tested with using only 16 items of Judgement items and the samples were 389 participants which were heterogeneous in term of age, educations, and socioeconomic variables. Results were consistent across Study1 and 2. Therefore the best fit model was the 2-factor model (non-Purity) in Japan, and the assumption of the theory that moral foundations are universal is suspicious. This study showed that adaptability of a model difference from MFT in countries other than U.S.

**#49. Are Moral Foundations Used for Decision-making in Moral Conflict? An Examination Using Free Description**  
**Ryoma Ibaraki, Hiroshima University**  
**Kiriko Sakata**

This study aims to examine whether decision-making in a situation of moral conflict is based on the morality stipulated in moral foundations theory (Graham, Haidt & Nosek, 2009). In the context of moral psychology research, the relationship between content related to moral thinking in a specific scenario and actual decision-making has not yet been sufficiently examined. In this study, we hypothesized that a description that affirms or denies specific moral foundations would predict the direction of moral decision-making. A questionnaire survey was completed by 169 college students. We presented a moral dilemma scenario that included a tradeoff between respect for the rights and emotions of out-group members (i.e., individualizing foundations) and respect for the traditional value of in-group members (i.e., binding foundations), and asked the participants to decide between the two and write about the reasoning behind their decision. Descriptions related to individualizing foundations (care and fairness) and binding foundations (loyalty, authority, and purity) were extracted from the literature in accordance with the concept of moral foundations theory. A multiple regression analysis revealed that a description that denied the binding foundations strongly predicted a decision that respected the rights and emotions of out-group members. In addition, while horizontal collectivism predicted a decision that respected out-group members, vertical collectivism predicted a decision that respected the traditional values of the in-group.

**#50. Positive Illusion of Japanese University Students in 2017-2018**  
**Chihiro Kobayashi, Kobe College**

Japanese (or East Asians) has long been explained, compared to people in Western countries, as people who possess little motivation to self-enhance. Using the same scale as Heine and Lehman (1995), this research intends to show that Japanese university students are getting closer to Canadian students with regard to positive illusion (a type of self-enhancement). Participants were 350 Japanese university students who took an introductory Psychology course in academic years 2017 and 2018. Participants were asked to rate the possibility of themselves experiencing 10 events (5 positive and 5 negative) in their future

life. Positive events included "have a satisfying job after graduating university." "have my own house sometime in the future." and negative events included "will become an alcoholic." and "will get divorced in the future." Dependent variables were (1) relative-likelihood estimate: "Compared to other XX university students, what do you think are the chances that the following events will happen to you?" Below each event, Ps were asked to respond in 7-point rating scale. (2) absolute-likelihood estimate: Ps were asked to estimate the absolute percentage chance that each event will happen to (a)them, and also (b)the average student from their university. As for relative estimates, participants rated significantly higher than 0 (average) for positive events and lower than 0 for negative events ( $t(349)s=3.36$  and  $23.82$ ,  $ps<.001$ , respectively), and estimate values were between those of Canadian and Japanese students in 1995. As for absolute estimates, Ps (a)own estimates of experiencing negative events were much lower than Canadian students in 1995 and (b)estimates for other students were about the same level to Canadian students in 1995. Results will be discussed from the perspectives of Japanese societal changes, and also correlations with other variables (e.g. self-esteem).

**#51. The Role of Perspective-Taking Foci in the Perceptions of Social Injustice**  
**Jeewon Hyun, Sungkyunkwan University**  
**Gwanyoung Moon, Sungkyunkwan University**  
**Jino Jung, Sungkyunkwan University**  
**Juhyeon Seo, Sungkyunkwan University**  
**Eun-byul Do, Sungkyunkwan University**  
**Hoon-Seok Choi, Sungkyunkwan University**

Taking the perspectives of the disadvantaged by high-status group members is a critical first step toward social justice. As research suggests, however, advantaged group members do not understand the hardships of the disadvantaged, partly because they themselves have not been exposed to such experiences. Indeed, research on intergroup empathy suggests that taking the perspectives of a disadvantaged outgroup is not always effective, and it sometimes even backfires. Thus, understanding when and how perspective-taking promotes positive attitudes towards rectifying the wrongs of the society in order to benefit the disadvantaged is of great importance. In the current research, we examined the interplay between the two foci that high-status group members might adopt in intergroup perspective-taking, i.e., thought versus feeling and self versus other. Previous research suggests that vicarious experience of the emotions of the target is a key predictor of positive intergroup attitudes. Moreover, perspective-taking focused on the feelings of the disadvantaged such as anger and outrage elicits perceptions of injustice and willingness to participate in corrective actions. Another line of research also suggests that when people imagine how they would personally think or feel in the situation faced by the target, they tend to be self-absorbed and fail to fully understand the feelings of the target. This sort of self-focused perspective-taking might even be threatening to the advantaged due to the realization of injustice. Thus, we expected that perspective-taking that involves a 'target-focus' and a 'feeling-focus' (i.e., "feeling how the outgroup target might feel") would lead to positive attitudes towards social change on the



part of the advantaged. We found support for our hypothesis in a laboratory experiment involving Korean male undergraduate students who responded to a gender discrimination case involving a female job candidate. Implications of the finding and directions for future research are discussed.

#52. A Study on Factors Promoting Information Seeking Behavior on Fund-raising Organization

**Makoto Nakajima**, *Nagoya Gakuin University*

The purpose of this research was to investigate factors that influence the information seeking behavior about fund-raising organization at the time of a disaster. In order to use donation effectively and to maintain support for victims, it is important to donate to appropriate organizations. In recent years social support through crowd-funding has also spread. Donations are attracting attention as opportunities for social participation as well as financial support. However, especially in Japan, donation behavior is rare (eg, 46th in the 2017 World Donation Index), it is necessary to study how to promote donation. The participants in this research were 2,100 Japanese. In this report, we analyzed data of 445 participants who donated within the past 3 years. The questionnaire consisted of five scales: donation experience, information seeking scale, motivation for donation scale, helping norm scale, and social consideration scale. Also, each scales consisted of several subscales. The results of multiple regression analyses indicated that the social consideration and motivation for social contribution were positively associated with information seeking behavior. On the other hand, norm of self-sacrifice was negatively associated with information seeking behavior. In addition, there was a weak positive correlation between the information seeking behavior and the donation amount ( $r = .19$ ). These results suggest that conforming the norm that the weak should be relieved may suppress information seeking behavior related to organizations dealing with donation. At the same time, it was suggested that considering the relationship between themselves and society promotes information seeking behavior. Finally, as a way to develop a donation culture, the necessity of cultivating sociality of people was discussed.

#53. Polychronicity and Attention Allocation in Multitasking Situations

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The requirement to perform multiple tasks, more or less at the same time, is pervasive in today's world. Polychronicity, known as a person's preference for doing several tasks simultaneously, has been studied for a long time. In previous study, compared with monochrons (people who prefer to work on sequential tasks), polychrons perform better under both normal and emergency multitasking condition and are more contented in environments where there is more need for multitasking. However, differences between polychrons and monochrons in attention allocation of the multiple tasks with a tight time constraint are still not clear. To find out the differences, a laboratory experiment included 40 undergraduate students has been done. Result shows that only polychrons appears to switch their attention more frequently in emergency multitasking condition

whereas there's no obvious result of monochrons.

#54. I Feel Nervous When I Behave Differently From You

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**Norihiro Kuroishi**, *International Christian University*

This study investigated the effects of being the same or different on psychological stress responses.

Experimental questionnaire research was conducted in Japan. Eighty-nine university students (male 51, female 38, mean age was 20.51 years,  $SD=1.63$ ) were participated in this study and arranged to two conditions at random. Participants in the "same" condition read a story that self/friends wore the same designed T shirts at an event. On the other hand, participants in the "different" condition read a story that self/friends wore different designed T shirts at an event. Participants read one story or another and rated their psychological stress responses (Stress Response Scale-18; SRS-18). This scale was made by Suzuki et al. (1997) and consisted of three subscales named "Depression-Anxiety", "Irritability-Anger", and "Helplessness".

Participants considered that wearing the same T shirt was required in an event ( $t(87) = 6.26, p < .001$ ) and that the story was realistic situation ( $t(87) = 10.52, p < .001$ ). ANOVAs showed that being the same or different influenced on psychological stress responses. When individual was different from his/her friends, he/she reported higher "Depression-Anxiety", "Irritability-Anger" and "Helplessness" than a situation which self and his/her friends wore the same T shirts ( $F(1,88) = 34.40, p < .001, F(1,88) = 9.43, p < .01, F(1,88) = 8.68, p < .01$ , respectively).

The results suggested that being different from other had harmful influences on psychological stresses. In other words, being the same as others around had adaptive functions. It is possible that individual differences such as a need for uniqueness or a stress tolerance interact with the relationship between being the same/different and psychological stress responses.

#55. East-West Cultural Differences in the Level of Politeness as a Function of Hierarchical Relations: Comparing Communicators From South Korea and the United Kingdom

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The expression of politeness is considered an important and strategic management in communications across cultures. However, a prevalent assumption in psychology is that East Asians are generally more polite in their communication than members of other cultural groups due to prevalent cultural norms and values. Yet, evidence for this assumption is mixed. For example, communication styles based on relational concerns and politeness principles are more likely to be found in Asian cultural groups than in European cultural groups, but these communication styles also differ depending on the social status of interaction partner and the context where the communication take place. The present research examined this issue by considering the role of social hierarchy in interpersonal communications of Korean and British participants ( $N = 220$ )

using an experimental task that involved writing an email to decline a request made by a junior or a senior person. The results showed that Korean participants' emails were more polite when addressing a senior colleague compared with a junior colleague in work contexts. In contrast, British participants' politeness was not affected by recipient hierarchical standing. Importantly, East-West cultural differences in politeness only emerged when participants addressed a senior colleague, but not when participants addressed a junior colleague. We discuss the implications of these findings and directions for future research. Theoretical implications of the findings, as well as future directions for research, will be discussed.

#### #56. Collectivistic Independence Promotes Mental Health in Korea

**Chan Park**, *Sungkyunkwan University*

**Jeewon Hyun**, *Sungkyunkwan University*

**Jimin Han**, *Sungkyunkwan University*

**Hoon-Seok Choi**, *Sungkyunkwan University*

As fundamentally a social being, 'life well-lived' for humans cannot be separated from the social milieu. Decades of research have shown that culture plays an important key role in how people define and accomplish a 'good life.' Along the lines, attempts have been made to illuminate the link between culture (i.e., individualism-collectivism) and individual well-being, with an emerging conclusion that neither individualism nor collectivism alone represents a sufficient condition for human functioning. Building on a synergy model of individualism-collectivism (Choi, Cho, Seo, & Bechtoldt, 2018; Choi & Euh, 2018; Choi, Seo, Hyun, & Bechtoldt, 2019; Choi & Yoon, 2018), we distinguish individuals' value orientation and their self-representation as two conceptually distinct psychological states: the former reflecting a motivational end-state, and the latter guiding the process by which people make sense of themselves with respect to others. We argue that collectivistic values are vital in constructing a good life in the social world, while at the same time independence in selfhood as an important precondition for personal well-being for its' positive impact on autonomy and personal agency. As such, we propose that collectivistic values and independent selfhood jointly promote the functioning of individuals, thereby having a positive impact on their mental health. We collected longitudinal panel data involving Korean employees over a six-month time period to test temporal relationships between individuals' value orientation, self-representation, and their mental health (i.e., work-life balance, burnout, depression, and anxiety). We conducted a cross-lagged panel analysis, controlling for Time 1 responses on the same measure. As expected, results indicated that the combination of collectivistic value orientation and independent self-representation as a significant precursor of employee mental health in organizations. Implications of the findings and future directions are discussed.

#### #57. Effects of Priming Discriminated Experiences on Emotion Recognition and Implicit Bicultural Identity

**Sun-Mee Kang**, *California State University, Northridge*

**Sophia Chang**, *California State University, Northridge*

The current study explored the priming effects of racial discrimination on emotion recognition accuracy, as well as implicit American and ethnic identity of Asian Americans. Asian Americans (N = 115) were randomly assigned to write about experiences of racial discrimination or the shoes on their feet, and take an emotion recognition test. Then, they were asked to take implicit and explicit measures of cultural identity. It was hypothesized that participants primed to be reminded of past experiences of racial discrimination would: (1) be more accurate in recognizing negative emotional expressions of White encoders than the control group; and (2) show a weakened implicit identification with their American culture but not on their explicit identification with American culture. The results showed that participants in the discrimination condition were more accurate in recognizing emotions of White encoders than the participants in the shoes condition. Furthermore, participants' implicit identification with American culture was significantly weakened in the discrimination condition but their explicit identification did not change. These results suggest that Asian Americans display a heightened sensitivity to facial cues of White encoders when they anticipate potential discrimination. When they are faced with experiences of discrimination, they may also experience incongruent implicit and explicit self-identity. Significance of the current findings was discussed in terms of their implications on the mental health of people of color.